REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1887-88.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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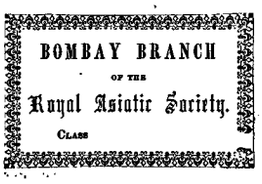

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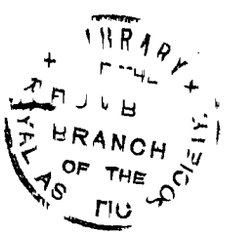

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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Right Honorable Sir Robert Bourke, Baron Connemara, P.C., G.C.I.E., held the office of Governor of the Presidency throughout the official year 1887-88. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A., was Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council throughout the year. The Honorable Mr. Master, C.S.I., continued to hold his seat as Senior Civil Member of Council and the Honorable Mr. Hutchins, C.S.I., as Second Civil Member.

The Government made their annual move to the Nílgiri Hills at the beginning of April 1887 and returned to the Presidency town at the beginning of October. Twenty-two councils (exclusive of extraordinary meetings) were held at Ootacamund, the first on the 15th April and the last on the 30th September.

On March 30, 1887, His Excellency the Governor left Madras and visited the districts of North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore on his way to Ootacamund, at which place he arrived on April 4. His Excellency's next tour was through the Bellary, Anantapur, and Kurnool districts, and in the course of this he inspected, among other objects of interest, the ruins of Hampi, the Fort and cantonment of Bellary, the new buildings for the Revenue Department at Anantapur, the Kurnool canal, and the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, which last was in process of construction. His Excellency returned to Ootacamund in the middle of August after an absence of 3 weeks. On the 3rd October His Excellency again quitted Ootacamund and travelled down the Gúdalúr and Karkoor ghâts to Malabar, visiting the Indian gold mines at Nadgáni on the way: after a short stay at Calicut, the tour was extended through the Native States of Cochin and Travancore to the Tinnevelly district and thence to Madura (whence the Periyár project was inspected), Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Madras, the whole journey having lasted slightly over one month. On January 30, 1888, His Excellency left for Calcutta on a visit to His Excellency the Governor-General and returned to Madras on the 15th of February.

June 20, 1887, being the 50th anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to the throne, was observed as a public holiday throughout the Presidency. In Madras a bronze statue of Her Majesty, which was presented as a Jubilee gift to the city by Rajah Gajapati Rao, was unveiled by His Excellency the Governor. The streets of the town were gaily decorated and the poor were fed in large numbers.

In the Travancore State, Regulations were passed during the year to amend the law relating to court-fees and to limitation. Two Proclamations were also issued, one relinquishing arrears of fees due on transfers of Pattom lands, and the other remitting penalties on unstamped cadjans. The police force, which consisted

of 1,616 men, or 10 less than last year, made great progress in the work of detection and in the recovery of stolen property; the average of convictions obtained also improved. The disposal of work in the Civil and Criminal Courts was very satisfactory: the former decided 30,000 and the latter 15,167 cases. The ministerial establishments of the courts were reorganized and placed on a better footing. The receipts under Judicial revenue exceeded the expenditure by nearly a lakh of rupees. The daily average of prisoners in jail was 628, and the rate of mortality was 4 per cent., a higher rate than in the preceding year: the average cost for each convict was Rs. 74½, the total cost of the jails being Rs. 47,000, approximately. There was some falling off in the work of registration as compared with that of the previous year. The survey and settlement work made fair progress, and the cost to the State during the year was 1¾ lakhs. The total revenue demand amounted to 18 lakhs, of which 17¼ lakhs were collected. The revenue from salt reached nearly 14½ lakhs. There was a falling off in the stamp revenue and in that from customs. Exports amounted to 89½ lakhs and imports to nearly 163 lakhs. The Public Works Department cost about 9¾ lakhs. Education, which is progressing year by year, cost over 3 lakhs. Public health was on the whole satisfactory: in the various State medical institutions about 113,000 persons were treated and 78,000 vaccinated. An institution was founded during the year, in connection with Her Majesty's Jubilee, for training women as midwives and nurses. The gross revenue of the year was 66¼ lakhs, and the total expenditure slightly more: the total balance to the credit of the State was 58½ lakhs at the end of the year 1061 (1885-86), and the balance carried forward to 1063 (1887-88) still amounted to more than 58 lakhs, showing the financial condition of the State to be eminently prosperous.

In the Cochin State only one Regulation was passed during the year, the object of this being to restrict and control the erection of religious buildings and the appropriation of ground for burial purposes. The disposal of suits in the Munsifs and Zillah Courts showed some improvement, and the latter courts disposed of 101 more appeals than in the previous year. The Appellate Court dealt with 150 appeals, but in His Highness the Rajah's Court only 7 special appeals were decided out of 42 on the file. The magistracy disposed of 1,922 cases or more than 100 less than last year. The District Magistrate disposed of 127 appeals out of 133 on his file. The Sessions Court cleared off all the cases on its file. There were 650 prisoners in jail during the year, an increase of 63 on the previous year: the charges at the same time rose, in round numbers, from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 19,000. The strength of the police force at the end of the year was 406 officers and men against 365 the year before; detection and the recovery of lost property were good. The land revenue for the year amounted to 6½ lakhs, a slight decrease from last year, while that from salt rose by some Rs. 6,000 or more than 2 per cent. The customs revenue was more than one lakh, nearly the whole of it being received from the British Government as guarantee. The number of students in the high school was 536, and the total number in the State school 1,386, an increase of 44 on the preceding year: a satisfactory number of pupils passed the various public examinations; the cost of maintaining the schools amounted to nearly Rs. 27,000. The expenditure on public works was 3¾ lakhs, an increase of about a quarter of a lakh on the previous year. The hospitals at Ernacollum, Trichur, and Chittur continued to be much resorted to. There was a satisfactory increase in the

outturn of vaccine work. The total revenue of the year under report amounted to more than 16 lakhs, and the expenditure to 16¾ lakhs. The total amount to the credit of the State at the end of the year was something short of 38 lakhs.

The season in the Godávari Agency was on the whole favorable: fever was less virulent than in former years; in Bhadráchalam there was a slight outbreak of cholera, and cattle disease was prevalent in Peddápur. The number of cases vaccinated in Bhadráchalam again decreased, owing to the absence of the vaccinator on sick leave: the number of cases treated in the civil dispensary, however, rose from 1,387 to 1,520. A new Local Fund dispensary was opened at Gokavaram. The new ryotwari settlement in Yernagúdem worked well: field survey work was unavoidably postponed. The boundary dispute between the Choppakanda muttadar and the Gutala proprietrix, which was believed to have been settled, again arose, and several minor disputes were inquired into. Of Rs. 6,000 allotted for public works, Rs. 5,653 were spent: the principal new work was a road in the Peddápur Agency. There was an increase of 52 in the number of civil suits disposed of, the number of appeals being the same as in the previous year: the number of criminal cases fell by 27, but the number of appeals rose from 3 to 13. The demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 66,740, of which Rs. 64,310 were collected. The administration of the opium and abkári revenue was unaltered: there was some falling off in the former. Several reserved forests were settled during the year: the forest revenue increased and no more complaints were made of the high rates of seigniorage. The number of children on the rolls of the Agency schools showed a satisfactory increase, and the jungle tribes are reported to be eager for education. There were some charges against the police, a few of which were proved and the offenders punished.

There was no disturbance during the year in the Vizagapatam Agency, and the season was in most parts excellent. Coffee planting was tried by the Maharaja of Vizianagrum at Anantagiri, and the venture was said to be likely to prove successful. Affairs in the Jeypore estate were in an unsettled condition, owing to the serious illness of the Dewan Gade Apparao, and to the absence of any one capable of supplying his place. Of the total allotment of Rs. 21,000 for public works, Rs. 20,000 were spent: a new ghât road between Koraput and Jeypore was begun. Education failed to make satisfactory progress, though the schools in the Principal and Senior Assistant Agents' divisions were fairly well attended. There was an increase both in the amount of criminal and of civil work for disposal; 1,490 criminal cases and 645 civil suits were filed as against 1,309 and 532, respectively, in the previous year: the disposal of criminal cases was good, but over 200 civil suits were still pending at the close of the year. The hospitals recently established in the hills did excellent work, and it was proposed to establish similar institutions in other places. The touring done by the Agency officers was of an extensive nature.

The season in the Ganjam Agency was on the whole good. The boundary dispute between Sarangodo and Boad still remained unsettled. The Kollakota Sourahs were found by the Agent to have overstepped the boundary, fixed by him in 1886 between the Kollakota and Gumma villages, and the trespassers were accordingly made to pay for their encroachment. Raghunatha Patro of Budaguda

was dismissed for misconduct. The Jalantra Zemindar again interfered with the internal management of the Maliahs, and the Agent has recommended their complete withdrawal from him. The Jalantra estate proper was sold on November 10, 1887, in execution of the decree of a Civil Court. The Pedda Kimedi Zemindar also continued to interfere with the administration of the Maliahs. A land dispute between the Mandasa Raja and the Sabakota Bissoyi was settled in favor of the former. The grant of Rs. 15,000 for public works was fully expended: Rs. 1,000 were spent upon the Mohangiri ghât road, which is now open for cart traffic as far as Barakumma. The number of abkári licenses issued fell from 50 to 46 and of opium licenses from 4 to 3. The system of granting licenses to sell opium in the hill tracts to the nominees of the low country renters having proved a failure, was discontinued. The Agent and the Conservator of Forests failed to bring the Khonds to terms with regard to their forests, and extensive firing occurred. The exportation of sâl has, however, been stopped. The attendance in the primary schools was 922 as against 926 in the previous year: 2 new combined system schools were started. The number of cases vaccinated rose from 4,941 to 6,066. There were 106 civil suits for disposal as against 100 in the year before, and 87 were disposed of: the number of appeals fell from 5 to 3, the disposals being 2. The number of criminal cases was 232 against 239 in 1886: of these, 220 were disposed of. No appeals were filed during the year, but 2 pending appeals were disposed of. There were 35 deaths caused by wild animals against 33 in the year before. There were no disturbances during the year.

A good harvest was obtained in the Pudukóta State, and the public health was all that could be desired. Towards the close of the year the services of a qualified engineer were secured for the erection of a new jail and of other public buildings that have long been under contemplation. The expenditure on public works exceeded half a lakh; the important bridge at Perungalur was completed and the existing roads maintained in excellent order: a survey was also made of a railway line to connect Pudukóta with Trichinopoly. The work done by the Police, Registration, and Medical departments was satisfactory. Crime decreased, and was, generally speaking, of a mild character. The college showed a marked improvement in the results obtained at public examinations, and increased in strength. The total receipts were close upon $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the disbursements exceeded $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and the year closed with a balance of 7 lakhs, including Government securities and the cash balance brought over from the previous year. The surplus obtained during the year under report was comparatively large owing to short expenditure on public works and reduced palace charges, the latter being the result of the Raja's minority. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the establishment of the State owing to an enhancement of the old rates of pay which had been found to be inadequate. The education of the young Raja, who succeeded to the State on the death of his grandfather in April 1886, was during the latter part of the year in the hands of Mr. F. F. Crossley, B.A., and great progress was made.

The administration of the Banganapalle State was on the whole satisfactory. The number of criminal cases disposed of increased from 202 to 239: the number of prisoners confined in the jail, however, decreased from 40 to 23. There was some increase in the work of registration. Collections amounted to more than 2 lakhs, and charges to over a quarter of a lakh, being in both cases less than in

1886-87. On public works Rs. 11,350 were spent against Rs. 11,850 in the previous year. One hundred and fifty children were successfully vaccinated, an increase of 22 on the former year. The attendance at the Nawab's dispensary continued to be large. The Nawab supports 2 elementary schools: last year he maintained 3: the number of pial schools rose from 8 to 12. There was a considerable increase in post office transactions, but the postal arrangements remained the same. The yearly instalment of the debt payable by the Nawab was duly credited in the Government treasury. The Nawab's wife died on the 6th October 1887.

No new administrative measure was introduced into the Sandúr State. The season was hardly so favorable as in the previous year, the crops having suffered from inclement weather between the months of August and October. The revenue from all sources was slightly over half a lakh, the expenditure being some Rs. 4,000 less. A new office building was erected near the palace for the use of the Raja. The list of cases for trial in the Magistrate's Court was a short one, most of the offences being moreover of a petty nature. The State did not, as in the former year, enjoy an immunity from serious epidemics, for a considerable number of deaths from cholera and small-pox were registered. The dispensary did good work. The results obtained by the Anglo-Vernacular school were not satisfactory, but a competent teaching staff has since been engaged. The liquidation of debts due by the State was proceeding satisfactorily.

The total number of Political pensioners at the beginning of 1888 was 1,005, a decrease of nearly 250 on the figures of the former year: their stipends amounted to close upon 3 lakhs of rupees.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The total Land Revenue of the Presidency for fasli 1296, or the year ending with June 30th, 1887, amounted to nearly 474 lakhs, a rise of about 10 lakhs on the total of the previous year, which was due to the favorable character of the season. Of the sum mentioned, over 50 lakhs were contributed by permanently-settled estates, over 6½ lakhs by villages held on shrotriem or favorable tenure, over 372 lakhs by lands held under the ryotwari system, and the remainder fell under miscellaneous heads. There were no remarkable variations in the number either of permanently-settled estates or of shrotriem villages, and the revenue derived therefrom was in consequence nearly identical with that of the previous year. The total assessment of ryotwar holdings amounted to 400 lakhs, a slight increase over that for fasli 1295 (1885-86): this figure includes second-crop charges and water-rate, both of which showed an aggregate, though not universal, increase over the figures of the year preceding. The principal items of miscellaneous revenue were quit-rent on minor inams, charges for water supplied to zemindari lands, and assessment of lands not included in the jamabandy or annual settlement. Remissions to the extent of more than 27 lakhs, or slightly less than those of the former year, were granted: of these, over 7 lakhs were given to meet the particular losses of the season; 2 lakhs were fixed remissions, which are allowed on account of the heaviness of assessment in some unsettled districts, or as

increment remissions in some newly-settled ones, and which also include deductions allowed for irrigation by lift; and the remainder were deductions from the demand made to cover the salaries of village servants or allotted to religious institutions.

The total occupied area exceeded 20 million acres, an extent, 2·3 per cent. more than that of the previous year, and the largest on record. The condition of the country has been steadily improving since the year 1881, but the year under review is the first that exhibits an increase in the occupied area as compared with that of the year before the famine of 1876-77. This result is not yet universal, the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, which suffered most severely from the famine, still exhibiting a decrease. Over 17 million acres were actually under cultivation, an increase of more than a quarter of a million as compared with the figures of fasli 1295, which occurred mainly in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, North and South Arcot, Salem, and Madura.

The net revenue was more than 372 lakhs, or very nearly 6 lakhs in excess of that of the previous year, the increase having occurred in all districts except Tinnevelly and Bellary. The net increase in the ryotwar demand over the average of the five years before the famine was nearly 20 lakhs. The average rate of assessment for the Presidency was a little over one rupee an acre for dry land and a little less than 5 rupees for wet. The charges under Land Revenue exceeded 34 lakhs, and were 7·2 per cent. of the revenue realised: this was a slight increase on those for fasli 1295, but a decrease on those for fasli 1294.

The actual number of coercive processes issued during the year rose considerably, but at the same time there was a falling off in the number of defaulters whose property was actually brought to sale, and the extent of lands sold showed a still larger decrease. These last two items afford the best criterion of the actual coercion employed in the collection of revenue, for more especially in a good year, a large number of processes are issued immediately on the kist falling due, and the money is often paid into the treasury before any actual coercive measures are made use of. This is evidenced in the year under report by the fact that 97·5 per cent. of the arrears, for which processes were issued, were recovered without any property being sold. Large numbers of processes were issued in the South Arcot, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore districts. The proportion of lands bought in by Government, in default of other bidders, at sales for arrears was large in Coimbatore, Salem, and South Canara, and was somewhat less than half the total of all lands sold.

About Rs. 7,800 were granted to ryots in the shape of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the largest disbursements being made in Anantapur, Bellary, and Salem. The balance of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year was over half a lakh, and this was reduced during the year to Rs. 48,000. The advances for the purchase of seed-grain and other agricultural loans were reduced at the same time from Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 25,000, approximately.

No very important administrative measures were carried out during the year, but various minor improvements were effected. The revised taluk and village accounts were introduced and the complete adjustment of outstanding village collections undertaken. Revised Revenue and Rent Recovery Acts were under consideration, as also an Act for the conservation of fish. Schemes for testing the qualifications of village officers and for instructing them in surveying were reported

on, and a village officers' manual was under preparation. A scheme drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction for a general entrance examination to apply to all minor Government posts was also considered and approved, though not brought into effect.

Settlement operations were in progress in six districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Madura, South Arcot, and Malabar-Wynaad. The total area classified was 1,317½ square miles. The new settlement rates were introduced into two taluks in Madura and into one taluk in South Arcot. The expenditure during the year was over 3 lakhs, and was nearly Rs. 36,000 in excess of that for the previous year. The total cost of the department, since its institution, twenty-nine years ago, has amounted to more than 86½ lakhs, while the net increase of revenue for fasli 1296 (1886-87) in the thirteen districts already settled was nearly 27 lakhs, which represents a return of about 31 per cent. on the outlay on the Settlement Department; this increase, however, must have been partly due to other causes, though to what extent cannot be accurately determined.

Survey operations were in progress in thirteen districts, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Bellary, Nellore, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Nílgiris, Malabar, Tanjore, and Madura. By the latest estimate, the total area of the Madras Presidency is 141,342 square miles: the cadastral survey of 59,256 and the topographical survey of 54,132 square miles have been completed. During the year 2,041 square miles were mapped on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, and 395 square miles on smaller scales. The expenditure during the year was slightly less than 8 lakhs against 8¼ lakhs in the previous year: the total expenditure since the department was started amounts to 177 lakhs.

The enfranchisement of inams in the one remaining taluk of the North Arcot district, in the whole of Ganjam, and in a portion of Anantapur was completed during the year. Nearly 4,000 title-deeds were issued, almost all of them for village service inams, more than 21,000 acres were dealt with, and the additional quit-rent accruing to Government exceeded ⅓ lakh. The cost of establishment was Rs. 14,000. Some 7 millions of acres have up to date been dealt with, the quit-rent payable being 29¼ lakhs: the cost up to date has been 14½ lakhs and the annual increase of revenue nearly 21 lakhs, so that the latter may be roughly taken to be half as much again as the former.

The number of estates under the Court of Wards rose from 44 to 48 during the year, 7 being newly taken under management, and 3 being handed over to their proprietors: the financial condition of the last three had improved considerably, while under the Court's management, one of them, which had no balance at all when taken charge of, being handed back with a credit of nearly Rs. 70,000, while a similar sum had been spent on public works, and all debts had been paid off. In 6 estates the wards were imbeciles, in 4 women, and in the rest minors. The number of wards and their relations under tuition was 57, 2 being girls, and their general progress was fair. Of 620,000 acres of holdings, about 600,000 acres were under cultivation, an increase on the former year, due to the favorable character of the season. The net demand amounted to 30¼ lakhs, of which 22 lakhs were collected. Including the opening balance, the Court received 33½ lakhs in cash,

spent 23 lakhs, invested 1¾ lakhs, and had at the close of the year a total balance, including securities, of 45 lakhs: more than half the last item belonged to Parlákimedi, an estate which has been for many years under management. The expenditure included 4 lakhs in repayment of debts incurred previous to management, 4 lakhs in education and establishments, and 1½ lakhs in public works. In Ramnad the collections on account of religious and charitable endowments were 1¾ lakhs, the charges 2 lakhs, and the balance left over from previous years 3 lakhs. Many estates were involved during the year in important litigation, the best legal assistance being on all necessary occasions retained by the Court.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Although three Acts passed the Legislative Council during the official year, none of them had within its close received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, and none therefore attained the force of law. Act I of 1888 empowers local authorities to guarantee interest on, or to create a fund for repayment of, capital expended on certain purposes: this Act having been passed by the Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor in January 1888, and was at once forwarded for the assent of the Governor-General. Act II of 1888 provides for the inspection and licensing of places of public resort and entertainment outside Madras, and was framed with the object of bringing under proper control all buildings intended for the accommodation of large numbers of people, and of thus preventing the recurrence of disasters similar to those that occurred in the year 1886-87 in the People's Park, Madras, and at Tinnevelly. Act III of 1888 regulates the police in the City of Madras; besides consolidating the existing laws upon the subject, this Act contemplates the separation of the City Police from the rural constabulary, and gives to the Commissioner of Police powers similar to those conferred by Act II of 1888 on local authorities outside Madras. These two Acts were passed by the Council in March 1888, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor within the close of the year.

The strength of the Police Force on the 31st December 1887 was 23,089, which was 260 men less than in the previous year and 230 below the sanctioned strength. The total cost for the year 1887 slightly exceeded 36¼ lakhs, a fall of 1¼ lakhs as compared with the figures of 1886. The proportion of police to population, exclusive of the force employed on State services, was 1 to 1,464; in towns the proportion was 1 to 607, and in rural parts 1 to 1,598. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. During the year 152 policemen were employed by banks, public companies, and private individuals. The total number of punishments during the year, including 237 dismissals, amounted to nearly 4,000, a decrease of more than 400 on the figures of 1886. The number of dismissals was 29·5 per cent. less than in the previous year. 152 police officers or ·7 per cent. of the whole force were convicted by Magistrates and Courts against 183 or ·8 per cent. in 1886: the principal offences were assault, negligently allowing prisoners to escape, and offences under the Police Act. Convictions were most numerous in Malabar, Vizagapatam, and Cuddapah. There were only 1,552 enlistments in the year against 1,968 in 1886; a considerable diminution which would have seriously affected the total strength of the force, had not the number of casualties been smaller than for several years past

The proportion of men able to read and write shows, year by year, a steady increase. A signalling class, which was started at Waltair during the year, proved a great success. The total number of processes served by the police was less than in the preceding year, but the number relating to grave crimes showed an increase of over 10,000. There were more than 10,000 deaths from violent or unnatural causes, the great proportion of which fell under the heads of suicides and accidents, the latter being chiefly due to drowning and snake-bite. More than 9,000 fires were reported involving property valued at 20 lakhs: these figures show a considerable increase on those of the former year, but there was at the same time a satisfactory diminution in the number of lives lost. The number of known depredators, suspects, and wandering gangs registered during the year was 65,663 against 78,006 in the 1886. More than 100,000 cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws were dealt with during the year and 68·2 per cent. prosecuted to conviction. Nearly 150,000 persons were arrested and 59·6 per cent. were convicted. Of the property valued at 13½ lakhs reported to have been lost, about 2½ lakhs worth was recovered. There was a slight improvement in the number of convictions to arrests over the rate in the preceding years. Madras City shows the highest percentage in detection, Chingleput and Tanjore come next, and the results in North Arcot also were creditable. Detective results in special and local laws were as usual very satisfactory. The total number of murders reported was 293 against 248 in 1886; of these, 94 were successfully prosecuted to conviction, while in 53 cases the murderers committed suicide. The number of dacoities reported was 169 against 128 in the preceding year; more than half the total number were torch-light gang robberies: there was a large increase of this crime in the districts of Salem, Kistna, Tinnevelly, and Kurnool. Of 262 robberies reported, 95 were detected against 220 with 111 detected in 1886. There were 6,300 house-breakings recorded against 5,931 in the previous year and 2,206 were detected: the largest number of cases occurred in Tinnevelly. Over 2,600 cattle thefts were reported during the year, a slight increase on the preceding year; 41 per cent. were detected against 46·6 per cent. in 1886: the largest number of cases occurred in Madura and Coimbatore. Ordinary thefts showed a decrease of about 2 per cent., the total number of cases for the year being nearly 13,500. There was a considerable decrease in cattle-poisoning, 49 cases being recorded in 1887 against 72 in 1886. Fewer cases than in the previous year were referred by magistrates to the police for enquiry and by the police to the magistrates for orders, the numbers being 4,955 and 13,086 against 5,416 and 14,054 respectively. Five women were found guilty of murdering their children: one was sentenced to death, three to transportation for life, and one to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The amount of rewards granted in 1887 was Rs. 3,897 against Rs. 4,054 in the previous year: they were chiefly given in aid of public justice.

The number of factories falling under the Act was 24 as in the preceding year: 7 of these were the property of Government. The number of accidents increased enormously, but most were of a trifling nature, and only one proved fatal.

During the year 219 sulphur licenses, or 13 more than in 1886, were issued. The principal uses to which sulphur was put were, as in previous years, the manufacture of gunpowder, medicinal purposes, and blasting.

More than 28,000 licenses were issued under the Arms Act during the year; this is the highest number on record, and is proof of more accurate registration. The prosecutions under the Act at the same time decreased in number.

Criminal justice was administered in the mofussil by 6,929 Village Magistrates' Courts, 171 Third-class Magistrates' Courts, 445 Second-class Magistrates' Courts, 112 First-class Magistrates' Courts, and 20 Sessions Courts, and at the Presidency town by 1 Coroner's Court, 2 Courts of Presidency Magistrates, 1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and the High Court. Of the Magistrates' Courts, 54 were Honorary Benches. There was a slight increase of crime, the total number of offences returned as true being over 191,000 as against 187,000 in 1886. There was a slight decrease of offences under the Penal Code and a considerable increase of those under Special and Local Laws, this latter being attributable more to the vigorous working of the Acts than to increased criminality. False reporting of offences occurred chiefly in Tanjore and Malabar. Of the 636 cases affecting life, 222 were cases of murder. Except in the Presidency town no district was free from dacoity. The ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,711, the worst districts being Madras and the Nílgiris. The total number of persons under trial was over 332,000 as against 336,000 in 1886, among the former being 117 European British subjects. The percentage of convictions under the Penal Code was 22·7 and of those under Special and Local Laws 80·2. The total number of original cases before the Courts was nearly 200,000, of which 6·6 per cent. were before the Courts of Village Magistrates. The total number of appeals instituted was 5,600. The corresponding figures for 1886 were 195,000 and 6,000. Regular Magistrates in the mofussil disposed of 150,000 cases, a slight decrease on the previous year, the percentage of persons convicted by them being 37·6 against 35·8 in 1886. The average fine per head by Magistrates has been the same since 1884, viz., Rs. 4. There were 4,600 appeals instituted before Magistrates against 4,900 in 1886. The Sessions Courts disposed of original cases affecting 2,000 persons, the percentage convicted being 42·1 against 43·7 in 1886 and 47·3 in 1885, and of 548 appeals, this year being the first since 1882 which has shown a decrease under the latter head. The percentage of Sessions Court sentences confirmed on appeal in the High Court was 69·4 against a percentage of 71·3 of sentences of Magistrates confirmed by Sessions Courts. The cases instituted in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts have shown a progressive increase since 1883, and were over 34,000 in 1887. The disposals were very satisfactory. The High Court disposed of 67 cases at Sessions, the percentage convicted being 61·9. There were 64 cases, in which capital sentences had been passed by Sessions Courts, submitted according to law for the confirmation of the High Court: the cases of 78 persons were disposed of with the result that 23 were acquitted and 50 convicted, while new trial was ordered in the cases of 5 persons. There were 437 appeals instituted in the High Court against 570 in 1886 and 622 in 1885; the disposals numbered 401 as compared with 499 in the previous year. There were 585 revision cases against 787 in 1886, and including those pending at the beginning of the year, 650 were disposed of.

During the year 1887 three district jails were closed, viz., those at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, and Ootacamund, and the total number was thus reduced to 17, while the number of central jails remained at 7. The number of sub-jails was reduced from 317 to 310 on account of the amalgamation of some sub-jails with

district jails. The total number of admissions to jail fell by more than 3,000 or 7 per cent., and there was a decrease of 10 per cent. in the daily average strength of the jail population: the former decrease was due to a favorable season and consequent low prices, while the latter, though naturally affected by the same causes, was also caused by the numerous releases on the occasion of the Jubilee. The total convict population showed a slight increase, being 35,508 against 35,033 in 1886. The proportion of females to males was, as in the previous year, a trifle over 10 per cent., a somewhat high average for India. The number of admissions of under-trial prisoners showed a slight falling off, but the daily average population increased, a circumstance which shows that untried prisoners were detained longer in 1887 than in 1886. The daily average strength of civil prisoners was 201 against 217 in the previous year. The greater portion of prisoners were as usual Hindus, and of previous occupations agriculture claimed the largest number. Over 94 per cent. of the sentences passed were for periods under one year. There were 2,025 habitual offenders in jail, a fall of 66 from 1886. The number of jail offences showed a slight increase, the chief difference occurring under the head of offences relating to work. The number of floggings again fell during the year, the numbers being 133 in 1887 against 199 in 1886. The new remission rules were reported to have worked well. Out of the 15 State prisoners in jail at the beginning of the year, 11 were released and 1 died, leaving only 3 at its close. The number of lunatics committed for observation decreased from 363 in 1886 to 304 in 1887. A new Reformatory School for juveniles was opened at Chingleput towards the end of the year: the total number of juveniles in the ordinary jails was rather larger than in 1886. The total charges exceeded 6½ lakhs of rupees during the year against 7½ lakhs in the previous year: the charge per head at the same time fell from Rs. 91 to Rs. 89. A satisfactory deduction in the charges for rations was made in several jails, a system of departmental supply being substituted for the contract system: the greatest saving (27·8 per cent.) was made in the Trichinopoly Central Jail. More than 30 per cent. of the convicts sentenced to labor were employed on manufactures, the remainder being mostly set to work on prison buildings, prison service, and gardening. The net earnings of convict labor amounted to more than Rs. 20,000, and the net cost of all jails thus fell below 6½ lakhs, the net cost per head being Rs. 87 or 5 annas less than in 1886. Above Rs. 90,000 were spent on additions and repairs to buildings. Dholl was substituted for tyre during the year, but there was otherwise no change in the dietary. The general health of the prisoners was better than it has been for several years, but the rate of mortality rose to over 23 per mille: the highest rate was at the Párvatipur jail (110·76), and was due to the bad state of health of prisoners coming from Jeypore. The new warder guards proved efficient. The inspection done by the Inspector-General was remarkably thorough.

There were 51 vagrants in the Government Workhouse during 1887, of whom 42 were new admissions; of these 45 were discharged to employment, released, or otherwise disposed of, 3 absconded, and 1 was transferred to Bombay: 2 remained in the Workhouse at the close of the year. Of the vagrants newly admitted, the majority were sailors or mechanics by profession, and the most common age was between 16 and 40: they were nearly all British-born subjects. The expenditure involved amounted to Rs. 4,163, a fall of Rs. 500 as compared with the previous year's figures.

In the Monegar Choultry the daily average number of paupers maintained in 1887 was 67 against 74 in 1886, and in the Native Infirmary the average attendance was 104, or 20 less than in the preceding year. Only 2 children were supported in the Foundling Asylum against 5 in 1886. In Sir Savalai Ramasami Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital 510 patients were treated against 433 in 1886. The total income of these institutions exceeded Rs. 21,500, of which Rs. 7,000 were derived from interest on Government securities and Rs. 10,000 were contributed by Government: the receipts in 1886 only amounted to Rs. 16,000. The total expenditure was close upon Rs. 16,500, or slightly less than in the previous year: of this nearly Rs. 4,000 were spent upon the Monegar Choultry and Rs. 10,000 upon the Native Infirmary. The average numbers of poor daily maintained at the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry were 52 inmates and 108 out-door paupers, these figures being nearly identical with those of the preceding year. The receipts were somewhat in excess of Rs. 4,000 and the charges of Rs. 3,000.

The daily average number of persons receiving cooked food at the Triplicane Langerkhana during the official year was 149 against 143 in 1886-87. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 140 persons and money doles to 22 persons, as compared with 127 and 23 in the preceding year. The average number of persons lodging in the premises and receiving in-door relief was 5, the same number as in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,879 and the charges to Rs. 5,361. The charity continued to exercise a beneficial effect in providing food for poor and infirm Muhammadans. No fresh names were placed on the list of Muhammadan poor in receipt of money doles. The number, which was 45 in April 1887, decreased to 42 in March 1888, the expenditure at the same time falling from Rs. 1,103 to Rs. 995.

There was no change in the classes of Civil Courts during the year 1887, though there were slight variations in their number. The total civil litigation of the Presidency was composed approximately of 249,000 original suits and 10,200 appeals, as compared with 264,000 and 9,700, respectively, in 1886, the falling off in the number of the former having occurred in all the important classes of Civil Courts. Of the total number of original suits instituted, in round numbers, 62,000 were in the Courts of Village Munsifs, of whom 3,400 exercised powers as against 3,500 in 1886: the number disposed of by them was 64,000 as against 73,000 in 1886. Before the regular mofussil Courts there were 160,000 suits, of which 68,000 were ordinary and 92,000 small causes, as compared with 163,000 and 154,000 in the two preceding years. To this number, District Munsifs' Courts contributed 139,000 or 87 per cent., Sub-Judges' Courts 13,000 or 8 per cent., and District Courts 660 or 0·4 per cent. The number of appeals from decrees on the files of the District and Sub-Judges' Courts was the highest on record, being 8,600 as compared with 8,200 in 1886 and 8,000 in 1885. The numbers of suits and appeals disposed of by the regular mofussil Courts were 162,000 and 8,900, respectively, as against 165,000 and 7,700 in 1886, leaving arrears of 32,900 and 4,000 as against 31,500 and 4,000 in 1886. Of appeals from original decrees 58·55 per cent. and 73·59 per cent. of those from appellate decrees resulted in confirmation by the Superior Courts as compared with 61·19 and 73·94, respectively, in 1886. The work in the execution department showed a decrease as compared with 1886, but the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned rose from

997 in 1886 to 1,027 in 1887. There was an increase in the amount realized after the issue of process, viz., from 32¼ lakhs in 1886 to 38½ lakhs in 1887, and a decrease in the amount voluntarily paid, viz., from 12½ lakhs to 9¼. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes, only 26,000 suits were instituted as against 27,000 in 1886, the first falling off recorded since 1882. On the Original Side of the High Court there was, for the first time since 1883, an increase in the number of suits instituted, the number filed being 309 as against 292 in 1886: the number disposed of was 247 as compared with 271, and the arrears 365 as against 301. Of the decisions on the Original Side 54·5 per cent. were confirmed by the Division Bench on appeal as compared with 68·75 per cent. in 1886. On the Appellate Side there were 1,600 first and second appeals as compared with 1,500 in the preceding year; the number for 1887 is the highest on record, and the general tendency of appeals to the High Court to increase, which has existed since 1880, was sustained: tho appeals disposed of numbered 138 for first appeals and 1,099 for second appeals as against 119 and 906, respectively, in 1886. The result of all classes of appeals decided on their merits was, that the decisions of Lower Courts were confirmed in 70·6 per cent., reversed or varied in 18·9 per cent., and remanded in 10·5 per cent. The judicial receipts showed a surplus of 8¼ lakhs, a slight fall on that of the previous year. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial funds was 4½ lakhs, under Process Service fund 2¾ lakhs, and under Copyist fund ¾ lakh. There was, as usual, a deficit under the head of Imperial and Provincial funds in the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool, but in all other districts there was a surplus. Under Process Service, all districts except Bellary, and under Copyist fund, all districts contributed to the enhanced receipts.

The progress made by the Registration Department in 1887-88 was very satisfactory. The total number of registrations rose from 608,942 in the previous year to 633,626 in that under report: the numbers under both "compulsory" and "optional" registration also showed an increase on those of former years. The number of wills presented open increased by 278 or 19 per cent., while the number of sealed covers deposited, withdrawn, and opened was 24 against 20 in 1886-87. With the increase of registration, the number of searches made during the year and the number of copies granted also rose considerably: it is satisfactory to observe that the number of refusals at the same time decreased by 16 per cent. Of the documents presented, 69 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, and very nearly all the remainder within one week. There were 32 prosecutions under the Act, 20 of which were public and 12 private; in 17 cases convictions were obtained. During the year 11 new offices were opened, thus raising the total number to 365; the average number of square miles to each office was 325, and the average population nearly 82,000. The financial condition of the department was far more prosperous than in former years; the receipts were close upon 9 lakhs of rupees against 8½ lakhs in 1886-87, while the charges fell considerably; the surplus obtained amounted to more than 2 lakhs against 1½ lakhs in the previous year. The average registration fee was Rs. 1-2-11. There were 4,000 more applications for transfer of puttahs than in 1886-87.

There were 482 Joint Stock Companies in existence at the close of the year 1886-87, and, during 1887-88, 68 new companies were registered and 176 wound up; the number of new companies registered in the two previous years was

375 and 110 respectively. These figures show that the speculative craze of the year 1884-85 has now died out. The nominal capital of the 374 companies, working at the close of the year under review, was nearly 396 lakhs, and the paid-up capital 164 lakhs. Six trading companies with a nominal capital of $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were among those newly registered: the great majority of the other new companies were as usual loan or banking associations. Of the companies wound up, 69 had a nominal capital of over 34 lakhs, and the remainder had no capital at all. The receipts of the year amounted approximately to Rs. 8,000, and the charges to Rs. 1,700, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 6,300. The receipts were lower and the charges higher than has been the case for several years: the net income was consequently small, and was less than half that of the previous year.

The command of the Madras Army was held throughout the official year by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R.A. The appointment of Quartermaster-General of the Madras Army having become vacant by the nomination of Brigadier-General E. Faunce to command a Brigade in Burma, Colonel M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., was appointed to the vacancy with the rank of Brigadier-General. At the close of the year three battalions of British Infantry belonging to the Madras establishment, one regiment of Madras Lancers, and ten regiments of Madras Infantry were serving at different stations in Burma. At the end of 1887-88 the strength of the British Army in this Presidency was 14,572 against 14,949 at the close of the previous year, and that of the Native Army 29,672 against 29,018. The health of the European Troops during the year under review was, on the whole, good, though the invaliding rate was somewhat large. The health statistics of the Native Army, however, do not compare favorably with those of the previous year, the rate of admission, daily sick rate, death rate and invaliding rate having all risen. The increase was observed principally in those regiments that returned from Burma, their standard of health having been reduced by exposure and climate. The system of reserves for the Native Army came into force on the 1st April 1887; by this two reserve forces were formed, viz., an active reserve and a garrison reserve. The Native Military normal school at Bangalore was abolished from the 1st January 1888. The gymnasia in this Presidency were placed under the supervision of the Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia, Poona, and the designation of that officer's appointment was altered to "Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies." The appointment of an Inspector-General of Cavalry in India was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India with effect from the 12th October 1887. The Lock Hospital at Kamptee was reduced from a first to a second class institution, and the Native Detail Hospital at Ráyapuram was closed. An important step was taken during the year by the employment of lady nurses at certain station hospitals in India: a lady superintendent and four lady nurses arrived from England in March 1888 for service in the Madras Presidency, and they were posted to Bangalore. The Military budget estimate for the year was 351 lakhs and the revised estimate 434 lakhs: the expenditure was 425 lakhs, a slight decrease on that of the previous year. On the 31st March 1887, the value of stock in the Army Clothing department was Rs. 5,88,284 against Rs. 5,67,774 on the corresponding date in the previous year. 201 young steers were received from the Amrut Mahal herds. 466 horses (all Australians) were purchased for the British service during the year at an average price of Rs. 712 against Rs. 694 per horse in the previous year, and

507 horses were passed into the service from the Remount Depôt. At the close of the year 605 horses remained at the depôt against 649 at the end of 1886-87. There were 30,179 military pensioners of all grades and classes drawing pensions, which amounted to about 22 lakhs, showing an increase of 3 pensioners and a decrease of nearly Rs. 5,000 in the amount of pensions as compared with the preceding year.

The statistics of trade and navigation for the year 1887-88 showed an improvement in tonnage, imports and dues, but a slight fall in exports as compared with the figures of the previous year. The decrease in exports was due to a partial failure of the coffee crop, to increased local consumption of this article, and to smaller shipments of jaggery, turmeric, &c., owing to dullness in the European markets. The nationality of vessels arriving at Madras during the year was chiefly British, while at the outports Native craft were largely in the majority, but the total number of the latter, registered at all ports, diminished: this was apparently a result of the keen competition in the trade of coasting steamers, which, to a great extent, superseded the smaller class of country craft and dhonies. The port dues paid at Madras averaged from 8 pies to 2 annas 8 pies per ton, while at the outports the payments ranged from 5 to 20 pies per ton. The dues collected both at Madras and at the outports were 0·13 per cent. of the whole trade, which at the former amounted to nearly 11 crores, and at the latter to nearly 14 crores. The traffic between Negapatam and the Straits Settlements was active, large numbers of passengers and cattle having been shipped from the former place to the latter. Tuticorin, Cocanada, and Tellicherry carried on a brisk trade. A cyclone passed over Madras on the 9th October 1887, but without doing any damage. The number of casualties to shipping was less than in the preceding year, and in only one instance was there any loss of life. The new iron pier at Gopálpur was completed. The ship-building industry at Cochin was at a stand-still, no new vessel having been built during the year. Two Marine Acts were passed, viz., the Native Passenger Ships Act X and the Indian Marine Act XIV of 1887.

The number of wild animals killed during the year showed a considerable falling off under all heads except elephants, the total number being 1,917 against 3,039 in the preceding year: this decrease was due to an alteration made in 1886 in the rules for obtaining rewards, in view to prevent the fraudulent practices which existed in former years, and by which the rates of rewards were materially diminished. The Northern and West Coast districts, as usual, suffered most from the ravages of tigers, panthers, and bears. The total amount of rewards disbursed was less than Rs. 40,000, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. on the amount granted in 1886-87: this falling off was accompanied by an increase in the loss of human life and a decrease in the loss of cattle. There were 1,750 deaths from snake-bite, a rise of 3·24 per cent. on the figures of the previous year.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The season of 1887-88 was favorable, except in the two southern districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. The total rainfall for the Presidency amounted to 47·53 inches against 46·97 inches in the previous year and 45·96 inches, the

average of the six years preceding the famine. The fall was general and fairly well distributed in most districts. Excluding permanently-settled estates, for which statistics are not available, the extent of ryotwar and inam lands cultivated during the year under first and second crops amounted to over 25 millions of acres, being an increase of more than 500,000 acres, or 2 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The rise was due mainly to the favorable character of the season. In the Nílgiris it was in part caused by the introduction of the new settlement in the South-east Wynaad. Of the total cultivation under first crop, 18½ millions of acres or 79·4 per cent. were ryotwar and 4¾ millions or 20·6 per cent. inam. The increase in the cultivated area appears in all districts except Vizagapatam, Godávari, South Arcot, Salem, and South Canara. Excluding South Canara and Malabar, for which districts figures are not available, the total area under ryotwar cultivation (first crop) exhibits an increase of 475,363 acres or 2·83 per cent. as compared with the average of five years preceding the famine. Owing to the favorable season and consequent good harvests, the prices of all grains were lower than those of the two years immediately preceding, and, with the exception of second-sort rice, paddy and varagu compare favorably also with the prices which prevailed in the year before the famine. The price of salt was higher than in the two preceding years in all districts except Kistna and Tanjore: this rise was due to the excise duty having been raised in January 1888 from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0, and also to the general effects of the excise system. In most districts, the wages of agriculturists remained stationary: in Kistna, Bellary, and Malabar, however, there was a rise owing to the progress of the railway works: in Madura also wages improved during the latter half of the year, owing to the great demand for labor in connection with the Vaigai bridge work and with the repairs of the famous Hindu temple at that place.

There are no mines of importance in this Presidency. The total value of all the minerals (chiefly gravel and stone) raised during the year amounted to about 9 lakhs of rupees. Iron is worked to some extent in Salem and also in parts of Vizagapatam, Godávari, Bellary, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, South Canara, and Malabar, but the industry is everywhere declining. The produce of the different ores was valued at Rs. 38,370, of which Salem contributed 69·7 per cent. Nine leases for gold mining were in force at the beginning of the year in the Nílgiri district, of which three were subsequently cancelled. No actual mining was commenced in any of the blocks leased.

The most important change effected during the year was the reorganisation of the Board of Revenue, under which a Member of the Board was made Director of the Departments of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture. The analysis of the Kurnool district, with reference to its security from famine, prepared by Mr. Benson, was completed, but its publication was not effected within the year. Ensilage experiments were conducted in fourteen districts, and 32 of the silos opened were more or less successful. An investigation was commenced with the aid of the Chemical Examiner into the feeding value of the different fodders used in this country, but it had not been completed at the close of the year. A monograph on the cocoanut palm, prepared by Dr. Shortt, was published by Government. During August and September Mr. Caine, a professional tobacco-curer, was deputed from the Andamans on a short visit to this Presidency; he visited the districts of Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Coimbatore and submitted a report on the

method of cultivation and curing pursued, with suggestions for carrying out experiments in shade-drying tobacco. Experiments made with the Baltic linseed, the Puerb tea seed, and the Hungarian Millet seed resulted in failure. There is now no Government Farm in this Presidency; the Madura Farm, to which aid is afforded, did not do well, and its transfer to the District Board was under contemplation. Exhibitions were held during the year at Erode, Bellary, and Salem: that at Erode held in April 1888 was referred to in last year's report; the other two were held in February and March respectively, and were on the whole successful. Demonstrations of the working of agricultural implements were given in parts of Coimbatore, Salem, and North Arcot, and the results were generally satisfactory. It was found that out of 250 improved ploughs sold last year by private firms in these districts, 205 were in actual use. A stock depôt was opened at Hosúr during the year. The Amrit Mahal cattle and stock at Saidápet were removed to the depôt, and a few young bulls were purchased. The pony-breeding operations in Coimbatore and Salem progressed fairly. The number of stallions was increased from 8 to 10, and 305 mares were covered during the season; the results of the previous year's coverings, so far as they are known, gave a successful percentage of 28. In the two districts above named, 355 tats or country ponies were castrated with only 3 casualties.

The beginning of the year 1887-88 was marked on the Nílgiris by heavy rains, but the south-west monsoon was a very light one: more rain fell during the north-east monsoon, but at a later date than usual, and the frosts in January and February 1888 were unusually severe. The season was not, however, an unfruitful one as regarded horticulture. Several important additions in the way of new plants were made to the Government Gardens at Ootacamund, and the nurseries, which had been found to be inadequate, were enlarged. The melanoxylons that were recently planted in the Crewe and Ottley Hall Gardens suffered again severely from the frost, but they have shown great recuperative powers and are now doing well. The crop of Australian oats which was sown on these grounds unfortunately proved a complete failure, the cold weather in the early part of January 1888 having utterly destroyed it. Sim's Park at Coonoor and the Barliyár Gardens were in good order. The Garden at Kalhatti was sold during the year. Some land, measuring 7·45 acres, in the vicinity of Gúdalúr, South-East Wynaad, was obtained on a 99 years' lease from the Tirumalpad of Nilambúr, and about 1 acre was opened for the purposes of an experimental garden. Calicut, Courtallam, and Ramandroog were all visited during the year, but for various reasons it was deemed inadvisable to establish gardens at these places. Several persons contributed to the herbarium, which is now, as it stands, a very valuable one; the greater portion was re-arranged during the year. The receipts were slightly in excess of the previous year and amounted to Rs. 3,412: the expenditure was Rs. 23,229, a decrease of nearly Rs. 1,500 on 1886-87.

The Government Cinchona Plantations did well during the year, the Hooker Plantation especially having made great progress. The manufacture of liquid and solid febrifuge was extended, and some 300 lb. of the former were supplied for the use of the troops in Burma: the opinions of the various officers who gave it a trial were conflicting, and its real value could not therefore be determined. More of

this liquid febrifuge was sold to the public at Re. 1 per pound and the solid at Rs. 12 per pound. Very little seed and only a few plants were sold during the year, the reason being that planters have now their own supplies on which to draw. The crop taken during 1887-88 was 92,746 lb.: 7,000 lb. were used for manufacture and sale, and the balance, including that from the previous year, was 243,968 lb. at the close of the year. A turbine and disintegrator which arrived in March 1887 were got into working order by June, and nearly 62,000 lb. of bark were subsequently powdered; an accident occurred to the turbine tank, which had to be repaired, or the outturn would have been greater. The Government Quinologist proceeded to Calcutta and Darjeeling in February 1888 and gathered much information from the specialists there on the manufacture of quinine. Experiments were made to test the efficacy of different manures in increasing the alkaloids in cinchona bark; these, when finished, will, it is hoped, afford much useful information. No sales were held in Madras during the year, and the receipts fell below Rs. 4,000: the expenditure amounted to Rs. 72,161, or Rs. 10,000 less than in the preceding year; of this sum Rs. 60,000 represented the upkeep of the estates and the remainder was chiefly incurred in the Quinologist's department. The estate cattle were fed during the dry months on the fodder made in the silos constructed in 1886-87. Some 6 tons of hay were stacked at Dodabetta, and were readily sold at Rs. 50 per ton.

The chief work of the Forest Department during the year was the settlement of reserves and the selection of blocks in the Northern Circle. The inspection work done in both circles was satisfactory. Over 700 square miles were added in the two circles together to the area of forests already reserved. The total revenue of the year amounted to 13¾ lakhs against 12½ lakhs in the year before, and the charges were somewhat over 11 lakhs against 11½ lakhs in 1886-87; the surplus derived was thus more than 2½ lakhs, while in the previous year less than 1 lakh was cleared.

The area of reserved forests in the Northern Circle rose to 625 square miles or by more than 30 per cent. as compared with the figures of the year preceding: the chief additions were in the Nellore and Cuddapah districts. The area of forests reserved under previous rules was reduced to 768 square miles. Demarcation work progressed steadily in most districts. There were no survey operations in the circle. The number of forest offences placed before Magistrates during the year rose from about 1,000 in 1886-87 to nearly 1,500, but the percentage of convictions obtained fell at the same time from 64 to 61. Nearly 800,000 acres of forest tracts were protected from fire during the dry season with varying success. Grazing in reserved lands was differently dealt with in the various districts: in Ganjam it was discontinued altogether, in Godávari and Kistna the right was sold by auction, in Cuddapah it was allowed free, and in Kurnool a new system was inaugurated of issuing permits direct to cattle owners. Natural reproduction in reserved areas generally progressed satisfactorily, but several failures in artificial reproduction were reported. The expenditure incurred on communications and buildings was approximately Rs. 22,000 or more than Rs. 3,000 less than in 1886-87. The amount of timber cut and collected by Government agency increased, and that of fuel decreased. The revenue for the year exceeded 5½ lakhs and the expenditure was slightly more than 4½ lakhs, leaving a surplus of over 1 lakh but less than that of the previous year by Rs. 6,000.

In the Southern Circle the total area of reserved forests was raised during the year from 1,838 to 2,402 square miles: the reserved lands were also largely extended. The net addition to "reserves" was in excess of 2,000 square miles, the area added in 1886-87 having been less than 500. Coimbatore and Tinnevelly are the districts most advanced in the way of settlement: in both these districts over 36 per cent. of the land at the disposal of Government has already been settled. Demarcation progressed but slowly. A complete forest atlas for the circle showing reserved forests and reserved lands was prepared. The preparation of working plans was delayed chiefly for want of surveys. More than 1,600 cases of forest offences were filed during the year as compared with 1,300 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions at the same time rose from 70 to 75. All reserved areas were more or less protected from fire. In most districts grazing was allowed in reserved lands on payment of fees, the amount collected during the year being nearly half a lakh, of which the greater portion came from North Coimbatore. The general appearance of the reserves showed improvement, and the growth of coppice shoots and seedlings was encouraging. An area of about 130 acres was added to the regular plantations, the total area maintained being nearly 12,000 acres, and the total cost slightly in excess of 6 lakhs. Communications and buildings cost Rs. 32,000 or Rs. 6,000 more than in the previous year. The sales of timber exceeded those of 1886-87 by nearly half a lakh, the average price per ton rising at the same time from Rs. 17 to Rs. 26. The value of stock balance in the depôts was reduced. The total revenue was over 8 lakhs and the expenditure over $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; the surplus was thus nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which was higher than that obtained in any of the last five years: in 1886-87 there was a deficit of more than a quarter of a lakh.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1887-88, excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 23 crores and $96\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, against 23 crores and $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding year. The increase of 94 lakhs was made up of increases of nearly 89 lakhs under exports and of over 5 lakhs under imports. The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British, and with British ports in other Presidencies, amounted to over 21 crores and 22 lakhs, an advance of 77 lakhs as compared with 1886-87. The exports contributed over 12 crores and 81 lakhs, or about 60 per cent. of the total value of this trade, and the imports nearly 8 crores and 41 lakhs or 40 per cent. Compared with 1886-87, the exports increased by $81\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or nearly 7 per cent., while the imports decreased by over 4 lakhs or 5 per cent. The increase under exports was mainly in the trade with the United Kingdom. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased by nearly 77 lakhs or 6 per cent., and those of foreign merchandise by more than 4 lakhs or 40 per cent. The more important exports of Indian articles, *i.e.*, those the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs, were hides and skins, raw cotton, coffee, seeds, indigo, spices, grain and pulse, and sugar, which together contributed over 76 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce. There were increases in raw cotton (33 lakhs), hides and skins (19 lakhs), seeds (12 lakhs), indigo (12 lakhs), and coffee (1 lakh); and decreases in sugar (9 lakhs), spices (6 lakhs), and grain and pulse (2 lakhs). Compared with 1886-87, the imports of foreign merchandise declined by over 1 lakh and those of Indian produce by nearly 3 lakhs. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn.

The former amounted to nearly 2 crores and 22 lakhs or 26 per cent., and the latter to 1 crore and 38 lakhs or 16 per cent. Grain and pulse contributed over 79 lakhs or 9 per cent. and metals over 54 lakhs or 6 per cent.

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to nearly 15 crores and 6 lakhs, or nearly 61 lakhs in advance of 1886-87. The exports increased by 60 lakhs or about 7 per cent., and the imports by nearly 1 lakh or ·2 per cent. As usual, the United Kingdom had the great bulk of the trade, amounting to over 1,027 lakhs or 68 per cent. of the total value under this head. Ceylon contributed over 133 lakhs or 9 per cent., France 126 lakhs, Straits Settlements nearly 64 lakhs, Egypt nearly 35 lakhs, the United States nearly 34 lakhs, Austria more than 18 lakhs, and Italy over 16 lakhs.

The total value of the coasting trade amounted to over 6 crores and 16 lakhs, or 16 lakhs more than in 1886-87. The exports increased by 21½ lakhs, while the imports declined by 5 lakhs. As usual, the trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which contributed 42 and 38 per cent. respectively of the total value under this head. The remainder was mainly distributed between British Burma (13 per cent.), Travancore (2 per cent.), and Goa (1·5 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure, excluding the movements between British ports within the Presidency, amounted to 47¾ lakhs against 60 lakhs in 1886-87. The imports and exports of gold and the exports of silver do not show large variations compared with the figures of 1886-87, but there was a decrease of 13 lakhs in the imports of silver. The net imports of gold were 2¼ lakhs, and the net exports of silver 1½ lakhs.

In the Public Works (Buildings and Roads) Department over 5¼ lakhs were spent during the official year on Imperial Military works, and nearly a quarter of a lakh on Imperial Civil works: Provincial Civil works cost somewhat less than 19½ lakhs. The report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider the proposed alteration to the Madras Harbour was received in December 1887, and pronounced in favor of an entrance at the North-East corner with a covering arm, the entrance on the East face being at the same time closed. The progress on the works was retarded pending the receipt of the above report. The Gopálpur pier was finished, the cost being rather over 3 lakhs. Proposals for improving the Bangalore water-supply remained under discussion during the year, and a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for the best essay on the subject. The expenditure on the Ootacamund water-supply scheme during 1887-88 was more than a quarter of a lakh, making the total expenditure from the commencement nearly 1½ lakhs. Artesian well-boring was continued in the Kortalayár valley, but water was not found. The improvements to the Calicut-Vayitri road were nearly completed, and work on the Sholadi bridge between Vayitri and Gúdalúr (South-East Wynaad) was in progress. The Pottinghi-Koraput road in the Vizagapatam Agency tracts was pushed on, and surveys were made for connecting Koraput with the Central Provinces. The new buildings for the Breeks Memorial School, Ootacamund, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 47,000 in round numbers; the old school-building is to be converted into a Sub-Judge's Court. Sites for new buildings for the High Court and for the Presidency Magistrates' Court were selected, and work was commenced upon the latter. A new building in Black Town, which is to combine a police-station, a vaccination depôt, a registration office, and a fire-engine shed was under construction. The District Jail at Ootacamund having

been abolished, the buildings were being converted, at an estimated cost of nearly Rs. 3,000, into offices for the Inspector-General of Jails, the Deputy Tahsildar, and the Registrar of Assurances, and into quarters for the Apothecary attached to the Army Head-quarters. The Roman Catholic Church at Wellington was completed. The value of work done in the Public Works Workshops was about 1½ lakhs, or nearly a quarter of a lakh less than in the preceding year. The value of the machinery in the shops was a little more than one lakh. The Ramnad division, which at the end of the previous year had been amalgamated with that of Madura, was again constituted a separate charge, and the Periyár Project division was opened.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department during 1887-88 was 50½ lakhs, or more than half a lakh less than in the previous year. The sanction of the Government of India to a redistribution of the sanctioned estimates of the Godávari Delta was applied for, the object being to admit of a new head lock to the Central Delta at Bobberlanka being constructed. The outlay incurred on the capital account of this delta was nearly 2 lakhs, leaving 4¼ lakhs to complete the works according to the estimate. The area irrigated during fasli 1297 (1887-88) was approximately 586,000 acres against 564,000 acres in the previous year. The total revenue amounted to 19½ and the total charges to 5½ lakhs, leaving a net balance of over 14 lakhs or 11 per cent. on the total capital outlay of 125 lakhs, including indirect charges. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 468 miles. On the 19th July 1887 the Godávari river attained the height of 15·9 feet on the anicut crest, or 1 foot less than the highest recorded flood, which occurred in August 1886. The outlay on capital account of the Kistna Delta during the year was 4 lakhs, leaving 61 lakhs still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated was approximately 390,000 acres, or 50,000 acres more than in the preceding year. The revenue derived amounted to 13½ and the charges to 3½ lakhs, leaving a net revenue of 10 lakhs or 2 per cent. on the total capital of 84 lakhs. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 281 miles, the ultimate length being 349 miles. The outlay incurred on capital account of the Pennér Delta was Rs. 60,000, leaving Rs. 48,000 still to be spent to complete the works estimated for. The area irrigated was approximately 63,000 acres against 62,000 acres in the previous year, while the revenue derived was 1¼ lakhs. The charges amounted to nearly Rs. 6,000, leaving a net revenue of over one lakh or about 7 per cent. on the total capital outlay of 18 lakhs, including indirect charges. Revised estimates, amounting to 37½ lakhs, including indirect charges for the Sangam Anicut Project, were submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. Pending the submission of the revised forecast statements of revenue, these estimates were not formally sanctioned, but permission was accorded for completing the works without reference to the amount expected to be obtained by the sale of tank-beds, the full realization of which would be a work of time. The outlay incurred on the capital account of the project during the year was over 1¼ lakhs. The area irrigated was approximately 50,000 acres against 48,000 in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 81,000 and the charges to Rs. 45,000, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 36,000 or about one per cent. on the total capital outlay of 35 lakhs, including indirect charges. The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool Canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at 216½ lakhs, was reduced by some Rs. 10,000 by the sale of unserviceable stores. The area irrigated was approximately 22,000 acres, a slight fall on that for the

previous year. The revenue assessed on the irrigated area was nearly three-fourths of a lakh, and the total revenue collected about Rs. 8,000 less. The charges amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, showing a deficit of $\frac{3}{4}$ against $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year. In October 1887 the head sluice of the supply-channel of the Barur tank was opened for the first time and water was admitted into the Barur tank. The expenditure during the year on this project was Rs. 40,000 and up to the end of the year over 3 lakhs. The total outlay including indirect charges was $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The area irrigated was nearly 500 acres, but the revenue derived therefrom was Rs. 280 less than the average derived prior to the project coming into operation. The improvements to the Cauvery and Vennár regulators were completed. The expenditure of the year amounted to about Rs. 4,500. The area irrigated in the Cauvery Delta was approximately 855,000 acres for first and 83,000 acres for second crop against 907,000 and 100,000 acres in the previous year. The net revenue derived was 6 lakhs or about 34 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on capital account of the Srívaikuntham Anicut during the year amounted to Rs. 13,500. The area irrigated was 22,500 acres for first crop and 18,000 for second crop. The revenue amounted to one lakh and the charges to Rs. 17,000, leaving a net profit of Rs. 86,000 or nearly 6 per cent. on the total capital outlay. In August 1887 arrangements were made for commencing work on the Periyár Project in the Madura district, the estimates for which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in September 1884. The expenditure incurred on the project was $1\frac{3}{4}$ during and $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs up to the end of the year, including the preliminary outlay on the investigation of the project. The amount spent during the year on the Rushikulya Project in the Ganjam district, the only protective work in progress, was $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the expenditure to the end of the year amounting to over 8 lakhs. The estimates for the project were under revision. All works in this Presidency under the head of Minor works and Navigation were provincialised from the commencement of the year under review. The areas irrigated for first and second crops under the Chembrambakam tank were approximately 13,000 and 3,000 acres respectively: the revenue derived was Rs. 31,000 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,700 or Rs. 4,000 less than the old maintenance charges saved to Government. The net revenue was thus Rs. 35,000 or about 5 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on the Palar Anicut system during the year was Rs. 45,000. The areas irrigated for first and second crops were approximately 6,800 and 23,000 acres respectively: the revenue derived was nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 61,000, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 60,000 or 3 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The outlay on the Pelandorai Anicut system during the year was Rs. 5,800 and to the end of the year nearly 4 lakhs. The area irrigated for first crop was 3,700 acres and for second crop 85 acres: the revenue derived was Rs. 6,000 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,000, showing a deficit of Rs. 7,000 against one of Rs. 8,500 in the previous year. The area irrigated under first crop of the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension project was approximately 7,000 acres, a slight decrease on the preceding year: the revenue was Rs. 18,000 and the charges amounted to Rs. 16,500, showing a profit of Rs. 1,500. The expenditure incurred during the year on the Buckingham Canal, including the grant-in-aid from Famine Relief and Insurance, was 3 lakhs, making a total of $65\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 69,000 against Rs. 61,000 in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 69,000 more than the receipts. The survey of

the West Coast Canal, which was suspended during the previous year owing to reduction of establishment, was resumed, and levels and soundings from Tirur to Badagara were taken. The receipts realised from the Vedarniem Canal amounted to Rs. 600 and the cost of maintaining the canal to Rs. 6,000.

The Tank divisions were abolished at the end of the previous year owing to want of funds, but the grant for 1887-88 having subsequently been increased, four Tank Restoration parties were reconstituted in the same districts in which the Tank division establishments had been previously at work, and a new party was started in the North Arcot district. The area over which tank restoration operations were extended during the year was 602 square miles, making an aggregate area of 8,684 square miles under investigation. Of this area, 7,233 square miles were completely gone over. By the end of the year the requirements of 928 works, irrigating 124,000 acres and yielding a revenue of 4½ lakhs, had been investigated. After the improvements, which are estimated at 11½ lakhs, have all been carried out, the works are expected to irrigate 134,000 acres and to yield a revenue of over 5 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year on these works was 2¾ lakhs. The expenditure on Major Original works, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, amounted to nearly Rs. 70,000 and the outlay on Minor Original works and repairs to Rs. 70,000 and 4½ lakhs, respectively. The expenditure on Minor Irrigation works under the charge of the Revenue Department was 2¾ lakhs. The expenditure on Agricultural works was 3¼ lakhs, of which over one lakh was incurred on Major, Rs. 15,000 on Minor Original works, and the balance on repairs.

Two extensions were made to the Madras Railway during the year, an extension of 9 miles to Calicut and one of 2½ miles to Pálghat town; these were opened for passenger traffic in January 1888. No extensions were made to the South Indian Railway, but the Nellore-Tirupati section of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, a distance of 83 miles, was made over to the South Indian Railway Company, who agreed to work it: this branch was opened in September 1887. The following new lines were under construction during the year:—(1) Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Guntakal junction on the Madras Railway to Bezváda, a distance of 279 miles. This line was transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in January 1888, the section from Guntakal to Nandiyál, a distance of 90 miles, having been opened for traffic in the previous July. (2) A line from Bezváda to His Highness the Nizam's frontier, a length of 21½ miles, in extension of His Highness's Guaranteed State Railway from Secunderabad to Warangal and the Singareni coal fields. The construction of this was undertaken by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company on behalf of the British Government, and it will probably be opened by the end of the next year. The portion of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway from Warangal to the Singareni coal fields, a distance of 69 miles, was opened for traffic on the 1st January, and a further portion from thence to Bonakalu (23½ miles from the British frontier) in August 1888. The following Imperial lines have been projected, and will probably be constructed shortly:—Guntakal on the Madras Railway *viâ* Dharmavaram to Hindupur, 111 miles; Tirupati (the present terminus of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway) *viâ* Pakal to Dharmavaram, 165½ miles; and Villupuram on the South Indian Railway *viâ* Vellore and Chittoor to Pakal, 134½ miles. The following Provincial Railways have been projected, but their construc-

tion has been deferred for the present:—Pálghat-Dindigul, 107 miles; Porto-Novo-Salem, 116½ miles; and Madura-Pámban, 93 miles. The construction of the line from Máyavaram to Mutupet in the Tanjore district only awaits the assent of the Governor-General in Council to the Local Authorities Loan Bill.

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to the 31st March 1888 was £10,669,644, being at the rate of £12,702 per mile, and the net profits for the official year amounted to £285,387, being at the rate of 2·6 per cent. on the outlay. The gross earnings for the period exceed those of 1886-87 by 1¾ lakhs. The working expenses were in excess of those of the previous year by nearly one lakh, an increase that was mainly the result of the construction of new bridges over the Pennér and Chittraváti rivers and of heavy repairs and renewals of rolling stock. During the year under review over 7 million passengers travelled by this railway, an increase of 5·7 per cent. over the preceding year. This is partly attributable to the introduction of a single fare of 1½ pies for all trains other than the mail (with the abolition of the return fares of 3 pies per mile). The development in goods traffic both in tonnage and receipts was mainly due to increased cotton traffic, to the carriage of railway materials and rolling stock, and to a greater movement of merchandise generally. The total number of tons carried was 708,673 against 669,536 in 1886-87. The rates for matches, iron and wooden wheels were reduced, as was also that for coffee from the Mysore State Railway to Madras. In July 1887 a revised train service was introduced with a view to afford additional convenience to third-class traffic between Madras, Vellore, and Rénigunta, and some slight alterations were made in the running of the trains between Gooty and Raichur consequent on the transfer of the Bellary branch to the Southern-Mahratta Railway Company. Six trial stations were opened during the year.

The capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway up to the 31st March 1888 was £4,663,405, being at the rate of £7,130 per mile, and the net profits for the official year under review were £132,564, or 2·8 per cent. on the outlay. The gross earnings during the period were nearly the same as those for 1886-87. The working expenses show an increase of upwards of two lakhs over the preceding year, due to a heavy outlay in renewing the 40 lb. permanent-way with 50 lb. rails, coupled with a corresponding increase under "Loss by Exchange," and to increased expenditure under "Repairs of Bridges." During the year under review nearly 7 million passengers travelled by this railway, an increase of 3·7 per cent. over the preceding year. There was a marked improvement in the third-class traffic. The fares remained unaltered in all classes. In goods traffic there was a decrease in tonnage, owing to a large falling off in the carriage of harbour material. The train service was revised in August 1887 and again in January 1888; these changes were necessitated by alterations and repairs to the line.

The capital expenditure on the Nellore-Tirupati section of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway up to the 31st March 1888 was £625,222, being at the rate of £7,533 per mile. The rates and fares on this section are those in force on the South Indian Railway. When this line was first opened for traffic, one train ran daily from Tirupati to Nellore and back, but subsequently two trains were started, one from each terminus, early in the morning.

There were no serious accidents on any of the lines, nor any flood damages of much importance, though the Nellore-Tirupati section was severely tried by heavy rains in October 1887.

At the close of the official year under review, there were 1,132 post offices, 1,090 detached letter boxes, and 511 village postmen under the Imperial Post department, showing a general increase over the figures of the previous year. The total length of Imperial Post lines was over 10,000 miles, and was 77 miles more than in 1886-87. The opening of the Rénigunta-Nellore section of the Cuddapah-Nellore Railway converted a considerable portion of the route by which the Northern Circars are served, from a runners' into a railway mail line. There was a net increase during the year under review of about 6 per cent. in the number of letters, post cards, and other forms of correspondence that passed through the post. The value-payable and insurance systems both remained in favor with the public, the number of articles transmitted under each having increased. The money order business again expanded. The balance in the various savings' banks to the credit of depositors was nearly 50 lakhs at the close of the year, showing an increase of about 9 per cent. on the figures of the previous year: the number of accounts at the same time rose by over 23 per cent., which proves that the tendency of deposits is to become smaller, and, as the object of these banks is the encouragement of petty thrift, it would appear that they are fulfilling their purpose. The number of complaints received from the public against the post office was nearly identical with that of the previous year. Only one highway robbery of the mail was attempted during the year, and that was unsuccessful.

Some improvement was effected under the District Post branch, though the facilities for communication in some districts were still inferior. The planting of letter boxes in the more important villages was one of the measures undertaken during the year, and over 100 were set up: the number of offices was also increased from 54 to 63. These efforts to improve the rural service were attended with success, for the number of articles collected for despatch rose to nearly 900,000, or by 28 per cent. on the number in the preceding year, and that of articles received for delivery to 2,200,000 or by 7 per cent. Further extensions of the department are, however, much needed, both by the rural population for private correspondence and by District Officers for official communications.

There were 82 miles of telegraph lines laid down during the year, raising the total telegraph mileage in the Madras Presidency to 4,493 miles. The number of new offices opened was 45, and of those closed 17, leaving a total at the year's end of 227, of which 113 were under direct Government management; of the remaining 114, about half carry public messages. The number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices was 536,325, showing an increase of 48,754 over the figure of the preceding year.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue from all sources, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, amounted to 1,113 lakhs in the year under review against 1,094 lakhs in 1886-87 and 948 lakhs in 1875-76, the year preceding the famine. The gross expenditure amounted to 975 lakhs as compared with 1,013 lakhs in the previous year, and the surplus obtained was thus 138 lakhs against 80 lakhs in 1886-87, an increase of 58 lakhs, which was the joint result of a rise of 19 lakhs in revenue and of a fall of 39 lakhs

in expenditure. Remittances to other provinces, including payments on account of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency, rose to 363 lakhs against 313 lakhs in the previous year, and interest payments on Government securities remained at 31 lakhs.

Remittances amounting to 569 lakhs were made to Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon, as compared with 441 lakhs in the year preceding. The local circulation of copper-coin was increased by over 156 thousands, and the current copper balance in the Presidency at the close of the year was $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The amount of small silver coins which passed into local circulation reached 600 thousands, and the quantity remaining at the end of the year was over 14 lakhs against 13 lakhs in the previous year.

Land Revenue receipts were close upon 483 lakhs, an improvement of $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on those of the preceding year. The favorable character of the season was the chief cause of this increase. The charges under this head were approximately $46\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or over half a lakh more than those of the previous year.

The revenue from Salt amounted to $144\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, a rise of over 2 lakhs on the revenue of 1886-87, and the charges to $13\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, a fall of over half a lakh. The increased revenue was obtained by an enhancement of the duty. The Salt department was reconstituted during the year, and the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue became a Member of the Board of Revenue; the control of the Abkári and Opium department, Madras, was, at the same time, transferred from the Collector and his Deputy to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, Madras, and the establishments were simultaneously reorganized without additional cost. The quantity of salt manufactured was more than $8\frac{3}{4}$ millions of maunds, an increase of over 4 million maunds on the returns of the former year: this was the result of a favorable season, and is the highest figure registered in the last ten years. Somewhat more than 8 million maunds of salt were issued, or slightly more than in the previous year.

Excise and Abkári revenue rose to over 91 lakhs as compared with 85 lakhs in 1886-87. The excise receipts were benefited by increased duty on country spirits in some parts of the Presidency, by higher bids for the leases of toddy and combined spirits and toddy farms, and generally by better administration and preventive arrangements. Charges amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, a slight increase on the previous year. A new circle, designated the Villupuram circle, under the charge of an Assistant Inspector, was formed to prevent the smuggling of liquor from Pondicherry. Opium receipts fell from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to a little under 6 lakhs, the decrease being chiefly due to a reactions from the excessive bids for opium farms in the year preceding.

Stamp revenue showed an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on the previous year and aggregated nearly 60 lakhs; the rise was due partly to more litigation and partly to greater activity in trade. The charges amounted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, exhibiting a slight falling off from those of 1886-87.

The yield from Customs was influenced by larger imports of Colombo arrack into the town of Madras, counterbalanced by smaller shipments of rice. The

receipts from Sea Customs rose to 14¾ lakhs against 11¾ in the former year, and the charges fell to a little less than 1½ lakhs. Land Customs amounted, as before, to three-fourths of a lakh and the charges to Rs. 15,000.

The receipts from Assessed Taxes reached over 15¼ lakhs and the charges Rs. 33,000 against 13¾ lakhs and Rs. 62,000, respectively, in 1886-87. The increase in the revenue was due to extended assessments. Forest receipts rose by Rs. 1,28,000 in consequence of better prices realised for timber and of larger grazing dues. The interest realised was small, owing to large repayments by the Mysore State and the Ramnad Zemindari on account of their debts to the British Government. Excluded Local Funds obtained a revenue of 6 lakhs, a falling off of about ¼ lakh from the former year, and the charges amounted to 5½ lakhs against 11½ in 1886-87.

The Public Works receipts amounted to over 4 lakhs, a rise of more than 1¼ lakhs on those of last year, caused by the earnings of the Cuddápah-Nellore State Railway. The navigation receipts from the Godávari and Kistna delta systems also rose. The charges at the same time fell from 103¼ to 40½ lakhs, this large decrease being chiefly due to the transfer of the Bellary-Kistna line to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and to the completion of the Cuddapah-Nellore line. The charges under Imperial Public Works were comparatively small, owing to a fall of nearly 22 lakhs under the head of Irrigation and Navigation, resulting from the transfer of certain undertakings from the Imperial to the Provincial portion of the Public Works accounts. The outlay on Civil Works by Public Works officers was greatly curtailed during the year.

The Postal department receipts decreased by nearly 12 lakhs, and the charges at the same time increased by about 15 lakhs. There were no remarkable changes in the receipts or charges of the Telegraph department.

The receipts of the Military department rose from 25¾ to a little less than 27¾ lakhs, and the charges at the same time decreased from 427 to 421 lakhs. The increased receipts chiefly occurred under the head of Commissariat, and were mainly caused by the large supply of rations, on payment, to officers and men on field service in Burma, as well as to the recovery of 3 lakhs on account of advances made in 1886-87 to the Irrawady Flotilla Company. The charges, on the other hand, were less than in the preceding year, chiefly on account of a reduction in the strength of officers and men of the Native Army, and of a large falling off under the head of miscellaneous service.

Loan outstandings fell by more than 3 lakhs. The receipts and charges for Provincial Services, including Pound Fund and Agricultural Services in 1887-88, were 273 and 262¾ lakhs, respectively, against 250¾ and 243¾ lakhs in the previous year, thus giving a surplus of about 10¼ lakhs for 1887-88 against nearly 8 lakhs in the previous year. The balances at credit of these services rose from a little over 43¼ lakhs on the 31st March 1887 to 53 ½ lakhs on the 31st March 1888.

The Fettered Local Funds now comprise (1) Village Service Funds, (2) Canal and Ferry Fund, (3) Irrigation Cess Fund, and (4) Bhadráchalam Road Fund.

The balance amounted to Rs. 29,87,000 on the 31st March 1888, the increase on the previous year's figures being Rs. 3,16,000. This excess was chiefly obtained from the receipts of the Village Service Fund.

The circulation of notes in the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding those held in the branch reserve treasury, was 200 lakhs at the end of the year against 164 lakhs at the beginning. The circulation was lowest (159 lakhs) in April and highest (200 lakhs) in March. There was a marked increase in the circulation of notes of both the lower and higher denominations, the average for the past year under the 2 heads having exceeded the average of the previous year by 16·26 and 9·77 lakhs respectively, thus giving a total increase of 26·03 lakhs. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 148 lakhs at the beginning and 155 lakhs at the close of the year. The receipts and issues of home notes amounted, respectively, to 1,277 lakhs and 1,289 lakhs against 1,084 lakhs and 1,097 lakhs in the previous year, and the encashment of foreign notes to 67 lakhs against 74 lakhs. There were no cases of fraud or forgery during the year. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year amounted to nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs against $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding year.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The mode of collecting vital statistics was the same as in former years. Among a population of nearly 8 millions which furnished returns, the births in 1887 numbered 867,451, or in the ratio of 31 per mille; this is the highest birth-rate on record since 1869. The Nílgiris returned the lowest birth-rate and Chingleput the highest. The total number of deaths registered was 604,775, or in the ratio of 21·6 per mille, the average of the five preceding years being 19·9: the increase was chiefly due to a greater mortality from cholera, small-pox, and fevers, but was no doubt also the result, as was the increase in the birth-rate, of more accurate and careful registration. Infantile mortality was again very high, and the lowest rates were between the ages of 10 and 15. The lightest district death-rate was in Malabar (15·8) and the heaviest in Madras (39·4): of Municipalities, Berhampore had the heaviest rate, 65·2 deaths per mille having been registered. Cholera, small-pox, and fevers were more fatal in 1887 than in the previous year. In no month of the year was cholera absent from the Presidency, the maximum intensity being attained in December: the districts of Trichinopoly, Godávari, and Tanjore were the heaviest sufferers. The total number of deaths from cholera was over 28,000, or nearly 16,000 more than in 1886. There was an appreciable though not so marked an increase in mortality from small-pox and fevers: among the districts, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Godávari, and Malabar suffered most from fever, while in the towns the largest number of deaths occurred in Berhampore, a locality which of late years has proved itself most insanitary.

No new works of any importance were executed either by Municipalities or District Boards, but many minor improvements were carried out, and greater interest was evinced in sanitation. The total estimated income of the 54 mofussil Municipalities amounted to about $19\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs during 1887-88 against about $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1886-87. Of this sum, 31·6 per cent. was devoted to sanitation against 34·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The total amount set apart for this purpose by

District Boards amounted to nearly 4¼ lakhs or 31·2 per cent. of available income against 23·6 per cent. in 1886-87. Coimbatore contributed the most and Malabar the least.

The number of vaccine operations performed during 1887-88 was considerably above that returned in 1886, and the quality of the work was better. Of the total number (738,480) vaccinated, 94·3 per cent. proved successful against a rate of 94·0 per cent. in 1886. The largest number (392,652) of successful operations was performed among children between 1 and 6 years of age. The cost of each successful case was Re: 0-4-1 or 2 pies less than in 1886. Among the District Boards the largest number of operations was performed in Coimbatore with a percentage of success of 97·6 and the smallest in the Nílgiris. The highest success attained was by the vaccinators in Ganjam, viz., 98·9. In Municipalities the vaccinators of Mangalore performed the largest number of operations, of which 95·7 per cent., proved successful, but the highest percentage of success, viz., 98·7, was achieved in Adóni.

During the year the number of civil hospitals and dispensaries increased from 316 to 344. There was also an advance in the total treated as compared with the previous year amounting to 153,128: of these, 2,546 were in-patients. The Royal Victoria Hospital for caste and gosha women in Madras did good work. The number of cases of paroxysmal fevers and small-pox treated were fewer than in 1886, but there was a large increase in the admissions for cholera. The rate of mortality among the patients was 7·10 per cent. During the last four years there has been a steady increase in the number of surgical operations performed: this year the number amounted to 63,409. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,89,210 against Rs. 8,45,956 in 1886. As in the former year, military requirements in Burma necessitated the retention of many Commissioned officers in the Military department, and several important stations consequently remained in charge of Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries.

The total number of insanes treated in the three lunatic asylums was 797 against 768 in 1886: of these, 46 died and 73 were cured. The chief forms of insanity were mania and dementia. The accommodation was again found to be insufficient, more especially in the Madras and Waltair Asylums. The general results were not so favorable as in the previous year.

The Contagious Diseases Act continued to work smoothly. The number of women remaining on the Health Officer's register on the 31st March last was 615 against 620 on the same date in the previous year. The total number of females inspected during the year was 17,738; of these, 558 were found diseased and sent to the Lock Hospital for treatment: 11 native women died while in the hospital. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 13,671 against Rs. 12,081 in 1886. The average cost per patient was Rs. 19-4-10. There was a slight decrease in the admission, for purely venereal diseases, of the men on the European garrison.

During the year 1887, 265 persons emigrated from British India to Mauritius and 667 to Natal: 991 return emigrants, with savings amounting to a quarter of a lakh, arrived from the former place, and only 74 from the latter: these last were mostly invalids or paupers, and only one of them brought any savings. Emigration

to the Straits Settlements was opened from Madras in October 1887: only 78 persons proceeded thither, and before the end of the year about 50 returned.

There was no emigration during the year to any of the French colonies from either Pondicherry or Karikal, and 3,275 emigrants returned from Réunion, Guadaloupe, and Martinique against 2,331 in 1886. The rate of mortality among the return emigrants was less than 3 per cent., while in 1886 it was above 6 per cent. Savings amounting to more than half a lakh were declared. At Negapatam 17,275 native passengers embarked for the Straits, of whom 4,996 were registered emigrants, and 12,208 natives returned during the year. The passenger traffic to Burma increased considerably, 17,981 persons embarking at Negapatam against 13,581 in 1886; this increase was due to the great demand for labor on the newly projected railway works in Burma. During the year 7,985 passengers returned from Burma. Only 21 passengers from Negapatam and 14 from Pondicherry sailed for the Mauritius during the year.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Several changes were introduced into the bye-laws of the University, of which the most important were the adoption of black for the academical costumes of all degrees of graduates, the addition of Marathi to the list of optional languages for the Matriculation, F.A., and B.A. degree examinations, and the extension of the course of study for the B.L. degree examination from two to three years: several changes were also made in the curricula of study as well as in the rules and regulations of the B.L. and M.L. degree examinations. The report of the B. Sc. Committee was laid before the Senate, and the rules relating to the First Examination in Science were adopted with a few alterations.

Thirteen candidates were registered for the M.A. degree examination as against 9 in the previous year; only 12 were examined, 2 in History, 5 in English, and 1 in each of the following, viz., Biology and Physiology, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Science, Sanskrit and Dravidian languages, but only 4 were successful, of whom 2 passed in English, 1 in Mental and Moral Science, and 1 in Sanskrit. For the language branch of the B.A. degree examination, nearly 500 candidates were examined, of whom about 50 per cent. passed: for the optional branch, 350 were examined and 200 passed. In the language branch there was a decrease of 25 per cent. in the number of candidates examined, and only 49 per cent. passed against 69 per cent. in the previous year. In the optional branches 57 per cent. passed against 55 in 1886-87, and the total number of candidates examined increased by about 24 per cent. The number of candidates that appeared for the F.A. examination increased from 1,576 to 1,745, but the percentage of passes to examinees fell from 36 to 30.

The number of first-grade colleges rose from 10 to 11 owing to the raising of the standard of the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore. There was also an increase in the number of second-grade colleges owing to the Victoria Jubilee College, Pálghat, the S.P.G. College, Vepery, and the Town College, Cuddalore, having been added to the list. The number of pupils reading for the B.A. and F.A. examinations in the above institutions was 741 and 2,295, respectively, against 689 and 2,290, the figures for the previous year.

No candidate appeared for the M.L. degree examination. For the B.L. over 120 were examined against 90 in the previous year, and the percentage of passes to examinees rose from 17 to 33. The number of students that attended the Law Class attached to the Presidency College was 220, a rise of 22 per cent. on the year preceding.

Out of 8 candidates who appeared for the Second M.B. and C.M. degree examination, 2 were successful, and for the First M.B. and C.M. only 1 passed out of 5 examined. In the previous year both the candidates who appeared for the former examination failed, and 2 out of 3 succeeded in passing the latter. Twelve were examined for the Preliminary Scientific examination, but not one succeeded in passing, whereas in the previous year 4 passed out of 14 examined. The L.M.S. results were, however, satisfactory, 66 and 34 having appeared respectively for the first and second examinations and 17 and 26 having passed; the figures for 1886-87 were 73 and 31 entrances respectively and 18 passes in each.

Only 6 candidates appeared for the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering and 4 passed. In the previous year there were 11 entrances and 7 passes. The introduction into the College of Engineering of the reorganisation scheme begun in 1886 was continued, but all the sanctioned proposals extending the scope of the college were not carried out before the end of the year. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1888 was only 95 against 181 on the corresponding date in 1887. The results of the term examinations were not satisfactory.

Three private candidates were examined for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching and 2 were successful. In the previous year all the 3 who appeared for this examination passed. The number of normal students in the Teachers' College increased from 48 to 65, that of graduates from 7 to 10, and that of F.As. doubled itself. At the Departmental and Inspector's examinations, the college produced encouraging results.

According to the new arrangements, students at the College of Agriculture are classified into two sections, senior and junior. The senior course extends over three sessions (34 months) and the latter over one session; the students are prepared for the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture. There were 76 students at the beginning of the last session including the junior department against 85 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the departure of the junior students at the end of the first year. Eight candidates appeared in Advanced Agriculture, of whom 6 passed. For the preliminary examination in Agriculture, 32 appeared and all passed, though only 3 secured a first class.

There was an increase of 3 per cent. in the number of candidates appearing for the Matriculation examination, the total number of examinees being in excess of 6,500, but the proportion of passes to examinees was only 30 against 34 in 1886. The number of English high schools for boys rose from 121 to 133, the increase being confined to Board and unaided schools. The attendance in the high school or upper secondary departments rose to nearly 6,800. The strength of the lower secondary departments also advanced, but in the primary departments it fell; this was due to the constitution of the lower classes in unaided and even in aided schools into separate institutions with the object of evading the fee regulations. There was no change in the Middle School examination scheme, except the addition of Marathi to the list of optional languages. The number examined increased to over 8,700 or by 6 per cent., but the percentage of passes to examinees

fell from 49 to 44. Nearly 7,500 candidates appeared from recognised schools. The number of English middle schools for boys, excluding lower secondary departments attached to high schools, fell from 386 to 367, but the attendance in the middle department increased from 10,653 to 10,814, though the strength of the primary department, for the same reason as that stated with reference to high schools, decreased from 16,656 to 13,524. Vernacular middle schools for boys advanced from 47 to 70, and the attendance in the middle and primary departments increased from 476 to 670 and from 2,563 to 3,511 respectively. The average attendance of middle departments of English lower secondary schools has, during the last four years, risen by 20 per cent. The total number of boys receiving lower secondary education, including boys in girls' schools, was roughly 23,500 against 22,400 in 1886-87. The number of English high schools for girls fell from 25 to 23, and the attendance in upper secondary classes from 119 to 112. One Vernacular high school was started at the close of the year. The number of English middle schools for girls fell from 36 to 31 and the attendance in the middle department from 942 to 776, but Vernacular middle schools increased from 109 to 117 and attendance in the lower secondary classes from 985 to 1,072. The total number of girls receiving lower secondary education was approximately 1,900 including girls in boys' schools. Fifteen female candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination last December against 14 in the previous year, of whom 7 passed. For the Higher Examination for Women, 188 candidates appeared, or 4 more than in the previous year, but the percentage of passes fell from 77 to 55.

The number of primary schools for boys declined to 13,300 or by about 50, but the attendance on the contrary rose to more than 360,000 or by nearly 2 per cent. The number of primary girls' schools remained stationary at 650, but the attendance was 26,300, a slight rise on the previous year. The total number of pupils, male and female, presented for the infant, first, second, third, and fourth standards was approximately 190,000 against 185,000 in 1886-87, while the percentage of passes remained almost stationary. Of the primary schools for boys, 1,224 schools with 39,751 pupils were maintained by District Boards against 1,132 schools with 34,367 pupils, and 77 schools with 3,967 pupils were maintained by Municipal Councils against 81 schools with 3,928 pupils. The number of primary schools for girls maintained by District Boards and Municipalities was 33 and 9 with a strength of 1,327 and 601 pupils, respectively, against 24 and 13 primary schools attended by 861 and 1,042 pupils in the previous year.

The number of private institutions increased from nearly 1,800 to 2,500 and the attendance from 31,000 to 41,000. It is noteworthy that almost all these institutions were Vernacular primary, indigenous Sanscrit, or Muhammadan schools; only 7 were English schools, though in the previous year there were 34. There were 28 advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian with an attendance of over 600 pupils, as compared with 6 such schools in the previous year attended by only 100 pupils. Advanced Sanscrit schools increased from 29 to 60 and the attendance from 300 to nearly 1,000. Elementary schools teaching either the classical or vernacular languages increased from 1,719 to 2,447 and pupils from 28,200 to 39,000 including pupils in secondary schools.

The total income from fee revenues rose to over 14¾ lakhs, but in Government institutions it fell from 1¼ lakhs to 1 lakh and 17 thousand, which was due to the

transfer of the Chittoor High School to the District Board, the amalgamation of the Saidápet High School with the practising branch of the Teachers' College, and the decrease in the fee income in the Government colleges at Calicut and Madura. The fee income of the Board institutions rose from 1¾ lakhs to nearly 2 lakhs, and that of aided and unaided institutions rose from 11 to 11¾ lakhs. The expenditure from Provincial funds on grants-in-aid to public institutions under private management amounted to nearly 4 lakhs, including grants to eleemosynary schools, against 3 lakhs and 82 thousand, the increase being mainly due to extra outlay on building grants in consequence of a special assignment made by Government for the purpose. Of the total amount spent, about 1¾ lakhs represent salary and rent grants, 1¼ lakhs results grants, ½ a lakh building grants, Rs. 11,000 scholarship grants, Rs. 4,000 special grants for furniture and apparatus, Rs. 1,600 feeding and clothing grants to European boarding schools, and a similar amount grants to eleemosynary schools. District Boards received grants amounting to nearly three-fourths of a lakh and Municipalities to one-fourth; the latter item included Rs. 7,000, building grant to the Victoria Jubilee College, Pálghat, and Rs. 10,000 towards the net cost of Government institutions transferred to municipal management. The District Boards paid nearly 2 lakhs in the shape of grants to schools under private management and Municipalities under 1 lakh, chiefly as salary and results grants: on the latter alone to schools under private management and to masters in Local Fund schools over 3¾ lakhs were expended from public funds.

The number of training schools for masters fell from 45 to 41, and the average attendance in each school was 23 against 24 in the year previous. The District Boards of Cuddapah, Chingleput, and Salem had been each maintaining two elementary normal schools, which they amalgamated into one during the year. The year also witnessed a slight decline in the number and proportion of passes at the Special Upper Primary examination. For this test nearly 800 normal pupils appeared, of whom 65 per cent. passed as compared with a slightly larger number of entrances and 66 per cent. of passes in the preceding year, but the average percentage of passes for the Presidency was only 48 against 58 in 1886. About 380 pupils trained in these schools obtained primary grade lower certificates after having passed the teaching power tests. The number of training schools for mistresses fell from 13 to 12 and the attendance from 324 to 311, which decrease was confined more or less to aided schools alone. For the Special Upper Primary examination 186 appeared, of whom 86 passed against 114 out of 136 in the previous year. In the middle school 63 passed out of 100 examined against 54 out of 82 in 1886-87, and in the school management examination 60 out of 118 against 28 out of 93 in the previous year. Nearly 100 pupils trained in these schools obtained employment as schoolmistresses.

The number of industrial schools increased from 16 to 18, but the attendance fell from 692 to 640. There was also an increase from 1 to 2 in the number and from 112 to 314 in the strength of commercial schools. No changes of any importance were made during the year in the scheme of technical education sanctioned in 1886, but at the close of the year the following subjects were added to the list:—Book-keeping, Phonography, Annuities and Life Insurance, Business Correspondence and Transactions, Banking, and Political Economy and Botany. The Higher Examinations in Science, Arts and Industries were held twice in 1887-88, once in July and once in September. In Agriculture and allied subjects 194 were

examined, of whom 150 passed: in the previous year only 50 were examined, out of whom 20 passed. There was also a perceptible increase in the number of candidates that appeared in the different branches of drawing, painting and design, the results obtained being moreover satisfactory.

The total number of schools (public and private) rose to nearly 17,400 or by 4 per cent., and the number of pupils to over 500,000 or by 3 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the number of public institutions, but the number of pupils studying in them increased. Under private institutions there was a gain of over 700 schools and of 10,000 pupils. Fourteen districts showed an advance both in the number of institutions and in that of pupils, the most appreciable increase being noticeable in Vizagapatam, Bellary, and Nellore. Four districts, besides Madras, showed a decrease both in the number of schools and scholars, viz. Anantapur, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, and Trichinopoly. There was an increase in the number of Government or Departmental institutions owing to the opening of primary schools in the Agency tracts. There was also a perceptible increase in the number of aided schools, the bulk of the increase relating, however, to primary schools. The proportion of pupils to population ranged from 1 in 14 in Madras to 1 in 148 in Cuddapah. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population of school-going age rose from 18·5 in 1886-87 to 19·2. The percentage of girls under instruction remained stationary at 2·8. The total number of pupils was distributed as follows among the different classes of population—Europeans and Eurasians 6,678, Native Christians 38,241, Muhammadans 48,098, Hindus 410,591, and others 2,050. There was an increase in the number of pupils belonging to the poorer classes, the number of boys rising by 5 per cent. and that of girls by 4 per cent. There was an increase of 6 per cent. in the number of boys coming under the class of traders and 13 per cent. in that under artizans. With regard to girls there was an appreciable increase under petty officials, artizans, and coolies.

The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 48½ lakhs including more than one lakh returned as expenditure on private schools against 46½ lakhs in 1886-87: of this amount 13¾ lakhs were met from Provincial Funds, 1½ lakhs from Municipal Funds, 5¼ lakhs from Local Funds, nearly 16½ lakhs from fees, and the remaining 11½ lakhs from endowments, subscriptions, and other miscellaneous sources.

To the stock of books valued at over one lakh at the close of 1886-87, stock valued at Rs. 80,000 was added during the year. The value of books disposed of amounted to Rs. 65,000, so that there remained on the 31st March 1888 a balance of stock valued at a little more than 1¼ lakhs. The net sale-proceeds of Government books by the Madras School Book Society and the Basel Mission Society, Mangalore, amounted to nearly Rs. 42,000 and the charges to Rs. 35,000.

Under Act XXV of 1887, books and periodicals to the number of 1,107 were registered during the year against 924 in the previous year and 804 in 1885-86: of these, 275 were in English and the rest in the Vernacular and the classical languages of the East. About 21 per cent. of the books were educational in character.

Owing to the abolition of the Rayapuram Auxiliary Medical School, a Junior department was opened in the Medical College, Madras, during 1887-88. The

strength of the College department decreased from 146 to 125, but the working of the College generally was more satisfactory than in the preceding year.

The amended rules for the Lawrence Asylum were sanctioned by Government in March 1888, and will, it is expected, greatly increase the efficiency and usefulness of the institution. The strength of the male branch increased from 260 to 283, and the average number on the rolls during the year was 267 against 279 in 1886-87. Of the 283 pupils, 97 were Europeans and 186 Eurasians against 81 Europeans and 179 Eurasians in the previous year. The examination results were on the whole creditable. The expenditure including all charges amounted to nearly Rs. 92,000 and the receipts, including industries and advances recovered, to Rs. 98,000. The average cost per boy was Rs. 314, which was slightly below the average cost in 1886-87. The strength of the female branch increased from 64 to 66, the number of European girls advancing from 53 to 54 and that of Eurasians from 11 to 12. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,000, or Rs. 1,300 in excess of the charges for 1886-87. The average cost per girl was Rs. 227, which was Rs. 23 less than that for the year 1886-87. The Special Upper Primary results were satisfactory, 8 passing out of 10 entrances.

There were 12 examinations held in the course of the year in connexion with the Uncovenanted Civil Service: the increase in the number on that of the previous year, when only 9 took place, was due to the institution of a test for Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and to the fact that the Special Tests and the Higher Examination in Science, Arts and Industries were held twice within the year under review. The last named circumstance renders a comparison with the figures of former years untrustworthy. For the two Special Test examinations together over 5,800 candidates presented themselves and 1,700 were successful, the averages of the three preceding years having been 3,200 and 1,000 respectively. For the Police Tests there were nearly 100 candidates and 16 passed. The results obtained in the Higher Examination in Science, Arts and Industries were most encouraging; over 300 candidates appeared, or more than twice as many as in the previous year, while the percentage of passes at the same time rose from 52 to 68. The numbers for the Salt Test, on the other hand, declined, about 52 per cent. only of the 550 examinees being successful. For the general branch of the Middle School examination, over 8,000 candidates were examined, the largest figure registered for many years past, but the percentage of passes, which was 44 for males and 56 for females, showed a falling off. About 2,000 persons were examined for the Special Upper Primary, and the successful percentage was somewhat under 50; neither of these figures compare very favorably with those for the previous year. The receipts for 1887-88 exceeded three-fourths of a lakh, and the charges were some Rs. 3,000 less, the surplus obtained in 1886-87 having been only Rs. 1,400.

There were 299 students on the rolls of the Madras School of Arts, an increase of 34 as compared with the figures of the previous year. On the industrial side of the school, 48 apprentices were engaged in pottery decoration, in lacquer and metal work, and in wood-carving: the Mayo prize and silver medal were awarded to one of the apprentices in the lacquer work department. Three apprentices obtained appointments during the year. Specimens of pottery, metal work, and wood-carving were sent to the Glasgow Exhibition. The number of candidates for the new Higher Examinations in drawing, painting and design more than doubled itself

during the year. The total receipts of the school were approximately Rs. 34,000 and the charges Rs. 36,000.

The number of visitors to the Government Central Museum during the year was more than 264,000 against 233,000 in 1886-87. The number of gosha visitors on the day set apart for them every month was 1,800 against 750 in 1886-87. Many natural history specimens, illustrative of the marine and land fauna of the Presidency, were collected during the Superintendent's tours in the Gulf of Manaar and on the Nílgiris. Considerable progress was effected during the year in the arrangement of a new art gallery. Many interesting additions were made to the collection of coins, and a catalogue of those of Mysore was issued. A catalogue of the Batrachians of Southern India was in the press at the end of the year.

The books and manuscripts in the Library of Oriental Manuscripts were increased in number by 554 during the year, partly by purchase or transcription, and partly by presentation. The contingent grant was not fully utilized; this grant is given chiefly for the purchase of rare and valuable manuscripts, and as only a few of these were procurable, there was no occasion for the full expenditure sanctioned.

Meteorological observations were taken at 17 stations; of these, two worked as second and the remainder as third class stations. The observatory situated at the Telegraph office at Mercara was closed and no new ones were opened. Hourly observations were taken as usual at the second-class stations, but the synoptic records were discontinued, being no longer required by the United States Weather Service. Records of the sun and grass radiation thermometers ceased from the 31st December 1887 at all the Madras stations excepting Coimbatore and Wellington. Eleven observatories were inspected, 9 by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and 2 by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras. New barometers were supplied to the Bangalore, Cuddapah, Cochin, and Madura observatories. Daily weather telegrams were sent as usual. Rainfall was registered at 315 Revenue Board stations. No change was made in the work of the Madras Meteorological office.

At the Government Astronomical Observatory, the first of a new series of volumes of star observations, containing the results of the years 1862–64, was completed and widely distributed amongst public and private observatories, libraries, and individuals. The next volume, giving similar star results for the years 1865–67, was considerably advanced during the year, and all other duties were subordinated, as much as possible, to the most important one of publication. The usual time signals, local and general, and the meteorological records were, however, efficiently maintained as in former years, and daily code weather telegrams were despatched to Simla, Calcutta, and Bombay.

There were in all 77 different vernacular newspapers and magazines published during the year as compared with 56 in the preceding year: of these, 48 were general and political, 10 were scientific and literary, and 19 were religious. Most of these publications had but a very small circulation.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

The month of April 1887 was occupied in completing the survey of certain places in the North Arcot district. The staff then remained in Madras until June, when the prehistoric remains at Pallávaram were visited. In August Mr. Rea, the First Assistant, went to Chingleput and Madura and collected much ancient pottery from the prehistoric tombs at those places. A move was then made to the Kistna district, and field operations were begun at Bezváda, where numerous rock-cut and structural remains were found: in this neighbourhood the chief work of the year was done; though the Godávari and Nellore districts were also visited. Owing to the many interesting discoveries in the Kistna district and to the thorough inspection of the South Indian prehistoric burial places, the season was a most successful one. Mr. Rea was, as before, in charge of the department.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, which was introduced on the 1st April 1885, was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act, I of 1884, was in operation. The administration of local affairs is primarily vested in District Boards, each consisting of a President, the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, all Revenue officers in charge of divisions of districts being *ex-officio* members. Under rules which came into force during the year, half the members of each District Board will eventually be elected by the Taluk Boards, except in the districts of Kurnool and Nílgiris, where no such Boards exist. The number of Taluk Boards working in subordination to the District Board in sub-divisions of districts increased from 83 to 85, two new Boards having been formed in Madura where certain areas had hitherto been under the direct charge of the District Board. Each Taluk Board consists of a President and not less than 12 members, the Revenue officer in charge of the division being *ex-officio* President. The Taluk Boards in all districts except South Canara and Malabar and the District Board of Kurnool had union panchayats working in subordination to them in villages or groups of villages. Each panchayat consists of not less than 5 members, one of whom holds the office of Chairman. The headman of each revenue village included in the union is an *ex-officio* member of the panchayat. During the year under review, the power of appointing chairmen and members of the union panchayats, formerly exercised by Government, was made over to the Presidents of District Boards under section 160 of the Act. Up to the end of the year under review, 218 village unions had been constituted against 213 at the close of 1886-87. Rules which were passed in 1886-87 for the general guidance of Local Boards and their agents and officers and for the election of members of District Boards by Taluk Boards were brought into operation in the year under report.

The cess on land continued to be levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar, and at 1 anna in all other districts except South Canára and Godávari, where it was collected at 1 anna and 3 pies and 9 pies respectively. House-tax, which was for the first time imposed in 1886-87, was collected in 92 unions, and tolls upon carriages, carts, and animals were levied at 233 stations in 19 districts. Over 100 miles of road were newly constructed

and nearly 20,000 miles repaired, the former being a decrease and the latter an increase on the respective figures of the preceding year. Educational operations showed satisfactory progress. The number of Local Fund dispensaries rose from 233 at the beginning of the year to 260 at its close, and the number of patients treated in these institutions was more than one and-a-quarter millions, a considerable increase on that for 1886-87. There were over 100 midwives in the employ of the various Boards, and they attended nearly 4,000 labor cases, as compared with 3,337 cases attended by 89 midwives in the preceding year. Considerable attention was paid to vaccination and sanitation. The total receipts of the various Local Boards during the year amounted to about 62½ lakhs and the total expenditure to 62¾ lakhs. The balances at their credit, which amounted, at the beginning of the year, to 23 lakhs, thus remained almost unaltered.

The number of Municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was, as in the preceding year, 54. The total number of Municipal Councillors was 870 against 850 in 1886-87. Of this number, 54 were members *ex-officio*, 445 were nominated by Government, and 371 elected, or, including official members elected by the rate-payers, there were 201 official and 669 non-official members. Classified according to race, there were 173 Europeans and Eurasians and 697 Natives against 170 and 680, respectively, in 1886-87. The elective system was in force in 34 towns, being one more than in the previous year. The privilege was newly extended to Srírangam, but was not exercised during the year. The right of electing their own chairmen was enjoyed by 40 Municipal Councils against 39 in the previous year. The total municipal receipts, including the opening balances, amounted to over 20 lakhs, and was more than one lakh in excess of those in 1886-87. The actual receipts of the year, excluding these balances, were more than 16¾ lakhs against 16¼ lakhs in 1886-87, showing an increase of half a lakh, which occurred chiefly under the tax on buildings and lands, income from miscellaneous sources, and contribution from Provincial and Local Funds. The average incidence of municipal taxation was As. 12-3 including, and As. 8-9 excluding, tolls against As. 12 and As. 8-6, respectively, in the previous year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to 16¼ lakhs against 15¾ lakhs in 1886-87, the increase occurring chiefly under public works, hospitals and dispensaries, conservancy and supervision, counterbalanced to a certain extent by a decrease under contributions to Provincial and Local Funds.

The receipts of the Madras Municipality amounted to over 11 lakhs, which included a loan of a little more than one lakh, and a contribution from Provincial Funds of about Rs. 23,000. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-15-1. The expenditure exceeded 12½ lakhs. The extension of Veeraragava Mudelly Street in Triplicane was completed, and the work of widening Nullathumby Chetty Street in Chetty's Garden was in progress: improvements to the Municipal office building were also under construction. The remaining portion of sewer No. I and two outfall drains at the end of Popham's Broadway were laid. About 17 miles of drains of all sizes were constructed, making a total of over 56 miles. The expenditure on Black Town drainage was in excess of 1¼ lakhs. The Luz and Royapettah had their water-supply extended. The level of the water at the Red Hills lake having fallen during the hot weather, water was pumped into the channel for more than 4 months at a cost of nearly a quarter of a lakh. The amount expended on education was about Rs. 9,000 against Rs. 10,500 in 1886-87.

The number of poor schools and children under inspection was 216 and 10,989, respectively, against 205 and 10,639 in 1886-87. About 4,000 pupils were sent up for examination and 65 per cent. passed, the percentage of passes in the preceding year out of a somewhat larger number of candidates having been the same. The Triplicane and Black Town dispensaries were maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,000. Besides the usual contributions to the Medical College and St. Thomé dispensary, Rs. 70,000 were contributed towards the General Hospital against Rs. 20,000 in 1886-87. The increase of Rs. 50,000 was for the first time thrown upon the Municipality to provide relief to Provincial Funds. The total number of cases vaccinated was just over 20,000, a slight decrease on the number in the preceding year, but the percentage of successful cases rose from 94·8 in 1886-87 to 95·6 in 1887-88. The birth-rate was 41·8 compared with 40·0 in 1886, and the death-rate 40·6 per mille as compared with 36·8. Cholera carried off 530 and small-pox 13 persons. Nearly 3½ lakhs were spent on conservancy against 3 lakhs in 1886-87. The financial result of the working of the sewage farms was a deficit of Rs. 252. Over 3,000 lamps were maintained and lit with kerosine-oil at a cost of Rs. 30,000, about 100 new lamps having been added during the year. The two public parks cost Rs. 15,000. The total debt of the Municipality amounts to 25 lakhs, whilst the sinking fund investments in Government paper of 4 per cent. exceed 6 lakhs: during the year over one lakh was paid as interest on the former, and nearly half a lakh went to augment the latter.

The total number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras at the close of the year was 252, of whom 39 were Government chaplains, the numbers last year being 236 and 39 respectively. The voluntary contributions received amounted to nearly 1½ lakhs, an increase of about ¼ lakh on the preceding year. The Bishop visited several of the Southern and Central districts: he also attended a conference at Calcutta.

The value of stock in the Stationery Depôt at the beginning of the official year was 5¾ lakhs as compared with 4¼ lakhs in the preceding year. The receipts amounted to more than 5¼ lakhs and the issues to more than 5¾ lakhs against 4¾ and 3¼ lakhs, respectively, in 1886-87: the enhanced receipts were due to larger supplies from the Secretary of State, and the increase in the issues to indents made in the previous year having been complied with in the year under review, to extra issues to Burma, and to a rise in the rates.

The cash receipts of the Government Press amounted to more than a quarter of a lakh, and were nearly Rs. 7,000 in excess of those in the preceding year. The expenditure exceeded 2 lakhs, but showed a falling off of Rs. 2,000 on that for 1886-87. There was a considerable reduction in the cost of materials received from the Secretary of State. Acts and other publications to the value of about Rs. 6,000 were issued to officers and sold. The value of the work printed amounted 1¾ lakhs, and was Rs. 12,000 in excess of 1886-87. Of original matter there were 168,980 pages, and of re-made up matter 11,875, with more than 19 million impressions. The cost per page was Annas 13-8, and for 1,000 impressions Rs. 1-5-5. In the bindery, work to the value of over a quarter of a lakh was turned out at a slight decrease in cost as compared with the previous year. A revised scale of valuation was adopted for the type-foundry; the quantity of type-metal cast was roughly 10,000 lb. for Rs. 4,000. The outturn at the Penitentiary Branch Press

was nearly the same as in 1886-87 with a reduced expenditure under printing and an increase in binding. Of original matter there were 6,584 pages and over 30 million impressions. The cost per page was Rs. 1-1-4, and for 1,000 impressions Annas 6-1.

The receipts of the year at the Lawrence Asylum Press amounted to nearly Rs. 1,53,000, and the expenditure exceeded Rs. 1,38,000, the latter being inclusive of payments on account of the branch, besides Rs. 5,000 contributed to the Lawrence Asylum and Rs. 8,000 invested in the Fire Insurance Sinking Fund. Owing to keen competition in the trade, the value of the outturn, compared with that of former years, was not proportionate to the amount of work done. The general results of the Ootacamund branch were so unsatisfactory that its future retention became questionable.

The work done at the District Presses was valued at less than 1½ lakhs, a fall of nearly Rs. 29,000 on the previous year: this is partly due to the fact that Local Fund and Municipal bodies now resort to private presses as being cheaper, but the fall is mainly nominal, and is due to the adoption of a reduced scale of rates for valuing the work done. Later in the year Government raised the rates to their original scale, in order that the District Presses might not compete with private enterprise. The receipts amounted to Rs. 40,000, or Rs. 7,000 less than in 1886-87, and the charges to Rs. 78,000 odd against Rs. 83,000 in the previous year: deducting therefore the receipts from the charges and a similar amount from the work done, it will be seen that work valued at one lakh was done for Government at a cost of Rs. 38,000.

During the year 1887 nearly 900 cases involving 1,450 articles were examined by the Chemical Examiner as against nearly 1,000 cases involving 1,600 articles in the previous year; of these, 136 were medico-legal cases of suspected human poisoning and of blood and seminal stains, 60 related to cattle poisoning, and 667 miscellaneous examinations were conducted on behalf of Government departments and private parties. The work done during the year was less than that of the preceding year, but was greater than that turned out in any of the three years preceding 1886. The number of human poisoning cases has been gradually decreasing since 1882. The total number of ascertained deaths by poison was considerably larger than in the previous year, viz., 39 against 26, though the number of individuals affected was only 110 in 1887 against 145 in 1886. Aconite and the Cocculus Indicus, from the kernel of which the poison picrotoxin is obtained, were this year added to the list of poisons used by poisoners in killing cattle; their favorite weapons seem, as before, to have been arsenic and the madar plant. The chief miscellaneous articles sent for examination were salt, water, spirits, malt liquor, petroleum, and cattle fodder.

The total number of Muhammadans in superior Government service during the year was 6,103, a slight decrease on the number in the previous year: more than 86 per cent. of them were employed in the police. Two of the 9 Statutory Civilians were Muhammadans.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1886 TO 15TH AUGUST 1887, MALAYALAM YEAR 1062.)

Legislation.

Two Regulations were introduced during the year, the first to amend the law in regard to court fees, and the second to revise the existing law of limitation. The chief innovation introduced by the former was the enactment of rules regarding the valuation of suits and the refund of fees: the latter thoroughly revised the somewhat obscure laws formerly existing on the subject of limitation. Two proclamations were also issued, the one formally relinquishing arrears of fees due on transfers of lands which were practically irrecoverable, and the other remitting penalties on documents executed on unstamped cadjans, which had been drawn up prior to the introduction of the Registration Regulation of 1043.

Military.

No alteration was made in the military force during the year.

Police.

The strength of the Police Force was 1,616 men of all grades against 1,626 in the preceding year, being in the proportion of about 1 to 1,430 of the population: the actual effective force, excluding men employed in jails and on other special service, was 1,396 against 1,380 in the previous year. The total cost of the force amounted to Rs. 1,72,530 against Rs. 1,72,055 in 1061. The average annual cost of a policeman was Rs. 106. There were fewer departmental punishments than in the previous year. Of the whole number of men constituting the force, only 8 per cent. were illiterate, and this percentage is gradually decreasing as men of the old force leave the service. The number of escapes from police custody was 12 against 18 in the year preceding, of whom 10 were recaptured, as also was one man, who remained at large in the previous year. The police executed 2,370 warrants in grave cases and 8,946 in petty cases, a considerable decrease on the work of 1061: they also served 50,312 summonses against 45,763 in 1061. The detections, as compared with reported cases, amounted to 74·2 per cent.; the convictions, as compared with arrests, to 63·9 per cent.; and the property recovered, as compared with property lost, to 78·0 per cent. These figures show a considerable improvement on those of the previous year, and are proof of a very fairly satisfactory Police department.

Criminal justice.

There were for disposal during the year a total of 15,223 cases affecting 36,340 persons: of these, 15,167 cases affecting 36,205 persons were disposed of. The figures of 1061 were 15,557 cases affecting 36,682 persons. The duration of cases in the subordinate Magistrates' Courts was 14 days, and in the superior Magistrates' Courts 27 days. The duration appears to be excessive, but no comparison can be made with former returns, inasmuch as by a recent order of the High Court the time occupied by the police in investigating a case referred to them is included in the duration of the case on the Magistrate's file. Of the 41 murder cases reported, 52·8 per cent. were detected against 50·8 in 1061. There were 40 dacoities reported, but in 3 instances only were convictions obtained. Only 47 cases of robbery were brought before the Courts out of 114 cases reported: 63·8 per cent. of cases were detected, the figures in 1061 having been 74 and 44·5 respectively. Including cases pending from the last year, 207 cases of house-breaking were tried, and in 151 convictions were obtained. There were 136 cattle thefts charged, 100 cases ending in conviction. Of ordinary thefts, out of 1,800 cases reported, 1,295 were charged before the magistracy and 964 ended in conviction. The above figures relate to the more serious crimes committed, but of the total

NOTE.—The dates put in brackets after the heading of each section denote the period to which the report refers.

number of persons produced before the Courts, 29 per cent. were charged with assault, 17 per cent. with criminal trespass, and 9 per cent. with simple hurt, these minor offences thus giving the largest percentages with the exception of theft (13 per cent.). Six Magistrates possessed appellate powers, and 556 appeals were filed before them, of which 502 were disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 36 days, the respective averages in the Quilon and Kottayam Magistrates' Courts being only 11 and 16 days, but in the Padmanabapuram and Trivandrum Courts amounting to 93 and 49 days. The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts during the year was 151 affecting 319 persons against 146 cases affecting 304 persons in the previous year. Including the cases pending from 1061, there were 157 cases affecting 332 persons dealt with during the year, as against 156 cases affecting 322 persons in the preceding year. The arrears at the end of the year amounted to 6 cases affecting 11 persons against 11 cases affecting 22 persons at the close of 1061. The Alleppey Sessions Court had the heaviest and the Nagercoil Court the lightest file in the year under review. The percentage of persons convicted by the Sessions Courts to the total number committed was 48·5 against 55·3 in 1061. The average duration of a trial by the Sessions Courts was 21 days against 13 days in 1061, an increase which was said to be due to the large number of murder cases for trial. The number of appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts during the year from the decisions of District and First-class Magistrates was 44 affecting 84 persons against 73 affecting 120 persons in the preceding year. Inclusive of arrears, there were 51 appeals affecting 98 persons for disposal during the year, of which 46 appeals affecting 85 persons were cleared off, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 5 appeals affecting 13 persons: their average duration was 27 days against 16 days in the former year. The percentage of confirmation was 41·2 against 55·4 in 1061. The number of appeals preferred to the High Court against the decisions of the Sessions Courts was 38 affecting 109 persons against 30 appeals affecting 58 persons in 1061. Inclusive of arrears, there were for disposal during the year 49 appeals affecting 120 persons as against 32 appeals affecting 67 persons in the preceding year: of these, 46 appeals affecting 98 persons were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 3 appeals affecting 22 persons. In 62·3 per cent. of the appeals the decisions of the Sessions Courts were interfered with. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court was 38 days against 49 in the preceding year. The High Court revised 132 calendars relating to Sessions trials and 1,803 relating to trials before First-class Magistrates.

Jails. At the beginning of the year there were 668 prisoners in the jails. During the year, 1,415 were admitted and at the close of the year 656 remained. The expenditure on jails amounted to Rs. 46,842, the average cost of each convict being about Rs. 74. Speaking roughly it cost nearly Rs. 34 to clothe and diet each prisoner, Rs. 32 to guard him, and Rs. 8 for medical attendance. In the central jail, various handicrafts were practised, such as weaving cotton, wool, and coir, printing, carving, and carpentry. The earnings of the convicts from intramural and extramural labors is calculated at Rs. 12,672. The new jail at Poojapara in Trivandrum is now occupied, enabling the Government to do away with the sub-jail and to utilise the old jail buildings in the fort.

Civil justice. The total number of original suits filed in the Civil Courts of the State amounted to 26,000, being 3,360 less than the average of the preceding five years: of these, 25,348 were filed in the Munsifs' Courts and 652 in the Zillah Courts. The average disposal of suits by the Munsifs was 951 regular and 499 small cause suits: the average of contested suits was 485 and of uncontested 965. The average duration of an ordinary suit in the Munsifs' Courts was 2 months and 13 days, the duration of small cause suits being 24 days. There was a falling off in the number of suits filed of 1,636 in the Munsifs' Courts and 189 in the Zillah Courts. Inclusive of arrears, re-admissions and suits remanded, there was an aggregate of 31,092 suits for disposal against 34,748 in 1061: of these, 26,871 or 86·4 per cent. were disposed of within the year against 87·5 per cent. in 1061. The value of the claims involved in the suits filed during the year amounted to Rs. 23,46,504 against Rs. 25,87,695 in 1061. This gives an average value of Rs. $90\frac{1}{4}$ to each suit against Rs. $98\frac{1}{8}$ in the previous year. Including appeals, there were 2,945 suits filed in all the Zillah Courts against 3,271 suits in 1061. There

was an increase in the percentage of suits relating to real property. The average value of each original suit was Rs. 1,149 and of each appeal Rs. 115 against Rs. 1,156 and Rs. 123, respectively, in the preceding year. Out of a total of 3,355 cases dealt with by the Zillah Courts, 2,467 were appealable, but the appeals actually preferred were only 667, or 27 per cent. The average duration was 13 months 2 days for original suits and 7 months 12 days for appeals against 11 months 10 days and 6 months 22 days, respectively, in 1061. In the High Court 208 regular and 453 special or together 661 appeals were filed during the year against 249 regular and 421 special or a total of 670 appeals in 1061. There was a falling off in the number of regular appeals filed, but a corresponding increase in that of special appeals nearly equalised the file of the two years. Of the total number filed, 139 or 66·8 per cent. of the regular and 285 or 62·9 per cent. of the special appeals related to real property. Inclusive of those pending at the beginning of the year and 4 regular and 2 special appeals re-admitted, there were in all 314 regular and 560 special or a total of 874 appeals for disposal during the year: of this number, 239 regular and 442 special or together 681 appeals were disposed of. The disposals fell short of the work done in the previous year, but they were in excess of the number filed by 20 suits: 228 or 95·4 per cent. of the regular and 419 or 92·8 per cent. of the special appeals were disposed of after contest against 275 or 97·2 and 465 or 94·3 per cent., respectively, in the year previous. The average value of a regular appeal was Rs. 1,114 and that of a special appeal Rs. 168 against Rs. 1,021 and Rs. 180, respectively, in 1061. The average duration of a regular appeal was 6 months and 27 days and of a special appeal 4 months and 5 days against 6 months and 5 days and 5 months and 22 days, respectively, in 1061. Taking all the Courts together in their original and appellate capacities, there was a grand total of 35,717 suits for disposal, of which 30,132 or 84·3 per cent. were disposed of within the year: of these, 24,364 or 81 per cent. related to personal property and 5,768 or 19 per cent. to real property.

Judicial revenue.

The receipts of the year on account of judicial revenue amounted to Rs. 3,86,953, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 2,88,441, showing a surplus of Rs. 98,512, or, deducting unclaimed deposits, Rs. 76,341. The reorganisation of the ministerial department was effected, and the establishments are now on a better footing and better paid than previously.

Registration of Assurances

The total number of registrations was 74,883, a falling off of 4 per cent. on the number for 1061. This falling was entirely in transactions relating to immovable property. The value of transactions registered amounted to Rs. 146,02,289. The expenditure reached Rs. 51,451 and the receipts Rs. 1,20,159, leaving a profit to the State of Rs. 68,708. There were 12 wills registered against 8 in 1061.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

The cost of the Revenue Survey department during the year was Rs. 1,84,651, making a total cost from the date of the new organisation in 1058 of Rs. 6,11,238. The survey of two taluks has been completed. The cost of survey and demarcation of the Sheranigil taluk amounted to Rs. 645 per square mile. The cost of the Settlement department increased considerably owing chiefly to an increase of establishment and amounted during the year to Rs. 1,11,059. The total cost of the department up to date has been Rs. 3,37,094.

Revenue.

Owing to deficient rainfall during the year, there was a slight failure of the later crops in the south; increased imports, however, prevented any rise of prices. The total revenue demand amounted to Rs. 18,02,883, of which Rs. 17,35,646 were collected. Of old arrears no less than Rs. 5,43,291 were still outstanding. The management of the Puniath Chief's estate was continued by the Sirkar with the favorable result of a balance of Rs. 13,942 to the Chief's credit. A change was introduced in regard to the assessment of hill cultivation of a temporary character, and the tax was levied in money on the area cultivated instead of upon the produce. The net revenue derived from salt amounted to Rs. 11,67,149, being Rs. 37,029 in excess of the last year. A proposal to establish fish-curing yards, to which salt would be supplied at very low rates, was under discussion. The net revenue from stamps was Rs. 2,09,780, the falling off from the amount realised in the previous year being chiefly due to a decrease in the number of transactions affecting landed property. The State now procures stamped paper expressly manufactured for its own use. The gross receipts from the excise duty levied on tobacco amounted to

Rs. 8,00,674, showing a slight decline of Rs. 685 on the figures for 1061. The excise charges amounted to Rs. 24,757, which, being deducted from the gross receipts, leave the net revenue at Rs. 7,75,917. The customs revenue of the year was Rs. 4,58,442 inclusive of the amount paid by the British Indian Government according to the Interportal Convention. Excluding the 40,000 rupees so paid into the treasury, the custom receipts amounted to Rs. 4,17,728, which was Rs. 24,190 less than those of the preceding year. The charges amounted to Rs. 24,161, which, being deducted from the gross receipts, leaves the net revenue at Rs. 4,34,281. The total revenue recovered during the year from abkári and opium was Rs. 28,055 against Rs. 37,207 in 1061. The net revenue derived from forests was Rs. 1,97,208. The prices realised for cardamoms were considerably below the average, and the crop was a very poor one.

Trade. The entire trade of the country, exclusive of transactions on account of Government and the value of internal traffic, amounted to Rs. 162,94,123 against Rs. 165,51,914 in the year preceding. The total value of exports was Rs. 89,52,054 and of imports Rs. 73,42,069 against Rs. 95,57,899 and Rs. 69,94,015, respectively, in 1061. Of the total value of the import and export trade, 39 per cent. was by sea, 33 per cent. by backwater, and 27 per cent. by land against 42, 34, and 24 per cent., respectively, in the year before. The land trade thus showed an increase. The principal articles of export were copra, coir, pepper, palmyra, jaggery, timber, cocoanut-oil, and coffee. The trade in coffee, copra, and cocoanuts diminished, but that in coir, timber, and pepper increased. The principal imports were tobacco, rice, thread, and piece-goods. The imports showed an almost universal increase. The number of vessels which called at the ports of Travancore in 1061 and 1062, respectively, was 769 and 706 with tonnage of 248,145 and 252,020: the port dues collected amounted to Rs. 9,340 and Rs. 7,923 respectively.

Public works. The expenditure on public works reached Rs. 6,51,302, or, deducting cost of establishment and compensation for lands assumed, Rs. 5,41,530: of this amount, Rs. 1,80,295 were devoted to maintenance and repair of communications and Rs. 1,15,615 to original works. On buildings, Rs. 32,785 were expended on maintenance, Rs. 1,26,749 to original works, and on irrigation works, Rs. 19,993 to maintenance and Rs. 25,135 to original works. Attention was paid to the conservancy and improvement of avenue trees. The improvement and upkeep of communications by road and canal, and of irrigation works generally, was the chief care of the year. The Maramat department expended (in public works) a sum of Rs. 2,97,197, of which Rs. 20,753 was devoted to village roads and Rs. 37,924 to tank restoration.

Post office. There has been a steady increase for the last six years in the number of private covers carried, and the number of official covers also showed a considerable increase during the year under review. Including postage chargeable on official covers, the total earnings of the department may be set down at Rs. 1,67,211 against Rs. 1,58,230 in the previous year. The expenditure, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 40,816, or Rs. 17,643 in excess of the receipts from private covers. Two new offices were opened during the year, making the total number at its close 90.

Education. The number of pupils in the college was 212, in the high school 458, and in the preparatory school 265. The results of the examinations were satisfactory. Of those who appeared for Matriculation, 78·58 per cent. passed; in the F.A. examination, 50 per cent. passed; and in the B.A., 40 per cent. The expenditure on the college and allied institutions was Rs. 37,801. The actual cost of each pupil to the State was about Rs. 27 as compared with Rs. 32 in 1061 and Rs. 38 in 1060. There are 22 English schools in the State, which during the year were attended by 2,470 boys as compared with 1,959 in the previous year. The number of Muhammadans attending these schools was only 19. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,660, and the fees realised Rs. 8,920. The Government girls' school was attended by 75 pupils: the result of the examinations was especially good. The cost of the school was Rs. 4,764, of which Rs. 661 was recovered in fees. The Zenana Mission school was well attended by native girls: it received a grant of Rs. 60 per mensem from the State besides the use of a school-house. At the beginning of the year there were 226 Government and 645 aided Vernacular schools: fresh grants-in-aid were given to 30 schools during the year, and the

total number of schools was thus raised to 901. The total number of pupils was 45,739, of whom 8,692 were females. The Industrial School of Arts was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,644: the work turned out consisted chiefly of carving in ivory and wood, the value of the articles manufactured amounting to Rs. 2,303, of which 101 articles were sold for Rs. 732. The whole carving work in the presents sent to Her Majesty the Queen was done in this establishment.

The Mint. During the year 137,544 tolas of copper were coined into 2,397,200 cash, which is equivalent to Rs. 5,234: 2,227¾ tolas of silver were coined into 67,299 chuckrams equal to Rs. 2,403. No gold coins or silver fanams were struck during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,654 and the charges to Rs. 7,036, so that the profit to the State was Rs. 618.

Elephants. To the 100 elephants which remained at the close of the year 1061, 9 were added by capture in pits; of these 109 animals, 6 died and 6 were presented to pagodas out of Travancore, leaving 97 animals at the end of 1061.

Press. The total value of work turned out by the Press was Rs. 18,116 against Rs. 22,957 in the preceding year.

Medical. At the various State medical institutions, 113,219 patients were treated as compared with 120,621 in 1061. The decrease, amounting to 13,189, was attributed to a more healthy season. In connection with the Jubilee an institution was founded at Quilon for the training of women as midwives and nurses: 9 pupils were entertained and a qualified matron appointed. The institution is called the "Victoria Medical School and Hospital for Women." The number of vaccinations during the year amounted to 78,471. An attempt was made to introduce vaccine lymph, but without success. The lower castes appeared to be becoming less averse to vaccination.

Sanitation. Active steps were taken to improve the conservancy of the capital, the cost thereof being Rs. 20,502, whilst for the conservancy of Cottayam, Alleppey, Quilon, and Kotar, including Nagercoil, a total sum of Rs. 939 was granted.

Finance. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 66,26,427 as against Rs. 66,65,552 in the preceding year, showing a *minus* difference of Rs. 39,125, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 66,56,984, being Rs. 1,94,438 in excess of the previous year. This excess of expenditure over revenue, together with Rs. 12,174 written off as part of the inefficient balance, leaves a total deficit of Rs. 42,731. The balance to be carried to the next year's account was Rs. 58,06,714. The large expenditure was chiefly owing to Jubilee charges and to expenses incurred by State visits. The financial condition of the State was prosperous and the general administration sound and progressive.

COCHIN STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1886 TO 15TH AUGUST 1887, MALAYALAM YEAR 1062.)

Legislation. One enactment only was passed during the year under review, viz., Regulation I of 1062. This was for the purpose of controlling the erection of religious edifices and the utilisation of ground for burial purposes. The necessity for legislation arose from the occasional unauthorised erection of religious buildings in offensive proximity to those of other religious sects, and the creation of burial-grounds in places objectionable from sanitary considerations.

Civil justice. The year opened with 765 undecided original suits on the files of the Zilla and Munsifs' Courts, of which 198 belonged to the former and 567 to the latter: 258 suits were instituted in the Zilla Courts during the twelvemonth, and 253 disposed of, leaving a balance of 203 suits. In the Munsifs' Courts, 7,472 fresh suits were filed and 7,399 decided, the arrears being thus increased by 73. On the whole, although there was a slight increase in the business done, the work of the year cannot be regarded with satisfaction, as arrears increased in 4 out of the 7 courts, those at Trichoor (Zilla), Vadakancheri, and Trinjalakada having alone succeeded in reducing the number of pending suits. The unsatisfactory state of the Anjikaimal Zilla Court was specially noticed by Government in their review of 1887, and it deteriorated further in the year now under notice. The contested original suits were fewer by 300 than in 1061, but their average duration in the

Anjikaimal Zilla Court was not far from 2 years (20 months and 22 days); in the Munsifs' Courts it stood at 2 months and 7 days, although 3 out of the 5 courts were much below this average. Appeals numbered 249, of which 148 were filed during the year. There were 150 disposals, leaving 99 (64 regular and 35 special) appeals on hand. The average duration rose from 4 months and 29 days to 5 months and 22 days. Including 2 appeals dismissed for default, His Highness' Court dealt with only 7 cases. The year began with 36 special appeals pending and ended with 35.

Criminal justice.

The administration of criminal justice was more satisfactory. The magistracy dealt with 1,922 cases involving 4,220 persons. The persons convicted numbered 1,046 and those acquitted 1,818. The second and third class magistracy had at the end of the year a balance remaining on their files of 80 cases involving 300 persons. Of a total of 133 criminal appeals affecting 225 persons, the District Magistrates disposed of 127 appeals affecting 210 persons: the Anjikaimal Court took an average of 30 days to dispose of its criminal appeals, whilst the Trichoor Court, with a greater number of appeals to deal with, took an average of 7 days only. Twenty-eight cases were committed to the Sessions Courts which, with the balance of last year, amounted to 30 cases affecting 65 persons. These were all disposed of, the average duration of trials being 3 days in the Anjikaimal and 2 days in the Trichoor Court. Five appeals were preferred to the Sessions Courts against the decisions of Magistrates and were disposed of without undue delay. The Appeal Court disposed of 8 criminal appeals, the average duration being 66 days: it revised 215 calendars and dealt with 15 criminal miscellaneous petitions.

Jails.

There were 650 prisoners received into the jails of Trichoor and Ernacollum. Of these, 450 were judicially released, 3 were released for good conduct, 2 on account of sickness, 1 escaped, and 4 died. The cost of jails amounted to Rs. 19,837, being Rs. 3,400 in excess of the previous year. The cost of the prisoners per head was Rs. 67 odd, the charge for diet alone amounting to Rs. 45. The health of the prisoners was good, the mortality being only 19·4 per mille.

Police.

The Police Force numbered 8 inspectors, 2 sub-inspectors, 57 head constables, 317 constables, and 19 recruits, being a total of 403 of all ranks, and an increase of 38 over the previous year, but of this total the executive force amounted to 326 only, and the proportion to population was therefore as 1 to 1,741·3 and to area as 1 to 4·1. There were only 23 men in the force who could read or write, and of these 21 were Muhammadans. Of 1,318 cases reported to the police, 532 or nearly one-half were found to be false. The work of detection and recovery of lost property was fairly good: out of 786 cases reported, 419 were detected, being 53·3 per cent: of 1,092 persons arrested, 629 or 57·6 per cent., were convicted: and of Rs. 31,645 worth of property lost, Rs. 13,545 or 42·7 per cent. was recovered. Regarding the working of the police in reference to graver crimes, it may be remarked that in murder and homicide cases they were very successful, but not so in dacoity cases. In robbery cases there was success in obtaining convictions, but very poor success in recovery of property. Of 89 cases reported as robbery, no less than 51 were struck off and 11 referred as false. In house-breaking the police were successful both in detection and recovery of property. On the whole the working of the police was satisfactory.

Revenue.

The land revenue amounted to Rs. 6,51,294 against Rs. 6,52,303 in the former year. The fact that the season for the cultivation in the Trichoor lake was unfavorable accounts for the decrease. The quit-rent derived from the 18 coffee estates existing in the State amounted to Rs. 9,201: the yield from these was only 252 lb. of coffee per acre cultivated, whilst the cost of cultivation was Rs. 76-12-2 per acre. The customs revenue is governed by the Interportal Trade Convention, the amount paid in the year by the British Government being Rs. 1,06,929. The receipts at the Cochin ports amounted to Rs. 4,257. Port dues reached Rs. 5,859. The sale of the abkári farm produced Rs. 74,915, being an increase of Rs. 10,050 over the previous year. Opium realised Rs. 19,390. The revenue derived from salt amounted to Rs. 3,03,270 against Rs. 2,97,073 in 1886.

Registration.

The total value of deeds registered amounted to Rs. 61,95,509, the average value being Rs. 349. The number of documents registered was 17,746, of which

19 were wills, 17,209 (96·97 per cent.) related to immovable property, and 519 to movable property. Last year 18,289 documents were registered.

Education. The high school entertained 536 boys which is the highest number it is capable of accommodating. The cost was Rs. 26,917, from which deducting Rs. 7,064 realised by fees, fines, and sale of books, we have an outlay of Rs. 19,853 and a cost to Government of Rs. 37 for each student. The returns of the examinations were most satisfactory, and speak well for the attention paid to the scholars. The number of students in all the schools of the State, exclusive of the Palace and Aided schools, was 1,386 against 1,342 in the previous year: the aided schools contained less than 100 boys. Out of a population therefore of upwards of 600,000, only 1,442 individuals were undergoing instruction, a result that is anything but satisfactory.

Public works. The public works outlay was Rs. 3,79,764, or 24 per cent. of the State expenditure: over 1½ lakhs were spent on buildings, a like sum on communications, and Rs. 73,490 on irrigation. In addition to the extension of the Mulatharai irrigation works, the task of opening out the ghât road to the Nelliampati hills was in progress, a work which will benefit the planters in its neighbourhood. Of the total expenditure under this head, Rs. 2,12,000 were spent on works executed by the professional department, Rs. 95,393 being on new works, and the remainder on those supervised by civil officers.

Forests. The result of forest operations cannot be said to have been very successful, the expenditure having exceeded the receipts by Rs. 4,669. The receipts were Rs. 53,629 against Rs. 1,00,213 in 1061. The teak plantations were extended, and their cost during the year was Rs. 7,510 as compared with Rs. 5,404 in the former year.

Medical. There were three Government hospitals in the State located at Ernacollum, Trichoor, and Chittoor. The total number of in-patients treated was 596 and of out-patients 13,248: the figures for 1061 were 580 and 11,136 respectively. 12,545 persons were vaccinated, with a result of 11,288 successful operations, a considerable advance on the preceding year. On the oft-repeated desire of the inhabitants a new hospital was being opened at Kunnankulam.

Press. The amount of work executed at the Sirkar press during the year under report was valued at Rs. 5,711 against Rs. 5,985 in the previous year.

Postal. During the year, 71,936 official communications, 271 books, 1,627 banghy parcels, and 2,066 newspapers were carried by the Sirkar post on the public service, and 20,943 letters, 13 books, 118 banghy parcels, and 9,903 newspapers on private account. The amount of postage collected was Rs. 976 against Rs. 1,087 in the preceding year.

Military. The small force of infantry and artillery maintained by the Sirkar remained as stated in the last report, and the Body Guard of His Highness the Raja was also unchanged.

Financial. The State holds Government securities to the amount of Rs. 30,51,000, on which the interest accruing during the year was Rs. 1,18,622, and a sum of Rs. 1,00,500 was further invested at a cost of Rs. 98,960. The receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 16,16,328 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,76,807. The balance at the close of the year standing to the credit of the State was Rs. 37,84,386, the actual cash balance being Rs. 6,08,718. On the whole the condition of the Cochin State may justly be considered as prosperous.

GODÁVARI AGENCY. (1887-88.)

Tours. The Agent was on tour on three different occasions for a total period of 1½ months, and visited Bhadráchalam, Peddápuram, and Rampa. The Principal Assistant Agent, Mr. Power, made an extensive tour in Rampa. The Senior Assistant was detained for most of the year at Ellore, but the Special Assistant, Mr. Clegg, was 8 months above the ghâts.

Season, health, &c. The crops were good in all parts except in Jaddangi. The general health was satisfactory, malarial fever being less virulent than usual. The people were

prosperous and contented, and were on good terms with their muttadars. The average rainfall registered was 40·26 inches against 46·76 inches in the previous year.

Disputes. There were several changes among the muttadars, chiefly caused by death, but no differences of any consequence arose. The dispute regarding the Rampa succession was finally disposed of. The chief boundary dispute of the year was that of the Pullangi mokhasa, which was settled. Several smaller cases of the same nature remained undecided at the close of the year.

Public works. Rs. 6,000 were sanctioned for public works during 1887-88, and of this sum Rs. 5,654 were expended. The greater part of the amount which lapsed had been allotted for the completion of the wells at Aminbuda-Vizabhadrapuram and Cheravakomenapalum. The allotments for buildings and roads, both new works and repairs, were fully expended. The largest outlay, amounting to Rs. 2,010, was incurred in the Peddápuram Agency on the Timmapuram-Ramavaram road; the proposals for next year provide for a further expenditure of Rs. 2,410 on this line. In Rampa itself, an outlay of Rs. 774 was incurred on the Kristnapalem-Geddada road. Six bridle-paths were under construction in the Bhadráchalam Agency, and Rs. 1,745 were spent on them.

Judicial returns. On the civil side the number of institutions increased from 210 in 1886-87 to 247 in the year under report, and there was more than an equivalent rise in the number of suits disposed of, viz., from 212 to 276; the arrears at the end of the year fell from 42 to 35. The Criminal Courts had 212 cases, involving 500 persons, to deal with during the year; 40 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted against only 20·4 per cent. in the previous year. No person was committed for trial and there were no sessions cases—a fact which shows the complete absence of grave crime. There was, however, an increase in the number of appeals, from 3 concerning 3 persons to 13 affecting 20 persons: in 46 per cent. of these the judgment of the Lower Court was upheld.

Land revenue. The Land Revenue demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 66,740, of which Rs. 64,310 were collected; these figures include Rs. 41,663, demand and collection in full, on account of permanently-settled estates.

Opium and abkári. There was no change in the administration of opium or abkári. The sales of the monopoly of vend of opium realised in all Rs. 786 against Rs. 919 in 1886-87. The right of manufacturing and selling arrack in the principal Agency villages was as usual sold by auction.

Forests. The Special Assistant Agent, who is the Settlement officer in his division, finally settled 12 reserves, and disposed of almost all the claims regarding the remaining 16, now being demarcated by the Forest Department. The boundaries of the reserves being known, podu cultivation this year considerably expanded, being nearly double that of the previous year. Under Forest Revenue, too, there was an advance upon the previous year.

Police. No complaints were made against the Police in Rampa, but in the other parts of the Agency sundry constables were punished for offences connected with their official duties. A proposal was made to place the police in Bhadráchalam under the immediate control of the Special Assistant Agent.

Medical. The dispensary at Bhadráchalam did good work: 1,520 patients, or 142 more than in last year, were treated. A new dispensary was opened at Gokavaram. Vaccination work was most unsatisfactory: the number of cases was only 632, a fall of nearly 900 cases on the returns for 1882-83; in 1886-87, 704 cases were returned.

Education. The attendance at the schools was satisfactory, the numbers rising from 630 in 1886-87 to 777 in 1887-88, and the jungle tribes are reported to be showing a growing desire for education.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1887-88.)

Tour. The touring done by the Agency officers was good, Mr. Taylor, the Special Assistant Agent, having in particular made a most lengthened stay in camp.

The season was excellent, except in the Special Assistant Agent's division, where the outturn of wet crops was below the average, a result that was due to excessive rains. The Maharajah of Vizianagrum has undertaken the experiment of a coffee plantation at Anantagiri, and the Agent, who paid special attention to the matter during the year, reported that the prospects of success were favorable: he also represented to Government the suitability of the Gudem Hills for coffee plantations, and requested their assistance in inducing European capitalists to take up land in that locality: Government, however, while expressing their great interest in the results of the Maharajah's venture, declined to incur any expense in invoking European capital. Season and crops.

Affairs in the Jeypore estate were not in a satisfactory condition, owing to the want of efficient administration arising from the Rajah not being himself a man of business and from his Dewán not being strong enough to deal with the subordinate officials, who, being ill-paid, were dishonest and oppressive. Steps have been taken to induce the Rajah to select a more experienced and capable minister. Jeypore.

The total allotment for the year 1887-88 was in round numbers Rs. 21,000, and of this Rs. 20,000 were expended. The most important work of the year was the commencement of a new ghât between Koraput and Jeypore. Most of the existing roads were maintained in good order. Public works.

Great difficulty was as usual experienced in obtaining good schoolmasters at the present rates of salary, and the new educational scheme did not work as well as was expected. The school at Kotepad, which last year was said to have become extinct, revived during 1887-88 under the influence of an intelligent master. In the Principal Assistant Agent's division there were 3 schools with an average attendance of 70, and in the Senior Assistant's division 62 schools with 1,279 pupils in all. Education.

Good work was done at the hospitals recently established in the hill tracts, and the Agent proposed to establish similar institutions at several other stations. There are now 3 dispensaries in the Senior Assistant's division, and a like number in that of the Special Assistant. Hospitals.

The returns of criminal cases disposed of during the year showed a considerable increase; 1,490 cases were filed and 1,439 disposed of, against 1,309 and 1,278, respectively, in 1886-87. Of appeals, 21 were filed and 20 disposed of. There were 645 civil suits in 1887-88 against 532 in the previous year; only 428 were disposed of. Of the appeal suits, 16 were disposed of and 10 were pending. The conduct of the police was generally satisfactory. Civil and criminal justice.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1887-88.)

The Agent made three tours in the Maliahs, lasting 45 days in all. Tours.

The season was on the whole good, the rains being plentiful. No cholera or other epidemics prevailed. There were no disturbances. Season, public health, &c.

The dispute between Sarangada in Chinnakimedi and Boad remained undecided owing to the Agent having received no reply from the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals. A dispute between the Sourahs of Kolakota and the Gumma Bissoyi was settled by the Agent after personal inspection. A difference between the Serango Bissoyi of Parlákimedi and Modhu Gomango of the Vizagapatam Maliahs regarding four villages was satisfactorily disposed of. Some disputes in the Principal Assistant Agent's division remained undecided. Boundary disputes.

Raghunatha Patro, the Patro of Budaguda, was dismissed for gross misconduct. The Zemindars of Jalantra and Peddákimedi continued to give trouble to the Agent by disobeying his orders regarding non-interference with the Maliahs: the estate proper of the Jalantra Zemindar was sold under a Civil Court's decree in November 1887, and the question of attaching the hill villages under Regulation II of 1819 was mooted. The Rajah of Mandasa had a dispute with the Bissoyi of Sabakota, in which the latter displayed great insubordination: he was warned by the Agent. Hill chiefs.

Public works. Rs. 15,000 were sanctioned, of which Rs. 1,000 were specially allotted for the new Mohangiri ghât road, of which the first section of 8 miles from Baliguda to Barakumma was opened for cart traffic, and the remaining portion was under construction. No other new work was undertaken, but the Rs. 14,000 allotted for petty construction and repairs were fully expended.

Forests. The Agent and the Conservator of Forests endeavoured, without success, to persuade the Khonds to desist from destroying their hill forests: the destruction was very extensive. The exportation of sâl was stopped.

Abkâri and opium. 46 abkâri licenses were issued against 50 in the former year. 9 cases were brought under Act III of 1864 against 10 cases in 1886. 3 opium licenses were issued against 4 in 1886-87: the system of granting these licenses was somewhat altered.

Education. The attendance in the primary schools was 922 against 926 in the previous year: of these 749 were Ooriyas, 166 Khonds, and 7 Sourahs.

Vaccination. The work of vaccination showed some improvement: there were 6,066 cases against 4,941 last year. The establishment was placed under the immediate supervision of the Special Assistant Agent.

Civil justice. The number of civil suits instituted during 1887-88 was 100 as compared with an average of 99 during the three preceding years: 87 were disposed of. There were 3 appeals against 5 last year.

Criminal justice. Crime was not more than normal. 232 cases were instituted against 239 in 1886: 220 cases were disposed of. Sentence of death was passed upon one person, but the High Court commuted it to transportation for life. There were no appeals, while in 1886-87 there were 7.

Wild animals. 35 persons were killed by wild animals during the year against 33 last year; the greater number of these were the victims of a man-eating tiger at Daringabadi; a reward of Rs. 100 was offered, but the animal was not killed.

PUDUKÓTA STATE. (FASLI 1296—JULY 1886 to JUNE 1887.)

Season and public health. Plenteous crops of dry grain and fruit followed a fairly abundant rainfall, an extraordinary crop of mangoes being a noticeable feature of the season. Public health was on the whole excellent. There was a slight return of guinea-worm, which had almost disappeared after the clearing out of the town tanks, but the disease only manifested itself to a trifling extent.

Revenue and expenditure. The total demand of State revenue for fasli 1296 (1886-87) was Rs. 5,37,988, an increase of Rs. 6,861 on that of the former fasli (Revenue year). The uncollected balance amounted to Rs. 35,358, or only $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the demand—a very great improvement on previous results, due partly to a favorable season and partly to improved administration, particularly in the department of village servants. The total receipts, including the balance brought forward, amounted to Rs. 11,84,143 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,83,944: the year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,00,649. The devastanam (temple) receipts amounted to Rs. 2,23,086, which, with a balance of Rs. 2,28,698, raised the total of the temple funds to Rs. 4,51,754. The expenditure fell short of the receipts by Rs. 5,797. The receipts of the Manovirti jâghîr, which are applied to the maintenance of the ladies of the palace and to other family charges, were Rs. 35,852, and exceeded the disbursements by Rs. 7,461: this jâghîr had a balance of Rs. 54,782 at its credit at the conclusion of the year. Land Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 4,52,081, thus reaching the highest figure on record.

Public works. The sum of Rs. 1,11,225 was made available for public works, of which only Rs. 66,185 were spent within the year, the remainder being carried forward for expenditure next year. The outlay on irrigation works was Rs. 8,066 and showed a considerable falling off. Roads cost some Rs. 25,000 less than in the previous year, but as they are all in excellent condition, the decrease was judicious. The expenditure included expenses connected with a rough estimate of the cost of a railway from Trichinopoly to Pudukóta, a project which as it could hardly prove

even fairly remunerative is not likely to be gone on with. The outlay on buildings was very much less than was provided for. A competent Engineer has now been engaged, and it is expected that considerable progress will be made during the current year for which a full programme has been drawn up.

Judicial. The number of suits in the Munsifs' Courts fell from 2,004 to 1,772; this decrease did not, however, lead to a diminution in the number pending at the conclusion of the year, and there was a very considerable falling off in the rate at which cases were disposed of. The Munsifs' jurisdiction was raised from Rs. 20 to 30 on the Small Cause side and from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 on the Munsif's side. The new Chief Court came into existence from the 1st January 1887; it appears to be much too strong for its duties. On the original side 121 cases (56 contested) were disposed of; 85 appeals against Munsifs' decisions, 22 against those of the old Civil Court, and original decrees of the Chief Court were also dealt with. These with a few miscellaneous reviews and orders and a trifling amount of criminal business, constituted the whole work of the year. The number of persons brought before the criminal courts was 3,224, a decrease of 300 on the figures of the former year: of these 713 were convicted. Of 68 criminal appeals, 57 were filed in the District Magistrate's Court and 7 in the Sessions Court: the remaining 4 were preferred in the Chief Court.

Registrations. The total number of documents registered was almost the same as in the previous year, but the value involved rose from Rs. 12,96,251 to Rs. 13,38,123. Two new offices were opened, and the department yielded a surplus of Rs. 3,572 after the payment of all expenses.

Police. The conduct of the police force appears to have been far from satisfactory, as three inspectors were removed and one head constable and 10 constables dismissed. Detection work, however, showed a decided improvement: 478 cases of all kinds were reported, and of these 75 per cent. were detected. House-breaking and theft of property worth more than a rupee showed a marked decline. The strength of the force was 200 officers and men against 201 last year.

Jail. At the beginning of the year there were 113 convicts in jail and during it 131 were admitted, the result being a decrease of 83 as compared with 1886; of these 152 were released, 1 escaped, and 1 died, leaving 90 convicts at the end of the year. The charges amounted to Rs. 6,762 against Rs. 6,688 last year, viz., dieting Rs. 3,501, clothing Rs. 84, establishment Rs. 3,177. The cost of diet was the same as in last year, viz., 1 anna 10 pies per head per diem. The health of the convicts was excellent notwithstanding the very poor accommodation available.

Education. The college continued to do good work. The strength rose from 559 to 585 during the year. The pupils did well in the Matriculation and showed a considerable improvement in the Middle School examination. The Sanscrit class increased by 14 pupils, the total being 159. A new Muhammadan school was established and judging from the attendance was very popular. The girls' school also did well. 36 schools became eligible for grants during the year against 13 in the previous year, but the amounts earned amounted to only Rs. 697 against Rs. 528 in 1295. The spread of elementary education was still hampered by the apathy and indifference of the rural population.

Education of His Highness the Rajah. The young Rajah made most satisfactory progress in his studies during the year. Under Mr. Crossley's tuition, his knowledge of English improved remarkably: he showed a great liking for Mathematics and Science, and made very good progress in drawing. His conduct was very good.

Medical department. The work of the Medical department as nearly as possible coincided with the results of the previous year: 156 in-door patients and 14,340 out-patients were treated against 151 and 14,288 in fasli 1295. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases vaccinated.

State press. The State Press continued to maintain its usefulness.

Postal department. During the year under report 40,598 articles were carried by the Sirkar Post on State service and 21,203 articles on account of private parties who paid to the State local rates of postage. Of the two experimental post offices opened last year, one was made permanent and the other abolished.

BANGANAPALLE. (1887-88.)

Courts. There were no changes in the administrative machinery of the State during the year. The Nawab maintains three courts, a Sadr or Appellate Court, a Munsif's Court, with jurisdiction up to Rs. 3,000, and a Magistrate's Court with powers of imprisonment up to one year and of fine up to Rs. 500. The work done in these courts seems to have been satisfactory.

Civil justice. The number of suits instituted in the civil courts was 167 and the number disposed of, including the pending cases (4) of the year, was 144; they were all decided on their merits. The average period of pendency in the Adalat and Sadr Courts was 61 and 23 days respectively. The value of property involved in the suits before these courts was Rs. 6,562 in the former and Rs. 2,986 in the latter. In the Nawab's mulki or Revenue Court 59 suits were filed and all were disposed of.

Criminal justice. The number of criminal cases dealt with during the year was 239 against 202 in that preceding. There were no cases of murder, culpable homicide or dacoity. The number of assaults has been steadily on the increase during the last five years. The average period of pendency was 10 days before the Magistrate and 14 in the Sadr Court. Of the 239 cases disposed of, 120 were convicted, 75 dismissed and 42 compromised : the cases shown as pending are said to have since been cleared off.

Police. There was no change, either in the strength, or organisation of the police force. Of the 242 cases which came for disposal before the Magistrate during the year, 162 were entertained on complaints direct to him and the remaining 80 on charge sheets put in by the police.

Jail. There was no alteration in the working of the one jail in the State. At the beginning of the year there were 6 prisoners, and during it 23 were admitted: this shows a decrease of 11 on 1886-87 : 21 prisoners were released during the year and 8 remained in confinement at its close.

Registration of assurances. 67 instruments were registered, or 5 more than in the previous year.

Season and ultivation. The season was favorable and the harvest fair. 72,080 acres were under cultivation during 1887-88 against 72,280 in the previous year : the decrease was due to the relinquishment of some sirkar waste land that had been taken up in the preceding season. Of the total extent cultivated, 41,600 acres were Government and the rest inam land : of the former, 17,480 acres were held by the Nawab and the rest by the sub-jágírdárs. Of the total cultivated area, 45 per cent. was under cholum, 23 under cotton, and 10 under millet.

Revenue and charges. The revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 2,07,741, showing a decline of some Rs. 20,000 in comparison with the previous year. The collections of Land Revenue were again poor, the arrears constituting almost three-tenths of the whole demand. The heads Abkári, Road-cess, Tolls, Muhtarafa and Opium showed a slight falling off, but more was realised from Miscellaneous Items, School-fees and Stamps. The expenditure was Rs. 25,970 against Rs. 26,290 in 1886-87. Rs. 10,100 were spent on roads, and there were small increases under the heads Magisterial Court, Postal, Medical, Education and Public Works (Irrigation). On the other hand there was a large reduction in the payments on account of bungalow repairs—Rs. 700 against an average outlay for the two preceding years of about Rs. 1,600.

Vital statistics. 469 births and 583 deaths were registered as against 640 and 396, respectively, in the previous year. The figures under this head are not reliable, but the Political Agent is endeavouring to effect an improvement.

Vaccination. There has been an increase in the number of vaccinations : 150 children were vaccinated against 128 in the previous year : it is, however, evident that but a very small fraction of the children born every year in the State are protected.

Hospital. The management of this institution seems to have been good. 6,500 patients were admitted during the year against 6,305 in the previous year : the daily average was 64. A midwife was also attached to the hospital : she attended 57 cases of labor.

Education. The Nawab maintained 2 elementary schools in the town of Banganapalle : last year he supported 3, but 2 have since been amalgamated. The number of

indigenous schools rose from 8 to 12, but the attendance at these only increased from 180 to 185.

6,225 letters, parcels, &c., and 172 money-orders were posted in the Nawab's letter-box for transmission to the Koilkuntla sub-post office. The postage collected was Rs. 110. Post office.

The yearly instalment of Rs. 30,627 towards the liquidation of the debt payable by the Nawab was credited in the Government Treasury after the close of the year, *i.e.*, on the 7th April 1888. Debt.

SANDÚR. (1887-88.)

On account of the heavy rains in August, September, and October, the season was not so favorable as in the former year, the outturn being estimated as a 12-anna crop against a 14-anna crop in 1886-87. Season.

Fires as usual occurred both in the leased and amani forests owing to the extreme dryness of the weather before the monsoon set in. Forests.

The net revenue from all sources was Rs. 45,471 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 703. The net expenditure was Rs. 43,992 against Rs. 38,046 in 1886-87. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to a rise in the civil list and public works' charges, the latter being caused by the construction of a new office building for the Raja and of a new school-room. The receipts, exclusive of debts recovered, rose from Rs. 44,768 to Rs. 45,471 owing chiefly to a rise in the receipts from amani forests. Financial results.

In the Magistrate's court 42 cases, involving 114 persons, came up for disposal: of the accused persons, 73 were convicted and 41 acquitted. The calendar of offences was neither long nor serious, only 5 cases belonging to the graver order. Magisterial work.

The number of births recorded during 1887-88 was 393 and of deaths 388 against 334 and 232, respectively, in the previous year: the birth and death rates per mille were thus 37·32 and 35·89 respectively, the high rate of mortality being greatly due to cholera and small-pox. Vital statistics.

The number of patients treated at the dispensary was 3,572 against 3,531 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 35·66 against 31·30: there were 44 deaths among those treated, 39 being from cholera. The prevailing disease was as before ophthalmia. A vaccinator was engaged during the year. Dispensary.

The average daily attendance at the Anglo-Vernacular school was 54·33 against 32·4 in 1886-87. The absence of any proper provision for teaching was brought to notice during the year, and steps have since been taken to remedy this defect. Education.

The liquidation of the State debt proceeded satisfactorily. The whole debt, with interest accruing thereon, is to be paid off in 22 years by annual instalments amounting to about 18 per cent. of the net revenue: Rs. 20,834 had been paid up to the end of the year. Of the minor debts amounting to Rs. 1,648, only a small portion had been paid, the creditors not having applied for payment of the balance. Liquidation of debts.

Korra and Broach cotton seeds were experimented with in a field ploughed with an iron plough, but, owing to bad weather in September and October, the experiment was hardly a success. The ryots still failed to appreciate the value of European plough, though that article was as before offered to them at half-price: they made use, however, of a Shank's sugarcane crushing mill purchased by the Raja, and rented to them at one rupee per diem. Agriculture.

The funds available for sanitary works were small, but were well laid out in the aid of conservancy in the town of Sandúr. Sanitation.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1887-88.)

The amount paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic, Jágírdár, and Yeomiahdár stipendiaries amounted to Rs. 2,95,296 against Rs. 3,35,829 in the preceding year. Rs. 73,200 were paid direct from the Bank Carnatic stipends.

to Her Highness Nawáb Khair-un-nisá Begum Sahiba and Rs. 1,58,400 to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family. The total number of stipendiaries on the 1st April 1888 was 1,005 against 1,253 on the same date in 1887. 59 stipendiaries, drawing a total sum of Rs. 4,581, died during the year; of the above amount Rs. 242 were continued and Rs. 4,383 lapsed. 233 stipendiaries, whose stipends aggregated Rs. 1,051, received bonuses amounting to Rs. 1,08,253, and 9 received commutations to the extent of Rs. 4,147. Auzam-un-nisá Begum Sahiba, nikahi widow of His late Highness the Nawáb of the Carnatic, died in February 1888; she was in receipt of Rs. 3,850 monthly.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1887-88.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1887 was 158. There were 9 recruits during the year and 1 Statutory Civilian was appointed in India. One Covenanted Civilian died and 7 retired, so that the strength of the service on the 1st April 1888 was 160. The employment of these officers is compared with that of the members of the service as it stood on the 1st April 1887 in the annexed table:—

—	On 31st March 1887.	On 31st March 1888.
Officers serving at the Presidency	21	20
District officers { Judicial	21	21
District officers { Revenue	77	77
Officers holding special appointments	5	5
Do. absent on leave or otherwise	28	32
Do. serving in other Presidencies	6	5
Total ...	158	160

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS. (FASLI 1296—JULY 1886 TO JUNE 1887.)

THE land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources:— (*a*) peishcush or revenue from permanently-settled estates; (*b*) shrotriem-jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favorable tenure; (*c*) assessment levied on lands held under ryotwar system; (*d*) miscellaneous revenue. Land revenue.

The permanently-settled estates cover an area of 19 millions of acres, yielding an annual rental to the proprietors of about 159 lakhs of rupees, the peishcush or revenue payable to Government being 50¾ lakhs. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 7,044 in the peishcush, due to the addition of minor inams and lapsed inams made over to zemindars, and to the revision of the peishcush of Bagalur Poliem in the Salem district. Permanently-settled estates.

The area of the villages held on shrotriem tenure was estimated at more than 1¾ millions of acres, the quit-rent payable to Government being Rs. 6,66,120 against Rs. 6,67,885 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the reduction of quit-rent on lands taken up for public purposes, and to the resumption of shrotriem villages and religious inams for non-payment of arrears of jodi and land cess, but this was partly counterbalanced by an increase of quit-rent imposed on certain enfranchised inams, and by the addition of quit-rent on minor inams, made over to shrotriemdars, and also to the correction of errors in previous returns. Shrotriem jodi.

The assessment paid by tenants of land under the ryotwari system forms the most important branch of land revenue. There was an increase during the year of 13 in the number of ryotwari villages (25,592 against 25,579), owing to some villages having been sub-divided by the Settlement Department in Madura and Nílgiris, and to various other minor changes. The total occupied area amounted to nearly 20⅓ millions of acres, assessed at 362¾ lakhs, and is the highest on record, being 2·3 and 1·1 per cent., respectively, above the figures for fasli 1295. In the ten years preceding the famine of 1876-78, the holdings increased by 25 per cent. as compared with the average of the previous decade. The famine swept away 13 per cent. of the population, and the occupied area, which stood at acres 20,021,386 in fasli 1285 (1875-76), the year before the famine, fell by 6·2 per cent. in fasli 1291 (1881-82). Since then the country has been steadily improving and the year under report is the first which exhibits an increase in the occupied area, as compared with the year before the famine. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, however, which suffered most from the calamity, this gratifying result has not yet been attained, and the occupied area still exhibits a decrease (acres 482,700), though less than in the previous year. The increase in fasli 1296 (1886-87) was the result of a gross decrease of acres 497,195, chiefly in the districts which suffered from the famine, and of an increase of acres 800,312 in the remaining districts. The area struck off the ryots' holdings in fasli 1296 (1886-87) on account of lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government for want of bidders amounted to acres 15,661, assessed at Rs. 22,763, as against acres 22,690, assessed at Rs. 29,602, in the preceding year. The greater portion of this area, viz., acres 13,836, assessed at Rs. 14,753, consisted of unirrigated lands which were probably valueless. Ryotwar revenue.

Out of the total occupied area, aggregating nearly 20⅓ millions of acres, over 17⅓ millions or 85·39 per cent. were actually cultivated and the remainder left waste. Compared with fasli 1295, there was an increase of 261,000 acres in the Holdings and cultivation.

area actually cultivated. Nearly 90 per cent. of the increase appears in six districts, viz., Cuddapah, Anantapur, North Arcot, Madura, Salem, and South Arcot. The proportion of cultivation to holdings varied considerably in different districts and was less than 80 per cent. in Godávari (69·71), Kistna (77·94), Nellore (77·14), Tinnevelly (70·67), and Nílgiris (34·47).

Waste remitted and waste charged.

The total extent of lands left waste was 2,969,275 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 34,63,891 against 2,781,680 and Rs. 33,73,865, respectively, in fasli 1295. Remission amounting to Rs. 2,88,667 was granted; of the total waste 2,720,733 acres were dry land, bearing an assessment of Rs. 24,48,110. The greater portion of the "dry" waste was reserved for pasturage or left fallow, and was, as usual, large in Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and Coimbatore, where it amounted to over $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres, or 66·5 per cent. of the total extent of dry lands left waste. It was also large in the Nílgiris (acres 117,191) owing to the introduction of the new settlement into the South-east Wynaad under which a tax on occupation was substituted for a tax on the extent cultivated. Of the total assessment on dry waste, only Rs. 146 were remitted. Of the assessment of Rs. 10,09,079 on wet lands left uncultivated, Rs. 2,82,319 or 27·9 per cent. were remitted against Rs. 3,80,744 or 32·2 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease was due to the favorable season in most of the districts. The bulk of the total remission was granted in Tinnevelly, Madura, South Arcot, Chingleput, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, and Kistna, and exceeded that of the previous year in the first five districts, where the north-east monsoon was more or less a failure. The proportion of the wet waste charged to the total wet waste increased from 96·4 per cent. in fasli 1295 to 97·6 in 1296; this was due to the fact that in several districts the extent of waste was small and the remission granted was relatively smaller owing to the favorable character of the season.

Total ryotwar assessment, including second-crop assessment and water-rate.

The total assessment of ryotwar holdings, including second-crop revenue and water-rate, amounted to Rs. 4,00,19,836, showing an increase of 1·6 per cent. over fasli 1295 and of 3·1 per cent. over fasli 1294. In the second-crop revenue there was an increase of Rs. 75,923 in twelve districts and a decrease of 39,835 in four others. The increase was large in Anantapur, North Arcot, Chingleput, Cuddapah, and Nellore; in Madura also there was a considerable increase owing to the introduction of the new settlement into the Periyakulam taluk under which the first and second crop assessments were exhibited separately in the accounts, instead of being as formerly shown as a consolidated charge: the increase in the other districts was the result of a good season. There was a large decrease in the Tinnevelly district owing to deficient rainfall and failure of water-supply in the minor rivers and rain-fed tanks. Under charge for water, the revenue amounted to Rs. 28,84,966 against Rs. 26,88,236 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,96,730.

Remission.

The total remissions of assessment amounted to Rs. 27,60,526, or Rs. 2,425 less than in the previous year. They fall under three main heads:—(1) occasional remissions or those granted with reference to the state of the season, which accounted for Rs. 7,39,662 or Rs. 7,675 more than in fasli 1295; (2) fixed remissions or remissions independent of the state of the season, amounting to Rs. 1,94,946 against Rs. 2,04,767 in 1295; and (3) deductions from the beriz or land revenue demand made on account of land and village cesses included in the assessment, or on account of allowances to village officers or to religious institutions, amounting to Rs. 18,25,918 against Rs. 18,26,197 in the previous year. Those under the first head were given for lands left waste, for withered crops, and for failure of water-supply. The fixed remissions include those given on account of the heaviness of assessment in some unsettled districts, as increment remissions in newly settled districts, and remissions on account of irrigation by lift. The third head covers allowances to religious institutions, fees and salaries to village servants, and land-cess included in the assessment.

Net land revenue—Ryotwar.

Excluding the remissions and deductions above referred to, the net ryotwar demand amounted to over $372\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs (Rs. 3,72,59,310) or very nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more than in fasli 1295, which was itself a favorable year. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Tinnevelly and Bellary, and was due mainly to extension of cultivation. Compared with the average of five years before the famine,

the net increase in the ryotwar demand amounted to over 19½ lakhs of rupees. The real increase, however, will be much greater (over 24¾ lakhs of rupees) if the deductions from the demand made in favor of religious institutions in lieu of cash payments formerly made from the treasury are taken into account. The average rate of assessment for the Presidency was Rs. 1-0-10 per acre for dry and Rs. 4-13-7 per acre for wet lands. The latter is exclusive of the delta lands in the Godávari and Kistna districts on which a separate water-rate is charged.

Miscellaneous.

The revenue under the head miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 43,95,078, or nearly 3¼ lakhs more than in the preceding year. The chief components of this item were quit-rent and jodi on minor inams (Rs. 12,84,028), charge for water supplied to zemindari and inam lands (Rs. 12,49,064), assessment on lands not included in the jamabundy (Rs. 5,58,048), tree-tax (Rs. 2,35,743), and revenue from rented and hill villages (Rs. 2,00,743). The increase was principally under the second head, and occurred in Godávari and Kistna, where the supply of water in the canals was abundant.

Ruined tanks.

Five ruined tanks and three channels having an ayacut or irrigable area of about acres 106 and assessed at Rs. 193 were made over to private individuals at special rates of assessment.

Total land revenue demand, current.

The entire land revenue demand for fasli 1296 (1886-87) amounted to 474 lakhs, or about 10 lakhs more than the demand of the preceding year as shown below :—

—	Fasli 1295.	Fasli 1296.
	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled	50,74,809	50,81,853
Shrotriem jodi	6,67,885	6,66,120.
Ryotwar	366,10,158	416,54,383
Miscellaneous	40,71,680	
Total ...	464,24,532	474,02,361

Of this demand, Rs. 454,32,517 or 95·8 per cent. were collected, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 19,69,844 or 4·2 per cent. of the demand : the collections were thus satisfactory and compare favorably with those of the previous year.

Arrears.

The arrear demand at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 24,52,241, of which Rs. 20,65,111 were collected and Rs. 1,17,447 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,69,683 or 11 per cent. of the total arrear demand. Taking arrears and current together, the total land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 498,54,602, of which Rs. 476,15,075 were collected or remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,39,527. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions, aggregating Rs. 17,52,132, the balance left uncollected at the end of December 1887 was Rs. 4,87,395.

Charges.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 34,41,321 or 7·2 per cent. on the revenue realised, as against 7·03 and 7·90 per cent. in the two preceding years.

Coercive processes.

The total number (4,105,480) of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue exhibits an increase of 9·5 per cent. on that of the previous year. A far more accurate test of the real coercion employed is however to be found in the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold, and this decreased by 26·1 per cent. on the previous year's figures, the extent of lands sold showing a still larger falling off of 45·5 per cent. If the figures are compared for each fasli from 1289 (1879-80), the year in which, the famine having ceased, pressure began to be put upon the ryots, who had fallen into arrear in that time of suffering, it will be found that there has been an immense and uniform improvement in each successive year. The number of pattadars whose property was actually sold has fallen during this period from 167,000 to 31,000 or from 6·6 to 1·1 per cent. of the total number ; the area of land sold has at the same time fallen from 582,000 to 37,000 acres, and the total value of property of all kinds sold from Rs. 13,10,000 to Rs. 3,76,000. The diminution in real coercive process, moreover, was not due to laxness in enforcing

the demand, for the balances in arrear at the end of each fasli have been steadily declining, and whereas the balance at the end of fasli 1289 amounted to Rs. 122,08,562, it was only Rs. 22,39,527 at the end of 1296. The figures for the year therefore afford evidence of improvement in the agricultural condition of the country. As regards districts, South Arcot as usual stood first on the list, though there was a slight decrease of 9,654 as compared with the number for fasli 1295. The reason for the large number of processes annually issued in this district is the fact that the number of holdings is larger and the rates of assessment, especially of dry lands, higher than in the surrounding districts. There was a large increase in Coimbatore, reported to be due to the prompt issue of processes on each instalment of revenue becoming due, and a large decrease in Trichinopoly. No less than 97·5 per cent. of the arrears, for which processes were issued, were recovered without actual recourse to sale. The number of defaulters whose property was sold was 1 in 90 of the total number of pattadars against 1 in 65 in the preceding year. More than 91 per cent. of the processes were served by village servants against 86 per cent. in fasli 1295, 83 per cent. in fasli 1294, and 62 per cent. in fasli 1293. This continuous and strongly marked increase indicates improved administration in the districts and increased efficiency on the part of the village establishments, due to recent revisions and to stringent orders restricting the use of special process establishments in lieu of the customary village agency.

Civil suits.

The amount of costs awarded to Government in fasli 1296 in suits instituted or defended by Government was Rs. 7,561, and the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,083, raising the total demand to Rs. 12,644. Of this sum, Rs. 2,777 were collected and Rs. 145 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,722 at the end of June 1887.

Advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans' Act.

A sum of Rs. 7,820, against Rs. 5,057 in the preceding year, was granted in the shape of loans under the Land Improvement Loans' Act. The amount was distributed as follows :—Anantapur (Rs. 4,000), Bellary (Rs.1,640), Salem (Rs. 1,270), Chingleput (Rs. 430), Kurnool (Rs. 250), and Cuddapah (Rs. 230). The total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 55,923, repayments and remissions amounted to Rs. 17,360, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 48,384.

Agricultural loans.

The advances to ryots for seed-grains and agricultural loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, together with interest, amounted to Rs. 31,548, of which Rs. 6,012 were recovered and Rs. 6 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,530.

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand, current and arrears, on account of interest, amounted to Rs. 1,52,912, of which Rs. 27,099 were collected and Rs. 24,777 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,01,036.

Lands acquired by public servants.

Acres 2,647, bearing an assessment of Rs. 9,060, were acquired by public servants in fasli 1296.

SURVEYS. (1887-88.)

Outturn and outlay.

The budget grant was Rs. 7,89,000. The expenditure, including Rs. 8,606, the cost of work done for the department at the Government Public Works Department Workshops, was Rs. 7,95,013, or Rs. 6,013 in excess of the grant. Against this excess should be set Rs. 8,433, which was the value of work done by the Survey for other departments. The area completed was by ordinary revenue survey 2,041 square miles, by special revenue survey 599 square miles, and by topographical survey 395 square miles. These figures show an increase of 27·1 and 12·4 per cent. in the outturn of the ordinary and special revenue survey work respectively, and although there was a decrease of 44·05 per cent. in that of the topographical work, the total outturn was distinctly greater, while the cost shows a decrease of Rs. 29,646 or 3·6 per cent. The special surveys were for salt factories, for waste-land blocks, and for Wynaad revision. In the following statement the outturn under each process of work is compared with that of previous years. By the new method of survey the number of processes has been reduced from 11 to 8, and as some of the 8 processes are performed simultaneously, progress is conveniently reported at 4 stages as shown below.

Nature of work.	Average of four years ending 31st March 1886.	Outturn of 1886-87.	Outturn of 1887-88.
THEODOLITE SURVEY.			
Village Boundaries.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
A. Marking stations, B. Traverse survey — I. Traversed	1,467	1,501	2,228
C. Do. computation, D. Do. plotting — II. Traverse plotted.	1,591	1,270	2,164
PLANE TABLE SURVEY.			
Field Boundaries.			
E. Field demarcation, F. Do. measurement, G. Plane tabling — III. Fields surveyed	1,537	1,606	2,060
H. Finishing — Ordinary	1,526	1,591	2,041
IV. Finished — Special — Salt factories, &c.	57	15	31
IV. Finished — Special — Wynaad settlement.	...	533	568
Topographical Survey.			
I. Triangulated or traversed	1,756	45	304
II. Traverse plotted	1,016	35	339
III. Plane tabled	2,259	558	329
IV. Finished	2,402	706	395
Publication.			
Published 16 and 8 inch scales	2,108	3,186	2,225
Do. smaller scales	38,524	32,713	37,357
	NO.	NO.	NO.
Maps printed	61,660	97,882	94,209
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure	7,14,463	8,24,659	7,95,013

The survey has been carried out or begun in all districts except South Canara, which is to be shortly taken in hand. The area of cadastral survey finished within the close of the year was 59,256 square miles, and there remained 11,257 square miles to complete the cadastral survey of the Presidency. The topographical survey of 54,132 square miles had been completed, and there remained 16,697 square miles, the greater part of which was to be carried out by the Survey of India. Comparison of area surveyed and remaining to be surveyed.

No. I party worked in the Vizagapatam and Tanjore districts and finished the survey of the Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks: this party, which last year was stated to be inefficient, was brought into good working order. The average cost per square mile was Rs. 390. No. II party was at work in Bellary and finished the taluks of Hospet and Bellary: the outturn (825 square miles) was greater than that of any other party. There was a striking difference between the rates of cost in the two taluks settled, the rate in Hospet (Rs. 258) being nearly twice as great as in Bellary (Rs. 130): this is due to the fact that in Bellary the fields are much bigger than in Hospet, fewer field stones and triangles being therefore required. Parties Nos. III and IV were employed in the Tanjore district: the taluks of Kumbakónam, Máyavaram, Shiyáli and Mannárgudi were completed. The average rates in Nos. III and IV parties were Rs. 550 and Rs. 369 respectively, the higher rates in the former party being chiefly due to the higher pay and larger number of gazetted officers. No. V worked in the Malabar district, chiefly in Wynaad, but no taluks were completed within the year. Special and miscellaneous surveys were also in progress in several districts. The outturn of village maps in the Central office showed an area of 2,182 square miles. Scene of operations.

The correct area, as found by survey, in the 8 taluks finished during the year showed in most cases a considerable increase over the area according to the old revenue accounts: in the Sarvasiddhi and Mannárgudi taluks, however, the new survey area was less than that determined by the pymaish. Comparison of survey areas with revenue areas.

Tests of accuracy.

The traverse work of the revenue survey was connected with 42 stations of the great trigonometrical survey, and the comparison of distances showed a mean error in traversing of 5·24 feet per mile.

Boundary Act.

Fines were inflicted in 43 cases under the Boundary Act. The total amount of fines collected was Rs. 145. The heaviest fine was Rs. 10.

Training of Revenue and other officers.

During the year 12 Assistant Collectors, 87 Revenue Inspectors, and 14 Forest Rangers went through a course of training in survey.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1887-88.).

Outturn of work.

The operations of the Settlement Department were carried on in six districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Madura, South Arcot, and Malabar-Wynaad. In Bellary the classification of the Hospet taluk and of the whole of the Bellary taluk with the exception of one village was completed. The party in Anantapur finished their work by September, and then moved to Vizagapatam, where they completed the whole Pálkonda taluk. The settlement of two taluks, Dindigul and Melúr, in Madura, comprising altogether 260 villages, was completed against one small taluk, Periyakulam, consisting of 45 villages, settled in the preceding year. The classification of the remaining 102 villages in Tirukoilúr, South Arcot, was completed and all the field hands were employed in the preparation of the necessary accounts preliminary to the introduction of settlement. The reports on 35 escheat cases relating to janmam claims in the Ellornad and Nallornad amsams, Malabar-Wynaad, were received and disposed of during the year. Regular field operations were resumed on the 1st September 1887. The new rates of settlement were introduced into 8 out of the 13 amsams in Malabar-Wynaad, and the wet lands in the other 5 amsams were classified. The number of settlement registers printed was 240 against 446 in the previous year. In all cases the forecast of work was realised.

Expenditure and revenue.

The grant for 1887-88 was Rs. 3,06,750 and the actual expenditure Rs. 3,04,614, a decrease that was the net result of an increase of Rs. 8,088 under the head "Salary of Commissioner" and of a decrease of Rs. 10,224 under other heads. The increase in the former was due to the pay of the Honorable Mr. Whiteside, during his absence on privilege leave for three months from September 1887, having been debited to this department in addition to the salary of the acting incumbent. The decrease was due to various causes, such as reduction in travelling allowance, stoppages of pay, &c. There was an increase of over 27½ lakhs in the revenue, being a return of 10·4 per cent. on the total expenditure; of this increase 15½ lakhs accrued in Godávari and Kistna. It is not possible to say, with any precision, how much of this increase is due to the introduction of the new rates and how much to other causes. Last year the increase was 22½ lakhs or 12 per cent. of the total outlay.

Training of Assistant Collectors.

During the year 12 Assistant Collectors received training in settlement work, and 11 of them obtained certificates of having passed the usual test.

INAM COMMISSION. (1887-88.)

During the year under report, the Special Deputy Collector attached to the Inam Department, after completing the enfranchisement of the village service inams in the Wandiwash taluk of the North Arcot district, proceeded to settle those in the Ganjam district. He was then transferred to Anantapur, where he completed the enfranchisement of the village service inams in two taluks, Gooty and Anantapur. The following statement shows the number of title-deeds issued during the year and the value of the inams dealt with:—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government (columns 5 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zemindar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Davadayam ...	6	9	14	...	...	4	...	4	...	
Dhurmadayam ...	3	73	118	22	...	...	...	22	...	
Police inams enfranchised	11	260	287	...	...	144	...	144	...	14,009
Personal	11	96	309	172	...	23	...	195	320	
Village service ...	3,868	21,214	54,399	233	...	33,511	...	33,744	...	
Total ...	3,899	21,652	55,127	427	...	33,682	...	34,109	320	14,009

The total extent of inam lands settled by the Inam Commissioner up to the end of the year was about 7½ millions of acres, assessed at a little over 111½ lakhs of rupees; the yearly increase of revenue secured by the above amounted to Rs. 20,99,312, including Rs. 1,53,703, the tax paid by fully assessed inams. Including the old jodi payable to Government, the total revenue derivable from the inams settled up to the close of the year was Rs. 30,88,938. The total cost of the commission was Rs. 14,46,166, or about seven-tenths of the yearly revenue secured. The details of the figures are given in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Total number of inams.	Area.	Assessment.	Old jodi payable to Government.	Quit-rent newly charged.	Cost.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From the commencement up to 30th June 1866...	367,427	5,977,305	90,90,881	8,42,765	10,62,767	14,46,166
From 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1886 ...	84,003	829,493	16,89,725	1,10,018	6,72,555	
1886-87	11,549	278,994	2,75,783	36,386	1,76,635	
1887-88	3,899	21,652	55,127	427	33,682	
Total ...	466,878	7,107,444	111,11,516	9,89,596	19,45,639	14,46,166

COURT OF WARDS. (JULY 1886 TO JUNE 1887.)

Number of estates.

The number of estates under the Court's management at the end of fasli 1296 (*i.e.*, the year ending 30th June 1887) was 48, or 4 more than at the beginning. Three estates, Kapileswarapuram in the Godávari district, Velanganni in Tanjore, and Kumaraswami Mudaliar's estate in Tinnevelly, were handed over to the proprietors, while 7 were taken under management during the year, viz., Kurla and Aska in Ganjam, Panaiyur in Chingleput, Palayavanam and Ramasetuswamiar's estate in Tanjore, Neliyalam in the Nílgiris, and Yelagiri in Salem. Of the estates handed over to their proprietors, the first two named above were taken under management without any balance on hand and were restored with balances of Rs. 69,629 and Rs. 3,977, respectively: in the remaining estate the balance was raised from Rs. 5,704 to Rs. 16,773. The Kapileswarapuram estate had been for nearly 17 years under management, and the other two estates for 7 and 5 years, respectively. In the first-named estate permanent works to the value of Rs. 69,000 were constructed: in all three the wards were educated with more or less success.

Holdings.

The total area of the holdings was 620,819 acres against 611,614 acres last year. The increase was due to the increased number of estates and to the favorable character of the season. The total area under cultivation is given as 96·8

per cent. of the total holdings, but this calculation is not accurate, as in some estates cultivation accounts were not forthcoming, and the total area occupied was therefore entered.

Demand, collection and balance.

The gross demand amounted to Rs. 21,67,465. This figure cannot be compared with the corresponding figure for the last year, as the demand for fasli 1295 is not known for some of the newly-taken-up estates. Excluding these estates, the demand for the rest amounted to Rs. 20,98,112 compared with Rs. 21,69,816 in the previous year. The greatest decrease was in Ramnad (Rs. 46,047), and was due to the season there not having been favorable. The remissions granted during the fasli amounted to Rs. 69,643 against Rs. 92,866 in fasli 1295. The total net demand was Rs. 21,03,452. The arrears at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 9,32,246, of which Rs. 4,33,650 were collected and Rs. 79,998 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,18,598, or 44·9 per cent. of the demand uncollected against 62 per cent. in the previous year: the greater portion of this balance is irrecoverable, and the ryot's inability to pay is in some cases due to the rents having been fixed at auction far beyond the capacity of the lands. The current collections show better results. Out of a total current demand of Rs. 21,03,468, Rs. 17,74,371 were collected, leaving a balance of 15·6 per cent. against 16·9 at the end of the previous fasli.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 25,53,287. Adding thereto the cash balance at the commencement of the year, the total available assets were Rs. 33,53,525. For a portion of this amount promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 1,70,000 were purchased and the remainder expended, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 8,85,064 at the end of the fasli: adding to this the value of the grain on hand at the same date and of the Government securities, the balance to the credit of the estates was 44¾ lakhs of rupees against 42 lakhs in fasli 1295. Of this amount Parlákimedi, in Ganjam, the most prosperous of all the estates, claims nearly 28½ lakhs: this property has been for more than 56 years under management, and is now adding to its balance at the rate of 1 lakh yearly. The Ramnad estate has by far the largest revenue, but does not clear an annual surplus of more than Rs. 4,000, and its total balance barely exceeds 1 lakh. The following statement shows the financial position of each estate :—

Districts.	Estates.	Balance in hand at end of fasli 1296.	Debts due to estates.	Debts due by estates.	Net balance to credit of estates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	Parlákimedi	28,53,273	...	...	28,53,273
	Chinna Kimedi	74,149	...	...	74,149
	Jarada	14,262	...	...	14,262
	Urlám	2,93,735	...	...	2,93,735
	Dhárákót	28,469	...	...	28,469
	Bodogodo	13,183	...	...	13,183
	Kurla	23,778	...	...	23,778
	Aska	20,141	...	...	20,141
Vizagapatam ..	Meranghi	1,20,167	3,643	...	1,23,810
	Mádugula	1,057	788	60,301	– 58,456
	Chidikada	42,358	...	...	42,358
	Srípuram	11,115	...	...	11,115
	Chipurupalle	4,476	10,146	...	14,622
	Appikonda	44,146	40,206	...	84,352
Godávari	Lakkavaram	63,717	19,160	87	82,790
	Nadavapalle	1,957	12,864	11,723	3,098
Chingleput ...	Panaiyur	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	Chitticherla	12,590	...	...	12,590
North Arcot ...	Kangundi	38,817	47,762	...	86,579
	Tinmajiamma's estate	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	Ukkadai	538	32,667	8,517	24,688
	Gandharvakóta	22,084	20,811	2,84,447	– 2,41,552
	Vadapathimangalam	66,863	1,00,610	38,099	1,29,374
	Alangudicheri	5,480	14,017	2,274	17,223
	Mathur	4,644	3,635	1,125	7,154
	Papanad	7,921	20,261	9,853	18,329
	Singavanam	5,998	17,381	64,817	– 41,438
	Tiruvalanjuli	1,143	49,037	30,132	20,048
	Tyagasamudrum	33,548	64,982	...	98,530
	Ramasetuswamiar's estate	17,856	21,339	1,24,997	– 85,802
	Palayavanam	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Estates.	Balance in hand at end of fasli 1296.	Debts due to estates.	Debts due by estates.	Net balance to credit of estates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	68,694	91	...	68,785
	Nangavaram	2,782	2,287	7,102	— 2,033
Madura	Ramnad	1,18,901	...	2,61,048	—1,42,147
	Gandamanáyakanúr	2,25,587	...	...	2,25,587
	Vadagarai	12,532	466	...	12,998
	Sáptúr	92,506	1,08,029	...	2,00,535
Tinnevelly ...	Vádimitta	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Metráthi	1,876	...	...	1,876
Nílgiris ...	Neliyalam	...	...	...	...
Salem	Erumaipati	1,532	449	2,800	— 819
	Shulagiri	6,510	...	31,412	— 24,902
	Yelagiri	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	Sarvottama Row's estate	6,125	...	...	6,125
	Puttamma's estate	2,758	1,86,261	14,942	1,74,077
Malabar ...	Kavalpara	96,470	...	...	96,470
	Mańkara	18,585	...	...	18,585
	Bimbalan	575	...	...	575
	Total ...	44,82,898	7,76,892	9,53,676	43,06,114

Works.

The expenditure on works and their supervision amounted to Rs. 1,51,833 against Rs. 1,76,161 in fasli 1295. The works were in some cases in the charge of the Public Works Department and in others in the charge of Collectors. The total expenditure was only 6 per cent. of the total allotment. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 1,02,925 were spent upon irrigation works.

Education of the minors.

There were 57 wards in fasli 1296, 55 being boys and 2 girls. The eldest son of the Parlákimedi zemindar has now reached the age of 24, and although he spends much time with Mr. Taylor, his former tutor, is no longer *in statu pupulari:* during the year some villages were put under his charge, and he furnished an intelligent report on their administration. The two younger brothers of the young zemindar and the Chinna Kimedi and Jarada minors continued under the tuition of Mr. Taylor. The Dhárákót minor has since been added to his charge. The Meranghi and Mádugula minors were, as in the previous year, under the charge of Mr. Baird. The Ramnad and Gandamanáyakanúr minors continued under Mr. Creighton's private tuition. They were all students of the Christian College. The elder Ramnad minor has since passed the F.A. examination. 37 minors were attending schools: 7 of these were in the middle school classes during the year and 5 in the high school classes. The progress of the minors was, on the whole, satisfactory.

General remarks.

The detailed survey of all the jiroyati (assessed) villages in Parlákimedi was completed in fasli 1295, and the question of settlement is under consideration. The forests of the Kangundi estate continued under the management of the District Forest Officer. In Ramnad 13 plots of land, containing an area of 4,407 acres and 21 miles in length, were fenced in and conserved for the formation of fuel reserves. The results of this undertaking are reported to be exceedingly satisfactory. In Sáptúr the forests were under the management of the Forest Department.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1887-88.)

Additional Members of Council.

THE undermentioned gentlemen were nominated Additional Members of Council during the year under report. The respective dates on which they were appointed and on which they took their seats are set opposite their names :—

—	When appointed.	When took seat.
The Honorable Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E. ...	7th July 1887.	22nd Nov. 1887.
The Honorable Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department ...	8th Sept. 1887.	
The Honorable Raja Velugoti Sri Raja Gopalakrishna Yachendra Bahadur Pancha Hazar Munsubdar, K.C.I.E., Raja of Venkatagiri	21st Feb. 1888.	...

The Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., was re-appointed Additional Member of Council on the 21st February 1888 on the expiry of his two years' tenure of office.

There were three meetings of the Council held during the year at Madras. The average attendance of Additional Members was 7—2 officials and 5 non-officials. The Acts passed by the Council are detailed below.

Act I of 1888.

(1) "An Act to empower local authorities to guarantee interest on, or to create a fund for repayment of, capital expended on certain purposes." The Act under this title, which was passed by the Madras Legislative Council on the 30th November 1886, was disallowed by the Governor-General, but in accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of India in communicating the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, a fresh Bill, under the same title but with the omission of the clause objected to, which was one permitting the Secretary of State to interpose as a guarantor between the local authority and the persons to whom the guarantee might be given, was introduced on the 22nd November 1887, was passed by the Council on the 17th January 1888, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 26th idem, and was forwarded on the same day for the assent of the Governor-General.

Act II of 1888.

(2) "An Act to provide for the inspection and licensing of places of public resort and entertainment." The object of this enactment is to vest the authority of regulating all places of public resort where there may be danger to life in all places outside the town of Madras (for which separate provision has been made in another Act) in the Chairman of the Municipal Council where such exists, and in places where no such Council exists, in the Magistrate having jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the Municipal Council or District Magistrate as the case may be. The disastrous loss of life and property in the fire at the Madras People's Park on the 31st December 1886, which drew public attention to the absence of control over buildings intended to accommodate large numbers of people, and the recommendation of the jury at the inquest on the fire regarding the investiture of some responsible officer with authority to regulate such control, led to the passing of this Act, which further provides that no enclosed place having an area of 500 square feet shall be used for public resort or amusement without a license having been first obtained from the authority referred to above.

(3) "An Act to regulate the Police of the City of Madras." This enactment reproduces and consolidates the provisions of existing laws relating to the Madras City Police with certain amendments and additions. It contemplates the separation of the Madras City Police from the rural constabulary, and confers authority on the Commissioner of Police to inspect and regulate all places of public resort or entertainment having an area of 500 square feet in accordance with the recommendation of the jury at the inquest on the Park fire. *Act III of 1888.*

The two last-named Acts were passed by the Council on the 20th March 1888, but had not received the assent of His Excellency the Governor at the end of the year under report.

In the appendix will be found a list of all legislative measures proposed or pending before the Council during the year, with a statement of their different objects and reasons.

POLICE. (1887.)

The actual strength of the Police force at the close of the year under review was 23,089, being ·98 per cent. below sanctioned strength, and 1·1 per cent. less than at the end of the preceding year: this decrease was chiefly caused by the entire withdrawal from jails of police protective guards, which numbered 266 at the end of 1886. The total cost of the force was Rs. 36,31,930, a decrease of nearly Rs. 1,40,000 from that of 1886, which was the natural result of the diminution in strength. The average cost of a policeman declined from Rs. $174\frac{7}{16}$ in 1886 to Rs. $170\frac{1}{3}$ in the year under report. The number of additional police supplied on payment to private bodies and individuals was 152, the smallest within the last five years. The casualties of the year (1,817) were greatly below the average of the five preceding years (2,662); the enlistments, however, fell to 1,552, the average for the previous five years being 2,260. **Strength of force and cost.**

A sum of Rs. 69,498 was spent on construction and repairs against Rs. 55,112 in 1886: 150 huts and 22 station-houses were erected. **Buildings.**

A decrease appears in the numbers of departmental punishments, the figures being 237 dismissals and 3,715 minor punishments against 322 and 4,099, respectively, in 1886. 152 police officers, or ·72 per cent. of the force, were convicted criminally against 183 or ·85 per cent. in the preceding year. The number convicted of causing hurt in order to extort confessions decreased at the same time from 11 to 5. **Departmental and other punishments.**

The number of police officers rewarded by promotion was 329 and in money 689. Tanjore showed the largest number of promotions, and South Arcot still headed the list in the number of money rewards. **Rewards.**

Appreciable progress seems to have been made in the important matter of the education of the force, the percentage able to read and write having risen to 74·5 as compared with 69 in 1882 and with 73·2 in 1886. Owing, however, to retirements of passed men, the proportion of the force, who had passed the test of rank, fell by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. **Education.**

There were 13,598 convicts guarded in the 307 subsidiary jails, the average period of imprisonment being 10·3 days. The figures for the preceding year were 12,376 convicts, 306 subsidiary jails, and the average duration of imprisonment 11·7 days. **Convicts guarded in sub-jails.**

The number of escapes from jails was 5 against 9 in 1886, but escapes from sub-jails increased from 56 to 64. **Escapes from jails.**

For the first time for some years, there was a falling off in the total figure of processes served by the police; the whole of this occurred in the class of petty cases, the processes served in grave cases having increased. The subjoined table shows the total number of processes served during the last four years. **Processes served.**

Years.	Total warrants.		Total summons.	
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.
1884	47,039	47,054	552,606	553,019
1885	53,279	53,288	566,495	566,782
1886	51,184	51,196	569,855	570,136
1887	50,283	50,290	564,013	564,428

Violent and unnatural deaths.

There were 10,858 violent and unnatural deaths against 13,044 in the previous year. The above number included 293 murders, which was an increase of 18·2 per cent. on the number for 1886 and the highest figure for the last five years. There were 1,858 suicides and 8,377 accidental deaths: of the former all except 83 were by the usual processes of drowning or hanging, while the principal causes of the latter were drowning and snake-bite: the numbers in the preceding year were 1,934 and 9,988, respectively.

Fires.

The total number of fires was 9,358, causing the loss of 20 lakhs' worth of property against 8,241 fires and 9½ lakhs' worth of property in 1886. The number of lives lost was only 142 against 776 in 1886 which was the year of the Madras Park and Tinnevelly fires: the year under review was happily free from any such catastrophe.

Known depredators and suspected persons.

The following statement shows the numbers of persons borne on the police registers as suspects, &c., during the last three years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Known depredators	17,978	17,526	18,015
Suspects	2,724	2,516	1,777
Receivers	603	504	506
Wandering gangs	50,253	57,964	45,365

Within the year 1,731 known depredators and 1,556 old offenders were convicted and sentenced.

Detection.

Cognizable crime was slightly less in the year under report than in its predecessor, but cases under the Penal Code increased, while detection and recovery of stolen property showed a falling off. There was a very considerable increase under the head of grave crime. The subjoined table gives the results of the year with reference to all cognizable cases—

	Abstract of all offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
Indian Penal Code	40,543	13,476	33·2	77,635	22,919	29·5	13,49,848	2,68,157	19·9
Special and Local Laws ...	27,141	24,130	88·9	34,416	31,939	92·8	1,734	929	53·6
Nuisances under I.P.C. and Special and Local Laws...	34,998	32,468	92·8	37,723	34,453	91·3	...	...	...
Total ...	102,682	70,074	68·2	149,774	89,311	59·6	13,51,582	2,69,086	19·9

Murders.

The number of murders rose from 248 to 293. Excluding 53 instances in which the murderers committed suicide, 39·2 per cent. of the remaining cases were detected against 40 per cent. in 1886. The Nilgiri district was free from this crime. Madura headed the list with 26 cases, of which only 7 were detected. The best detection took place in North Arcot, where 5 out of 8 cases were successfully prosecuted.

Dacoities.

There were 169 dacoities recorded against 128 in 1886. In Salem, Tinnevelly, Kistna, and Kurnool the increase in this form of crime was startling, and as

the year was a good one, the logical deduction is that the police were inefficient. There were in all 51 house dacoities, 43 field dacoities, and 75 highway dacoities, the corresponding figures for 1886 being 40, 17 and 71. The general percentage of detection was 18·3, the results in Chingleput, South Canara, and North Arcot being well above the average. The value of property lost was Rs. 42,618, and 11·3 per cent. was recovered.

Robberies. Robberies rose from 220 in 1886 to 262 in 1887. The largest number occurred in Tinnevelly. Detection stood at 36·3 per cent. against 50·5 in the previous year: Gódávari headed the list with a detection of 85·7 per cent. The property lost amounted to Rs. 12,312, and 21·1 per cent. was recovered.

House breaking. There were 6,300 cases of house-breaking reported and the percentage of detection was 35 against 5,931 cases and a percentage of 37·6 in 1886. The largest number of cases occurred in Tinnevelly, Madura, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam. The amount of property lost was swollen by a case in Tinnevelly, in which a Nepal officer on a pilgrimage to Rámesvaram was plundered of jewellery and notes valued at Rs. 1,80,000. The property is believed to have been immediately removed to Northern India, some of the notes having been traced and recovered in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and this circumstance also lessened the proportion of property recovered. Of all cases reported, 804 were committed by day and 5,496 by night, and it is noticeable that 5,486 cases out of the total occurred in villages and 814 only in towns. The total value of property lost was Rupees 7,36,909, and 13·2 per cent. was recovered.

Cattle thefts. There were 2,608 cattle thefts recorded against 2,273 in the previous year: 1,068 or 41 per cent. were detected against 1,060 or 46·6 in 1886. Cattle valued at Rs. 54,629 were stolen, the value of those recovered being Rs. 26,378. The largest number (375) of cases occurred in Madura. That haven of cattle-lifters, Coimbatore, followed close with 369 cases. Detective results were good in Godávari (76·2), Jeypore (73·8), Tanjore (65·8), Chingleput (63·4), and Bellary (60).

Other thefts. Ordinary thefts, other than cattle thefts, showed a decrease of 282 cases, 13,465 having been recorded in 1887 against 13,747 in 1886. The percentage of detection was about 41 per cent. in 1887 against 43·1 in 1886. Godávari (1,182), Ganjam (1,133), and Malabar (1,088) showed the largest number of these cases. Property valued at Rs. 97,881 was recovered out of property valued at Rs. 3,56,557 stolen, being about 27·5 per cent.

Cattle-poisoning. Cases of cattle-poisoning exhibited a large decrease, and the proportion of detections and convictions to cases and arrests improved considerably. This crime has, on the whole, diminished in amount and gravity during the last few years. The figures for the year were 49 cases and 19 detections against 72 and 25, respectively, in 1886.

Crime on railways. The railways, which are gradually spreading over the country, afford many opportunities for the criminal classes, but much crime is not reported as passengers naturally object to being detained on their travels. In all 379 cases were reported during the year against 402 in 1886 and 455 in 1885.

Offences against revenue laws. The figures under this head showed an alarming increase during the year. There were 21,415 cases against the salt and 8,174 against the abkári laws, as compared with 15,563 and 5,804, respectively, in 1886. There appears to have been some diversity of practice in the Northern and Southern Ranges, and Government have called for full details on the subject.

Cases referred. The number of cases referred by Magistrates to the police for inquiry was 4,955: of these, 3,467 were struck off as false: the figures under this head last year were 5,416 and 4,093, respectively. 13,086 cases in 1887 against 14,054 in 1886 were referred by the police for orders, of which 12,393 were ordered to be struck off by the magistracy. Out of 64,818 cases prosecuted by the police, 3,758 were found by the magistracy to be false.

Inspection. The inspection work done by all classes of officers from the Inspector-General downwards was remarkably complete and satisfactory.

Departmental changes. One officer resigned the service during the year, and one was transferred to another department.

REWARDS. (1887.)

The rewards disbursed in 1887 amounted to Rs. 3,397, of which sum District Magistrates paid Rs. 1,306, the Inspector-General of Police Rs. 2,041, and the Inspector-General of Jails Rs. 50: of the total amount, Rs. 2,786 were granted in aid of public justice, Rs. 532 for saving human life, Rs. 50 for the recapture of escaped convicts, and Rs. 29 for services rendered at fires. No rewards were disbursed in the Nílgiri and Bellary districts. The largest reward was one of Rs. 200 given to certain police constables in Tanjore for the apprehension of a notorious dacoit. A reward of Rs. 50 was paid to certain boatmen at Barwa in Ganjam for saving the lives of nine persons from drowning, and a similar amount was paid to a forest tannadar in Trichinopoly for the plucky rescue of a child from drowning in a well. In 1886 Rs. 4,054 were paid in rewards.

FACTORIES ACT. (1887.)

During the year the South Indian Railway Engineering Factory at Trichinopoly was brought under the Act, and the cotton press at Virudupati in the Tinnevelly district was removed from the register. These being the only changes, the number of factories within the scope of the Act remained 24, the same as in the two previous years: they were equally distributed between the Presidency town and the mofussil. Government owned 7 factories, the Railway Companies 3, and private firms the remaining 14. Inspections were good in all districts except Godávari and Kistna. There was a large increase in the number of accidents which occurred, the number being 112 against 58 in 1886: of these, however, the greater part appear to have been of a trifling nature, and only one was fatal: this last occurred at Tiruvannanallúr, where a workman, who was scooping scum off a vat of boiling sugar, fell in and was killed: this, it is stated, was due to the man's own fault, but the work must at all times be dangerous, unless the vats are properly protected. The number of accidents in the three railway factories was excessive. The South India Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills at Ráyapuram had a narrow escape from a serious fire. The re-employment of children in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills was a satisfactory feature of the year.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1887.)

There were 219 licenses, of which 32 were new, taken out showing a total increase of 13 on the preceding year: there has indeed been a steady increase in the number of licenses taken out since the year 1879, when the power of granting a license without reference to Government was conferred on District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police: on the other hand, the sales of sulphur have risen little since 1880, and the total quantity of sulphur for which licenses were obtained has receded, rather than increased, in the last six years. Licenses were issued for only 578 tons against 647 in the previous year: the sales also fell from 308 tons to 267, but the sales in 1886 were unusually heavy. The average stock-in-trade of each vendor was $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons. The returns from Kurnool and the Nílgiris were again blank. Sulphur was used for the same purposes as in previous years, viz., the manufacture of gunpowder and fire-works, medicinal and sanitary purposes, blasting, and in Malabar bleaching ginger. The work of inspection was, on the whole, good. Prosecutions for unlicensed possession and sale were confined to the North Arcot and Vizagapatam districts.

ARMS ACT. (1887.)

The total number of licenses issued was 28,455, an increase of 2,090 or 7·9 per cent. on 1886, which itself was the highest year on record. This increase shows progress in registration, but the large variations in some districts give ground for the impression that the annual returns are not altogether correct. Nearly

90 per cent. of the total number of licenses issued were in Form VIII, which covers the possession of arms and ammunition and the going armed for the purposes of sport, protection and display. The next largest number of licenses issued occurs under Form XI, the number being 1,425 or 5 per cent. of the whole: this license holds good for five years on the condition that the license and the weapon it covers are shown once a year to a magistrate; the neglect of this condition is evident from the fact that in the last five years the total number of licenses issued is nearly equal to the total number annually produced before a magistrate, whereas in the ordinary course the latter number should greatly exceed the former. Licenses granted in Form VI for manufacture and sale have steadily increased in number during the last six years. The number of licenses for blasting fell from 179 to 159. There was also a slight decrease in the number of licenses in Form II granted for transport within British India. Inspections were generally good. The number of prosecutions under the Act decreased: there were 382 cases involving 436 persons against 605 cases and 683 persons in 1886: 78 per cent. of the persons prosecuted were convicted. The heaviest sentence was inflicted in Malabar, where four persons were each given six months' rigorous imprisonment for possession of dynamite without a license. The convictions of seven persons for possessing swords without a license were quashed on the ground that such possession was not an offence under the Act.

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1887.)

Increase of crime.

There was a slight increase of crime, the total number of offences returned as true being 191,772 as against 187,506 in 1886, an increase of 2·27 per cent. Details of comparison are given in the following statement:—

—		Reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1886 ...	109,757	10,110	5,655	93,992	87,578	222,951
	1887 ...	106,762	9,715	5,249	91,798	86,097	214,817
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1886 ...	94,807	605	688	93,514	92,403	113,364
	1887 ...	101,002	499	529	99,974	98,939	117,728
Total...	1886 ...	204,564	10,715	6,343	187,506	179,981	336,315
	1887 ...	207,764	10,214	5,778	191,772	185,036	332,545

Offences reported.

From this it will be seen that there was a decrease of 2,995 in offences reported under the Indian Penal Code; the most striking falling off occurred under assaults (30,487 in 1887, 33,084 in 1886) and in thefts (18,383 in 1887, 19,554 in 1886). The large increase of 6,195 cases under Special and Local Laws was chiefly caused by a rise in the number of prosecutions under the Salt Act, due to the more vigorous application of its provisions.

Cases dismissed and struck off as false.

The continued decrease from 25,927 in 1885 to 17,058 in 1886 and 15,992 in 1887 in the number of complaints dismissed and struck off as false is satisfactory. As usual, false reporting occurred chiefly in connection with offences affecting property, and the Tanjore district again stood first in producing a heavy percentage (29·74) of false cases.

Offences returned as true.

There was a decrease in the number of offences returned as true, noticeable chiefly under criminal force and assault (from 30,322 to 27,744), theft (from 15,294 to 14,244), and criminal trespass (from 9,014 to 8,484). In some of the graver crimes there was a slight increase.

Offences affecting life.

Of the 636 cases affecting life, 222 were cases of murder and 38 of attempts to murder as compared with 191 and 53, respectively, in 1886. The increase was noticeable in the following districts:—Malabar (6 to 17), Madura (15 to 22), and Vizagapatam (21 to 28). Culpable homicide not amounting to murder was committed chiefly in Coimbatore (25), Tanjore (13), Godávari (12), and Madura (10). Deaths by rash and negligent acts occurred only in the Nílgiris (2) and Madras (1). Suicides were common in North Arcot (26), Vizagapatam (20), Ganjam and Nellore (16 each) and Godávari (15).

Offences against property.

Excepting the Presidency town, no district was free from dacoity, but in several there were marked variations in the number of robbery and dacoity cases as compared with 1886: Tinnevelly, Cuddapah, and Kistna showed a marked increase in robbery, and Madura, Salem, and Tinnevelly in dacoity, while in South Canara, Godávari, Anantapur, Ganjam, Kurnool, and Madura there was a corresponding decrease in robbery, and in Malabar, Anantapur, and Bellary in dacoity. The above offences, as well as those of house-breaking, theft, and cattle-poisoning, have already been dealt with under the head of "Police." The chief fluctuations in forgery were a rise in Godávari, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore, and a fall in Cuddapah, South Arcot, and Malabar.

Criminal force, &c.

The decrease in cases of assault and criminal force, already noticed, occurred chiefly in the districts of Madras, Godávari, and Vizagapatam.

Offences against public tranquillity.

There was a slight decrease in the total number of offences against public tranquillity, viz., from 1,735 in 1886 to 1,629 in 1887.

Offences affecting public health, &c.

Nearly the whole of the increase (850) in offences against public health, safety and convenience was contributed by the districts of Trichinopoly (366), Kurnool (200), Cuddapah (112), and Ganjam (100).

Criminality of districts tested by grave offences.

Testing the criminality of districts by the prevalence of grave offences only, the Nílgiris and the town of Madras were, as usual, the most criminal, with 1 grave crime to 464 and 527 inhabitants, respectively. Next to these in order of criminality come Chingleput (1 to 1,024), Vizagapatam Agency (1 to 1,092), Ganjam (1 to 1,511), and Malabar (1 to 1,521), while the least criminal districts were South Canara (1 to 2,473), Ganjam Agency (1 to 2,435), North Arcot (1 to 2,404), and Cuddapah (1 to 2,302). Taking all districts together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,711.

Offences brought to trial.

Comparing the cases brought to trial with those returned as true, the percentage for 1887 was 96·4 as compared with 95·9 in 1886: the percentages of offences under the Penal Code alone were 93·7 and 93·1, respectively.

Offences proved on trial.

The total number of persons under trial was 332,545 as against 336,315 in the preceding year. The results are summarised below:—

—		1886.	1887.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Discharged or acquitted	169,256	161,830
	Convicted	48,548	47,706
	Percentage convicted	22·2	22·7
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	Discharged or acquitted	24,618	23,089
	Convicted	88,087	94,078
	Percentage convicted	78·1	80·2

The percentage of convictions in offences which may be compounded by law was, as in former years, very low: offences relating to marriage 9·73, criminal force and assault 10·77, wrongful restraint and confinement 11·20, and defamation 11·33. The proportion of convictions was, as usual, high in offences affecting public health, receiving stolen property, offences relating to weights and measures, contempts of lawful authority of public servants, offences relating to coin and Government stamps, giving false evidence and offences against public justice. The percentage of conviction in the case of grave crimes was, as usual, low.

Preventive and miscellaneous measures.

There was some variation in the number of preventive and miscellaneous proceedings taken under the Criminal Procedure Code as compared with the former year: proceedings to prevent breach of the peace by taking security decreased from 110 in 1886 to 79: security for good behaviour was taken in 66 cases against 47 in 1886: there were 175 occasions on which proceedings were taken against local nuisances as compared with 117 in 1886: frivolous or vexatious complaints were summarily dealt with in 414 cases against 504: there were 24 cases of non-attendance of jurors or assessors against 38: and maintenance was claimed in 1,885 cases against 1,922 in the previous year. Madura contributed 73 and 58, respectively, to the total number of 322 persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace and of 155 persons bound over during the year; this is reported to be due to the existence of a strong faction between the Shanars and other castes and to disputes regarding certain immovable property.

There were 117 European British subjects concerned in 103 cases under trial during the year. Of these, the cases of 115 Europeans were disposed of, 61 being convicted and 54 acquitted. Of the convictions, 37 were under Special Laws. Crimes by European British subjects.

The salient features in 1887 were a continued decrease in the number of true cases under the Indian Penal Code, accompanied by a noticeable increase in the number of such cases under the Special and Local Laws, which chiefly occurred in the Presidency town, and a decrease in the number of persons fined for preferring frivolous and vexatious complaints. Salient features of the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1887.)

The Courts which actually exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1887 were— COURTS ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE— Number and description of Courts.

(*a*) In the Mufassal—
6,929 Village Magistrates' Courts,
728 { 171 Third-class Magistrates' Courts,
445 Second-class do. do.
112 First-class do. do. and
20 Courts of Session.

(*b*) At the Presidency town—
1 Coroner's Court,
2 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates,
1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
The High Court.

As compared with 1886 there was a decrease of 4,776 in the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases: this was apparently due to greater care in the preparation of the returns. The decrease was very striking in Bellary (from 1,169 in 1886 to 25 in 1887) and in Salem (from 1,444 in 1886 to 459 in 1887). Of the 728 Magistrates' Courts mentioned above, 54 were honorary benches, being an increase of 5 over the number in 1886, due to the North Wynaad Bench having exercised powers during the year and to the establishment of Benches at Chittoor, Udipi, Sembiem, and Srírangam. The average number of working days in these Courts was 63, varying from 284 in Guntúr to 6 in Chittoor. Of the 674 Magistrates in the mufassal, 69 were Special Magistrates. The increase of 11 as compared with 1886 was chiefly due to some sub-registrars having been invested with magisterial powers. Of the 69 Special Magistrates, 8 exercised first class, 3 second class, and 58 third class powers. Of the 605 regular Magistrates' Courts thus remaining, 83 were those of Third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 419 of Second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 2 of Cantonment Magistrates (first class), 80 of Sub-Divisional Magistrates (first class), and 21 of District Magistrates. The District Magistrates of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari also exercised the powers of Sessions Judges in the Agency tracts, and the District Magistrate of the Nílgiris exercised those of an Additional Sessions Judge. The average number of working days in the Courts of District Magistrates was 48, varying from 126 in Coimbatore to 1 in Anantapur. In the Courts of Session the average number of working days was 61, varying from 115 in Madura to 30 in North Malabar. The Courts of the Presidency Magistrates sat on 279 days during the year. In the High Court 211 criminal benches sat during the year, 35 for the disposal of sessions and 176 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. On the Original Side there were 4 sessions, which occupied 31 days. On the Appellate Side criminal business was transacted exclusively on 64 days and along with civil work on 83 days.

The total number of original cases before the Courts was 199,654, of which 13,211 (or 6·6 per cent.) were before the Village Magistrates: the total in 1886 was 195,724. Of the balance of 186,443 cases in the regular Courts, 34,238 were contributed by the Presidency town and the remainder, 152,205, by the mufassal. BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS— Original cases.

The total number of appeals instituted was 5,616, of which 5,179 were preferred to Magistrates' and Sessions' Courts and 437 to the High Court. Last year the total was 6,126. Appeals.

Taking both original cases and appeals together and excluding the Presidency town, the districts of Malabar, Madura, and Tanjore, as usual, contributed the District contributions.

largest proportion of the total criminal work, viz., 9·4, 8·1, and 7·7 per cent. of the total, respectively, and the smallest contributions were from the Nílgiris, Kurnool, Anantapur, and South Canara, viz., 1·1, 1·8, 1·9, and 2·2, respectively.

Contributions of classes of Courts.

The contributions of the various classes of Courts to the aggregate criminal work are shown below:—

—	Original cases.	Percentage.	Appeals.	Percentage.
1. Village Magistrates' Courts ...	13,211	6·62	...	...
2. Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal	151,248	75·75	4,644	82·69
3. Presidency Magistrates' Courts	34,174	17·12	...	...
4. Courts of Session	957	·48	535	9·53
5. High Court	64	·03	437	7·78
Total ...	199,654	100·00	5,616	100·00

VILLAGE MAGISTRATES' COURTS—Disposal of cases.

Cases received, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of Village Magistrates during the year were 13,211, 13,215, and 245 in number, respectively, an appreciable decrease on the figures of 1886. The total number of persons for trial before these Courts was 21,079 against 21,795 in 1886: of the above 12,538 were convicted and 8,093 discharged: of those convicted, 9,057 were detained in simple custody and 3,481 were confined in stocks.

REGULAR MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL—(a) Original jurisdiction—*Institutions.*

The number of cases filed in the regular Magistrates' Courts is compared for the past three years in the following table:—

—	1885.	1886.	1887.
Benches of Magistrates	33,444	29,563	26,808
Special Magistrates	1,935	3,368	3,481
Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers.	123,928	117,488	116,659
Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers			4,142
District Magistrates	177	123	158
Total ...	159,484	150,542	151,248

There was an increase of 706 cases over 1886; the rise in South Arcot, Kistna, and Trichinopoly was especially marked, but there was a considerable fall in Bellary and Coimbatore; the number of cases tried by Benches of Magistrates showed a decrease of 2,755 cases, although the number of Benches was greater.

Disposal of cases.

Including 1,872 cases pending at the beginning of the year and cases received by transfer, and excluding those transferred or in which the accused died or escaped, the number for disposal in the regular mufassal Courts was 152,675, of which 150,779 were disposed of and 1,896 were pending at the end of the year. Of the 286,689 persons dealt with 3,286 were committed or referred to higher Courts, 176,652 were discharged, and 83,000 and 23,751, respectively, were convicted on regular and on summary trial: the percentage of convictions was thus 37·6 against 35·8 in the former year. The districts of Bellary and the Nílgiris again had the highest percentages, while Godávari and Salem had the lowest. Of the 5,685 persons standing over for trial, 461 were in custody and 5,224 were on bail or otherwise at large.

Appeal test.

Of the 100,465 persons against whom appealable sentences were passed by Second and Third class Magistrates, 10·9 per cent. appealed, and the sentences passed on 56·2 per cent. of them were confirmed. Of persons convicted by First-class Magistrates; 42·0 per cent. appealed, and the percentage of sentences confirmed was 71·3.

Duration test.

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates was as follows:—Benches 1½ days, Special Magistrates 3 days, Subordinate Magistrates without appellate powers 7 days, Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers 13 days, and District Magistrates 9½ days: these figures show

greater promptitude in the Special Magistrates' Courts than in the former year, while the duration in the District Magistrates' Courts increased by 2½ days.

Detention of witnesses.

The percentage of witnesses detained beyond 3 days to the total number examined was 1·7 in 1887 as against 3·5 in 1886, 4·9 in 1885, and 7·4 in 1884, showing a continuing decrease. The decrease was common to all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates, where there was a slight increase.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction. *Appeals.*

The number of appeals instituted was 4,644, a figure which was almost identical with that of 1885 and less than that of 1886 by 253. The number of appeals disposed of was 4,641, and 260 appeals were pending at the end of the year against 262 at the end of 1886. The average duration, in days, of appeals was 21 with Sub-divisional Magistrates and 18 with District Magistrates against 23 and 19 days, respectively, in 1886.

Revision cases.

The number of revision cases received was 506, of which 401 came up on application and 105 were taken up on the Courts' own motion: there were also 12 cases pending from 1886. During the year 506 cases were disposed of. The number of accused persons before the District Magistrates' Courts in revision was 1,922, of whom 1,894 were dealt with and 28 awaited trial at the close of the year: in 1,379 cases interference was declined, in 16 the proceedings were quashed, and in 104 reference was made to the High Court.

COURTS OF SESSION— (a) Original jurisdiction. *Institutions and disposals.*

The number of cases committed for trial before the Sessions Courts was 957 against 972 in 1886 and 1,149 in 1885. Including 14 cases pending at the beginning of the year and those received by transfer or on reference, and excluding those transferred and in which the accused died or escaped, there were 985 for disposal, of which 966 were disposed of and 19 were pending at the end of the year. In 51 of the cases decided either the prosecution was withdrawn or suspended, or the accused pleaded guilty, or the commitments were quashed by the High Court. Of the remaining 915 cases, 325 were tried by jury and 590 with assessors. In over 97·5 per cent. of the cases the Judges did not express disagreement with the verdict of the jury. In assessors' cases, the Courts agreed with the opinions of the assessors in 76 per cent. of the cases, in 6 per cent. they differed from one assessor, in 1 per cent. from the majority of assessors, and in 17 per cent. from all. The Sessions Judge of Salem disagreed with the assessors in 14 out of 32 cases; last year he disagreed with them in 13 out of 27 cases.

Results.

The numbers of persons for trial, tried, and pending before the Sessions Courts, including the persons who awaited trial at the close of the previous year and excluding those who died or escaped, were 2,105, 2,076, and 29, respectively, against 2,100, 2,078, and 22, the corresponding figures for 1886. Of the 2,076 persons disposed of, 1,148 were acquitted or discharged and 835 convicted, the percentage of convictions thus being 42·1 against 43·7 in 1886. This percentage was highest in South Canara (58·7) and lowest in Tinnevelly (26).

Appeal test.

Of 802 persons against whom appealable sentences were passed, 662 or 82·5 per cent. appealed, and the sentences on 69·4 per cent. were confirmed.

Duration test.

The average duration of cases was 27 days, being highest in Tanjore (33 days), the Nílgiris, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly (32 days each), and Chingleput (31 days), and lowest in South Canara (15 days) and Vizagapatam (18 days).

Detention of witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined was 7,497 as against 7,151 in 1886. The number detained for over 3 days was 3,185 as against 3,156 in 1886, 3,676 in 1885, and 1,401 in 1884. These figures do not compare favorably with the corresponding figures for the magistracy. No witness was detained beyond 3 days in the Nílgiris, Nellore, and Ganjam Agency.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction. *Disposals.*

There were 535 appeals instituted during the year, and including those pending at the beginning of the year and excluding those which abated by death or escape of persons, the numbers for disposal and disposed of were 570 and 548, respectively, against 711 and 675 in 1886. The average duration was 26 days as against 29 in 1886. The number of appellants was 960; the sentences passed on 641 were confirmed and on 251 modified or reversed.

Revision cases.

The numbers of revision cases received, disposed of, and pending were 350, 351, and 23 respectively. Of those received, 310 came up on application and 40 were taken up of the Courts' own motion. The number of persons concerned in

revision cases was 1,228, of whom 1,158 were dealt with and 70 were awaiting disposal: with 876 interference was declined, and the cases of 142 persons were referred to the High Court.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

There was a continuance of the progressive increase, since 1883, in the number of cases instituted in the two Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, as detailed below :—

—	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Egmore Court	10,137	11,185	11,547	12,293	14,560
Black Town Court	16,046	15,477	15,984	17,766	19,614
Total ...	26,183	26,662	27,531	30,059	34,174

Including 30 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 34,204 for disposal, of which 34,178 were disposed of, thus leaving only 26 cases pending at the close of the year. The average number of cases decided daily by each Magistrate was 26 in the Egmore Court and 35 in the Black Town Court. The total numbers of persons for trial, tried, and pending before these Courts during the year were 41,376, 41,320, and 56 respectively: of these, 82·8 per cent. were convicted against 82·9 in 1886.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

As a Magistrate under Act VIII of 1867 (Madras), the Commissioner of Police received 19 cases affecting 28 persons. As happened in the previous year, all of them were discharged.

HIGH COURT— (*a*) Original jurisdiction— (1) *Sessions cases.*

All the 64 cases brought for trial before the High Court were committed by the Presidency Magistrates: these cases included 16 thefts, 16 forgeries, 9 cases of house-breaking, 6 of cheating, and 6 of grievous hurt and culpable homicide. Together with 6 cases pending from last year, there were thus in all 70 cases for disposal: of these, 67 cases were disposed of, 42 being tried by common jury. The numbers of persons for trial, tried, and pending during the year were 95, 92, and 3, respectively, against 97, 90, and 7, the corresponding figures for 1886: of these, 35 were acquitted or discharged and 57 convicted. The number of witnesses examined at the sessions was 379 as compared with 376 in the previous year. The average duration of cases from date of commitment to judgment was 27 days as against 22 in 1886.

(2) *Cases under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.*

Four cases of disagreement between Sessions Judges and juries were submitted under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. In all of them the jury were for acquittal and the Judge for conviction. With the 2 cases pending from the previous year, there were 6 cases for disposal, which were all disposed of. In 3 out of the 6 cases decided, the verdict of the jury was upheld, in 2 new trial was ordered, and in the remaining case the prisoner was directed to be re-tried under a different section. The number of persons concerned in these cases was 18.

(3) *Confirmation of capital sentence.*

There were 64 cases submitted by Sessions Judges for confirmation of the capital sentences passed. The number of persons concerned in these cases was 85. The cases of 78 persons were disposed of and 7 persons awaited trial at the end of the year: of these, 23 were acquitted, 50 convicted, and for 5 a new trial was ordered. Of the 50 persons convicted, 36 were sentenced to death in confirmation of the sentences of the Sessions Judges, and 14 were sentenced to life transportation in commutation of the death sentences. Of the 5 ordered to be re-tried, in the case of 1 the death sentence was commuted to life transportation, in the case of another the sentence of life transportation was confirmed, and the death sentences of the 3 others were confirmed.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

The number of appeals filed in the High Court was 437, a considerable falling off from the figures of the 2 preceding years (570 and 622). Excluding appeals from capital sentences and cases of disagreement between judge and jury, already noticed, and including 91 ordinary appeals, which stood over from 1886, there were in all 460 for disposal, of which 401 were dealt with: in 50·87 per cent. of these the sentence of the lower court was confirmed. The above cases involved 760 persons. The average duration of the appeals was 50 days as against 55 days in 1886.

The following table shows the revision work received, as compared with that of 1886 :— *Revision cases.*

		1886.	1887.
Under s. 435, Criminal Procedure Code, taken up *suo motu* for revision of proceedings of	Sessions Judges	25	17
	District Magistrates	7	10
	Other Magistrates	16	1
Under s. 438, Criminal Procedure Code, reported by—			
Sessions Judges for revision of proceedings of	District Magistrates	...	2
	Other Magistrates	92	64
District Magistrates for revision of proceedings of	Other Magistrates	348	275
Under s. 439, Criminal Procedure Code, on application for revision of proceedings of	Sessions Judges	58	39
	District Magistrates	15	15
	Other Magistrates	226	162
		787	585

In 50 per cent. of all the cases decided, the proceedings of the courts below were not interfered with. In 53 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and in 80 per cent. of those reported by District Magistrates, the proceedings were quashed or otherwise disturbed. The proportion of interference with Lower Courts' orders in cases in which revision was applied for by parties was 16 per cent. against 24 per cent. in 1886.

The calendars of Sessions trials received numbered 749, of trials by District Magistrates 150, of appeals heard by Sessions Judges 488, and of appeals heard by District Magistrates 192, making a total of 1,579 as against 1,827 cases in the previous year. Including 154 calendars pending at the close of 1886, there were 1,733 for disposal, of which 1,588 were recorded on perusal, and on 19 the records were called for from the Lower Court; 126 calendars were pending perusal at the end of the year. *Calendars of original trials and appeals supervised.*

The punishments inflicted by the various classes of Courts, with the exception of Village Magistrates' Courts, are detailed below :— PUNISHMENTS.

	Bench of Magistrates.	Special Magistrates.	Regular Subordinate Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Presidency Magistrates.	Courts of Session.	High Court.	Total.	Compare 1886.
Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	42
Transportation for life	...	...	...	...	...	89	15	104	101
Transportation for a term of years	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	22
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	...	...	333	1	2	3	...	339	372
Rigorous imprisonment without do.	70	168	13,090	41	963	689	55	15,076	15,083
Simple imprisonment	206	59	1,949	15	72	27	...	2,328	2,512
Whipping alone	2	7	1,197	1	107	5	...	1,319	1,341
Whipping with other punishments	...	...	132	3	5	20	...	160	140
Fine alone	22,014	2,766	64,021	51	32,740	17	...	121,609	115,979
Fine with other punishments	18	64	3,282	7	65	53	2	3,491	3,458
Forfeiture of property alone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forfeiture of property with other punishments	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	10
Orders to give security under Criminal Procedure Code	7	...	206	6	271	...	...	490	344
Dealt with under Special Acts	42	2	594	...	...	...	...	638	922

Rigorous imprisonment was thus awarded by the Mofussil Magistracy in 86 per cent. of the sentences. There were 92,223 sentences of fine aggregating in all to Rs. 4,06,248, against 89,206 fines and Rs. 3,63,148, respectively, in the previous year. It is a curious fact that the average fine was as last year Rs. 4. In 1,342 cases sentences of whipping were passed : of these, 468 were upon juveniles. *By the Magistracy excluding Presidency Magistrates.*

The fines imposed by the Sessions Courts amounted to Rs. 19,236 against Rs. 14,521 in 1886. Whipping was awarded in 25 cases. *Courts of Session.*

The amount of fines imposed by the Presidency Magistrates was Rs. 37,109. The persons whipped numbered 112, of whom 53 were juveniles. *Presidency Magistrates.*

In only two cases was sentence of fine passed by the High Court, and in these it was in addition to other punishments. *High Court.*

To recapitulate, the salient features to be noted in connection with the business done by Criminal Courts in 1887 were :—(1) In the case of the Magistracy—(*a*) An increase in the files before all classes of courts except in the cases of Village Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates, the falling off in the *Recapitulation of salient features in the business of courts in 1887.*

latter occurring in spite of the increase in their numerical strength: (*b*) a check in the decrease, which had been going on since 1884, in the proportion of persons convicted: (*c*) a continuance of the increase in the percentage of fines realised and of the decrease in the percentage of witnesses detained beyond 3 days: and (*d*) a decrease both in institution and disposal of appellate work. (2) In the Sessions Courts—a check in the progressive increase, since 1882, in the institutions of appeals. (3) In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts a continuance of the progressive increase, since 1884, both in institution and disposal. (4) In the High Court—(*a*) An increase in the number of Sessions cases received and dealt with: and (*b*) a continuance of the decrease, both in the institution and disposal of appeals.

MISCELLANEOUS—Receipts and charges.

The receipts and charges of all criminal courts are shown below: it will be seen that the net result was a deficit of Rs. 8,12,120.

—	Receipts.		—	Charges.	
	1886.	1887.		1886.	1887.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Court fees	1,57,357	1,48,675	Salaries and contingencies ...	13,16,280	12,81,169
Fines	3,19,469	3,58,742	Refunds	35,153	37,693
Other items	27,095	22,034	Compensation	22,593	22,709
Total ...	5,03,921	5,29,451	Total ...	13,74,026	13,41,571

PRISONS. (1887.)

Jails.

The total number of district jails was reduced during the year to 17, those at Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, and Ootacamund having been closed. The question of abolishing the European prison at Ootacamund was considered but its retention was finally resolved upon, though on a reduced scale of cost and establishment. The number of central jails remained at 7, including Her Majesty's Penitentiary, but in the cases of Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Rajahmundry the prisoners hitherto committed to the abolished district jails of the respective districts were for the first time received in the central jails. The number of sub-jails was 310, a decrease of 7 on that for 1886, which is partly accounted for by the sub-jails at several stations having been incorporated with the district jail at the same station.

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The total number of admissions to jail fell from 47,423 in 1886 to 44,040 in 1887, the average daily strength of the jail population at the same time falling from 8,214 to 7,379. The decrease in the number of admissions was the result of a favorable season and consequent low price: the fall in the daily strength was proportionately greater on account of the large number of releases that were made at the beginning of the year in celebration of the Jubilee. Of the total daily average, 1,124 prisoners were confined in the subsidiary jails. Female admissions numbered 2,194 as compared with 2,255 in 1886, but the proportion of females to males remained almost unaltered from the previous year, being a fraction over 10 per cent.: the average for India generally is much lower—6·17 per cent. in 1886. It is a noticeable fact that as many as 721 of these 2,194 female convicts, or about one-third, were widows: 1,598 were dispersed among the 310 subsidiary jails, 306 were divided between the 17 district jails, and 290 were in central jails.

Convicts.

The number of convicts received by direct committal was 21,804 against 22,371 in the previous year. The number received by transfer and in transit was 6,423. The total population was 35,508 against 35,033 in the previous year: of these, 33 were executed, 58 transported, 14 escaped, and 148 died: 22,303 were released, 2,878 of them on account of the Jubilee, and 6,468 were transferred.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners remaining at the end of 1886 was 795, and the number admitted during 1887 was 23,761: the corresponding figures in 1886 were 922 and 24,832 respectively. The number discharged from all causes was 23,722, leaving 834 at the end of the year. Although the number of admissions

decreased by about 4 per cent. during the year, the daily average population increased by over 10 per cent., thus showing a more prolonged detention of untried prisoners than in 1886.

Civil prisoners.

The number of civil prisoners admitted during the year was 1,950. The total population was 2,202, out of whom 1,991 were discharged during 1887, leaving at its close 211 prisoners. The daily average strength was 188·32 males and 12·73 females against 206·32 and 11·46, respectively, in 1886. On the occasion of the Jubilee 36 judgment-debtors and 11 State prisoners were released. The number of security prisoners decreased 29 per cent.

Religion, age, and previous occupation of prisoners.

As regards religion the proportion per cent. to total admissions was as follows: 3·55 Christians, 9·03 Muhammadans, and 87·42 Hindus: these figures tally very closely with those for 1886. Of the convicts admitted during the year, the greater number were classed, as regards previous occupations, under the heads of agriculture (7,882), commerce or trade (1,390), married women (1,136), persons in service (747), professional persons (742), and miscellaneous (7,698).

Sentences passed.

Of all convicts 94·48 per cent. were sentenced to one year and under compared with 94·35 per cent. in 1886, 4·81 were sentenced to between 1 and 10 years, ·01 to more than 10 years, ·44 per cent. to transportation, and ·26 to death. There was thus a small increase in the number of short sentences passed. The proportion of sentences of simple, as compared with rigorous, imprisonment increased, namely, from 16·8 to 17·06 per cent.—an undesirable feature, but the proportion was less than the percentage (19) of 1885. There was also a fall in the number of convicts sentenced to solitary imprisonment and to whipping in conjunction with rigorous imprisonment. There were 57 death sentences against 55 in 1886.

Previous convictions.

The total number of habitual offenders in jail during 1887 was 2,025 against 2,091 in 1886: of these, 1,536 were recognised before admission, 269 were recognised after admission, and 220 confessed.

Escapes and recaptures.

Escapes and recaptures have already been given under the head of Police.

Jail offences and punishments.

There was a slight increase in the number of jail offences and punishments as compared with the previous year, the numbers being 4,037 against 4,032. The increase was in offences relating to work. The number of floggings decreased from 199 to 133: there has indeed been a most satisfactory decrease in the proportion of corporal punishments to offences during the last 10 years, and whereas in 1878 the proportion was 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, it was only 1 to 30 in 1887. The jails showing the largest number of offences were Salem and Trichinopoly, in each of which there were over 600 punishments. The principal offences were offences relating to work (1,250) and to prison discipline (2,783): only 4 criminal offences were committed against 10 in 1886. Of the total number of offences, 3,943 were committed by men and 94 by women.

Remission of sentences.

The total number released under remission rules was 482 against 923 in the preceding year, the decrease being chiefly attributable to the large number of convicts released on the occasion of the Jubilee, who would otherwise have fallen under the remission rules. The system continues to be appreciated, and is thoroughly understood by the prisoners themselves.

Education.

The daily average number of prisoners under instruction was 774·49 males and 2·98 females: 1,861 males and 13 females who had been under instruction were released, and of these 618 males and 4 females had been more or less benefited by the education they had received.

Foreign convicts.

Twenty Burmese convicts were received during the year from British Burma. The total number of foreign convicts at the close of 1887 was 634 as compared with 708 at the beginning: of these, 4 were Chinese and the rest Burmese.

State prisoners.

There were 15 State prisoners at the beginning of the year, none were admitted during the year, 11 were released and 1 died, leaving 3 at the end of the year.

Lunatics.

There was a decrease in the number of lunatics committed for observation as compared with the previous year, the numbers being 256 males and 48 females against 299 males and 64 females in 1886; 47 prisoners were transferred for trial on recovery, 141 sent to Lunatic Asylums, 124 released, and 7 died, leaving 20 males

and 9 females at the end of 1887, out of a total population of 294 males and 54 females.

Juveniles. The juveniles admitted into the several jails during the year included 473 boys and 116 girls, of whom 60 boys and 4 girls were old offenders: these figures give a rather larger total than that of 1886 (560), but are much below the average of the 3 preceding years. A Reformatory School for juveniles was opened at Chingleput on the 15th October 1887 with accommodation for 86 boys; 44 boys were received into the school, of whom 2 were released and 2 transferred to the Penitentiary, leaving 40 boys at the close of 1887.

Financial. The total amount expended in guarding and maintaining the prisoners confined in the several central, district, and subsidiary jails was Rs. 6,62,222, or Rs. 89 per head of average strength: last year the figures were Rs. 7,48,867 and Rs. 91 respectively. These figures exclude cost of police guards, construction, and repairs, but include rations (Rs. 2,83,914) and establishment (Rs. 2,85,381) as well as hospital charges, clothing, and contingencies. The police guard in all central and district jails has now been replaced by jail warders, but the cost of such police guards as were supplied to central and district jails in 1887 was Rs. 11,431. If this amount be added, the total expenditure comes to Rs. 6,73,653 and the average cost per head to Rs. 91. Even these figures do not, however, fully compare with those of past years, for they exclude altogether the police guard in sub-jails, and it would thus appear that the cost of convicts in Madras jails actually rose in 1887. The total expenditure in sub-jails decreased from Rs. 81,355 to Rs. 75,740, and the charge per head from Rs. 71 to Rs. 67: the excessive cost of sub-jail prisoners attracted the notice of the Government of India in 1885, and steps have since been taken to reduce the charges: the cost per head in 1885 was Rs. 92. It will be observed that the charge for rations constitutes 40 per cent. of the total charges of the department, and it has been the endeavour of Government for some time back to economise under this head. The chief change effected within the year was the substitution for the contract system of a system of departmental supply in two central jails, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly, and in the district jails of Nellore, Kurnool, Berhampore, and Ootacamund. The results of the change were on the whole decidedly favorable. In the Trichinopoly central jail a saving of Rs. 14-13-11 per head or 27·8 per cent. was effected, and at Rajahmundry the saving amounted to Rs. 4-10-8 or 11 per cent. Each of the district jails into which the change was introduced showed similar results. At Berhampore the saving was Rs. 2-7-10 per head, at Nellore Rs. 3-1-1, at Kurnool Rs. 11-14-9, and at the Ootacamund district jail Rs. 14-12-3. There was, however, in some of these jails an increase under contingencies. The average saving on the ration charges for 1886, effected in these six jails, amounted to 21·96 per cent., and the total average cost of rations in all jails fell from Rs. 41-6-4 to Rs. 40-1-6.

Employment of convicts. The average number of males and females sentenced to labor was 5,940·94, of whom 5,657·62 were employed on working days. Of this total, 30·34 per cent. were employed on manufactures against 28·08 in 1886. The following statement shows the comparative results of the employment of convicts on each description of jail labor during the last 3 years:—

Description of employment.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Unremunerative labor	273·43	320·73	263·23
Prison officers	612·73	362·73	548·41
Prison servants	1,024·55	977·12	796·86
Gardening	709·34	586·36	557·00
Preparing articles for consumption in jails	1,187·56	1,061·60	824·38
On prison buildings under superintendents	704·79	694·19	660·29
On prison buildings under Department of Public Works.	167·96	68·04	72·71
On manufactures	1,534·19	1,890·35	1,802·50
Extramural labor under Department of Public Works.	...	19·75	14·59
Municipalities, Local Fund Boards, &c.	126·00	88·26	117·65

Net cost. The total cost of maintenance in all jails was Rs. 6,62,222, and deducting Rs. 20,381, the total cash earnings, the net cost was Rs. 6,41,841, or Rs. 87 per head of average strength against Rs. 87-5-0 per head in 1886. The net cost per

head was Rs. 95-11-0 in the central jails, Rs. 76-14-0 in the district jails, Rs. 859-9-0 in the European prison, Ootacamund, and Rs. 67-6-0 in the sub-jails. The average cash earnings were Rs. 3-12-0, Rs. 2-5-0 and Rs. 16-4-0, respectively, in the first three and nothing in the last-named jails.

Buildings. The total amount spent on additions, alterations, and new jails during 1887 was Rs. 90,168 inclusive of Rs. 5,000 for the Reformatory School at Chingleput: of this sum Rs. 24,799 were expended by the Jail Department and Rs. 65,369 by the Public Works Department.

Dietary. The only change made during the year under report in the dietary of prisoners was the substitution of dholl for tyre.

Health of prisoners. Though the number of admissions into hospital compares favorably with that of the previous year, yet the death-rate rose by 5·03 per mille (18·01 to 23·04). In 4 jails there were no deaths. The hill jail at Párvatipur showed the highest death-rate, viz., 110·76 against 50·24 in 1886. The prisoners are reported to have been in a bad state of health on their admission. The district jails at Berhampore and Cuddapah, the central jail at Rajahmundry, and the European prison had a death-rate of over 50 per mille. Of the 145 prisoners who died, 55 had been in the jail less than 6 months and 70 between 6 months and 3 years. Of the total number discharged during the year, 6,508 prisoners had gained in weight since their admission, 2,422 had lost, and the remainder had remained stationary. The subjoined table shows the admissions and deaths among the convicts from the chief diseases during the years 1886 and 1887—

Diseases.	1886.		1887.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	12	2	22	2
Intermittent fever	1,577	3	1,190	...
Remittent and continued fever... ...	159	4	106	4
Other fevers	149	1	85	1
Cholera	1	...	1	1
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis ...	41	5	34	13
Anæmia and general debility	240	25	172	8
Respiratory diseases	172	15	159	15
Dysentery and diarrhœa	698	30	628	41
Jaundice	12	1	7	...
Ulcers and boils	389	...	201	...
Accidents	185	...	156	1
Suicides	1	1	...	2
Other diseases	1,539	38	1,214	57
Total ...	5,175	125	3,975	145
Subsidiary jails	248	3	188	3
Grand Total ...	5,423	128	4,163	148

Warder guards. The entire guarding of the jails has now been taken over by the Jail department. Discipline was well maintained, and considering the small number of escapes during the year, the guarding showed itself to be efficient.

Inspections. With the exception of the district jail at Guntúr and the small jail at Cochin, all the other jails, as well as many subsidiary jails, were visited by the Inspector-General in the course of the year.

VAGRANCY. (1887.)

The total number of vagrants admitted into the Government Workhouse during 1887 was 42 against 39 in 1886, making, with the 9 inmates remaining over from that year, a total of 51. Of these, an unusually large number (38) was discharged on obtaining employment, or released under section 16 of the Act. The total number of departures from the workhouse from all causes was 49, leaving 2 inmates at the close of the year. Of the 42 men admitted during the year, 15 were sailors and 8 ex-railway servants. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 4,292, and the average cost per workhouse inmate was

Rs. 63-13-5: the corresponding figures for 1886 were Rs. 4,726 and Rs. 79-11-8 respectively. Mr. Dean, Governor of the Workhouse, died in July 1887, and was succeeded by Mr. Henry Ballantyne: the salary of the appointment was shortly afterwards reduced from Rs. 150 to 100 per mensem.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1887.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts for the year 1887 of the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, Asylum for Foundling and Stray Children, Rajah of Venkatagherri's Choultry, and Sir Savalai Ramasami Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital amounted to Rs. 21,557, being Rs. 5,221 more than in 1886, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,488 against Rs. 16,931 in the previous year. Details of receipts and expenditure are given below :—

—	Receipts (1887).	—	Expenditure (1887).			
			Establishment.	Contingencies, clothing and repairs.	Maintenance, medical and hospital charges.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government securities	7,277	Monegar Choultry Depôt ...	1,457	345	1,926	3,728
Donation from Government.	10,179	Native Infirmary	1,333	2,280	6,406	10,020
Subscriptions and donations.	3,921	Foundling Asylum	...	...	44	44
Miscellaneous	180	Sir S. Ramasami Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital ...	1,578	218	900	2,696
Total ...	21,557	Total ...	4,368	2,843	9,276	16,488

The average daily number of paupers maintained during the year in the depôt choultry was 67 against 74 in 1886, and of patients in the Native Infirmary 104 against 124 in 1886. In the Foundling Asylum, the number of children was 2 as compared with 5 in 1886. The average daily expense incurred on account of dieting paupers was As. 1-3¼ per head. The cost of maintenance of the patients in the Native Infirmary during the year under report was Rs. 6,406 or almost the same as in 1886, although in that year 6,966 more patients were admitted. The comparative extra cost was due to a larger allowance of nutritious and expensive food and so-called "extras" having been prescribed by the Surgeon in charge. The daily charge on account of children in the Foundling Asylum was on an average 10 pies per head. The total number of patients admitted into Sir Savalai Ramasami Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital was 510 against 433 in 1886. The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Rajah of Venkatagherri's Choultry was 52, besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice doles of 2 ollocks a day, while in the year 1886 the number of pauper inmates was 57 and of out-door recipients 108. The total receipts reached Rs. 4,240 and the charges Rs. 3,341. The Tamil school attached to the Monegar Choultry was attended daily by 12 children.

Triplicane Langerkhana.

There were 3,728 out-door paupers and 62 inmates in the Triplicane Langerkhana against 3,526 and 54, respectively, in 1886. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,879 against Rs. 5,067 in the year before: as usual, Government contributed Rs. 4,800. The expenditure was Rs. 5,361 against Rs. 4,188 in 1886, the increase being due to the larger number of paupers relieved. Only 20 persons against 25 in the previous year were in receipt of money doles. The cost of distributing raw rice to the 40 Muhammadan paupers nominated by the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, was Rs. 592 against Rs. 532 in 1886-87.

Money doles to Muhammadan poor.

As no new admissions are now made to this charity, the number of recipients diminishes yearly; a fixed monthly allowance is paid to each person on the list. Owing to the death of 3 female pensioners, the numbers fell from 45 in 1887 to 42 in 1888: the expenditure at the same time fell from Rs. 1,103 to Rs. 995.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1887.)

Detailed statistics as to the number, description, value and disposal of suits and appeals, and the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees in the various Civil and Revenue Courts will be found in the Appendix (Statements 41–46).

COURTS ADMINISTERING CIVIL JUSTICE—Classes of courts.

The number of Courts which actually exercised original jurisdiction during the year was (*a*) in the mufassal, 3,427 Village Munsifs' Courts, 63 Revenue Courts, 2 Cantonment Courts of Small Causes, 32 Agency Courts, 110 District Munsifs' Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 20 District Courts; and (*b*) at the Presidency town, the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction was exercised by the High Court, the District Courts, 8 Agency Courts, and 14 Subordinate Judges' Courts. There was again a falling off in the number of Village Munsifs who actually exercised civil jurisdiction, viz., from 3,572 in 1885 and 3,522 in 1886 to 3,427 in 1887: the largest number (421) held office in the Kistna district and the smallest (13) in Kurnool. Tinnevelly, Tanjore, and Kistna were the districts in which most use was made of Revenue Courts exercising summary jurisdiction under Act VIII of 1865. Of the 2 Cantonment Courts, viz., the Courts at St. Thomas' Mount and at Cannanore, the latter was abolished on the 16th August 1887. There was no change in the number of District Munsifs', Subordinate Judges', and District Courts.

Number of working days.

In the District Munsifs' Courts the average number of working days was 236 as against 244 days in 1886, varying from 259 days in the Tinnevelly Munsifs' Court to 207 in the Salem Court. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts the average was 221 as against 225 in 1886, varying from 241 in the Tinnevelly to 203 in the Tadpatri Subordinate Judge's Court. In the District and Sessions Courts the average time devoted to civil business was 164 days as against 168 in 1886, varying from 200 days in Nellore to 105 days in Tinnevelly. The strength of the Presidency Court of Small Causes (3 Judges) continued to be the same. The number of working days was 222, exclusive of 43 days, on which the Vacation Judge sat during the annual recess. Besides the 3 Judges, the Registrar of the Court sat throughout the year for the disposal of suits not exceeding Rs. 20 in value and for entering up judgments by consent or upon the admission of the defendants in suits for over that amount.

High Court.

The High Court had also its full complement of Judges (5) throughout the year. Mr. F. H. Wilkinson of the Madras Civil Service having been appointed to be a Judge, entered upon his duties on the 21st November 1887. The Honorable Mr. Justice Brandt was permitted to resign his seat as Judge from the 6th December 1887. The Court was closed on account of the annual vacation for two months from the 2nd May 1887, Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar and Mr. Justice Brandt sitting as Vacation Judges. The Court sat for 196 days on the Original and for 203 days on the Appellate Side, the number of Benches being 209 on the former and 319 on the latter.

LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The total numbers, respectively, of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency in 1887 were 248,817 and 10,266. Of the original suits, 25·01 per cent. were filed in Village Munsifs' Courts, 55·83 per cent. in District Munsifs' Courts, and 10·55 per cent. in the Presidency Court of Small Causes. Of the appeals, 82·90 per cent. were filed in the District Courts and 15·66 in the High Court. Excluding the Presidency town, Tanjore (12·70), Madura (9·12), South Malabar (8·70) and Godávari (7·00) contributed the largest share to the aggregate litigation of the Presidency, the lightest districts being, as usual, the Ceded Districts—Kurnool (1·34), Cuddapah (2·05), and Bellary (2·08). Judged by the ratio of population to suits, and excepting the Presidency town where 1 in every 15 inhabitants went to law, the most litigious district was, as usual, North Malabar with one suit to every 54 persons. Tanjore, South Malabar, Madura, and Tinnevelly came next with 1 in 75, 86, 105, and 110, respectively, the order being the same as in 1886. In Nellore, South Arcot, Ganjam, North Arcot, and the Ceded Districts, litigation was confined to less than 1 in 200 persons. Although the number of suits instituted in the Regular Mufassal Courts showed a slight increase

during the year, the aggregate litigation of the Presidency has steadily declined during the last three years, the figures being 276,573, 273,597 and 259,083 in 1885, 1886, and 1887 respectively.

VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS.

The check which occurred in 1886 in the progressive increase of institutions in the Village Courts was even more marked in 1887, though one-fourth of the entire litigation of the Presidency was still taken by these Courts. The total number of suits filed fell from 85,600 in 1885 and 73,221 in 1886 to 62,229 in 1887. The decrease chiefly occurred in North and South Malabar, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly. The fluctuations in North and South Malabar have of late years been very remarkable. The general fall of suits before Village Munsifs in the past two years has been almost entirely confined to those not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, but this fall must be ascribed to an actual decrease in litigation and not to loss of confidence in the Courts, for it was the more valuable class of suits that comparatively maintained its position in 1887 with not only no increase but with a positive decrease on the file of District Munsifs in suits of the same value. Including 8,781 suits pending at the commencement of 1887 as well as those received by remand or re-admitted and excluding transfers, the total number of suits for disposal by Village Munsifs was 71,096, of which 63,926 were disposed of, leaving 7,170 pending at the close of the year. Of the total disposed of, 13·79 per cent. only were contested. The heaviest arrears were in Tanjore, Madura, and Coimbatore. The average number of suits decided by each Court continued to fall from 23·6 in 1885 and 20·6 in 1886 to 18·6 in 1887.

REGULAR COURTS IN THE MUFASSAL— (a) Original litigation.

The total number of suits disposed of by the regular mufassal Courts in 1887 was as follows:—

—	For disposal in 1886.	Pending at the beginning of 1887.	For disposal in 1887.	Disposed of in 1887.	Pending at the end of 1887.
Ordinary suits.					
Revenue Courts	5,829	1,445	7,622	4,617	3,005
Agency do.	809	148	961	724	237
District Munsifs' Courts	80,041	19,095	81,261	61,074	20,187
Subordinate Judges' Courts	1,249	482	1,273	804	469
District Courts	507	231	543	366	177
Total	88,435	21,401	91,660	67,585	24,075
Small causes.					
Cantonment Courts	777	131	610	468	142
District Munsifs' Courts	90,881	7,658	87,272	80,576	6,696
Subordinate Judges' Courts	16,372	2,205	15,102	13,204	1,898
District Courts	442	108	472	389	83
Total	108,472	10,102	103,456	94,637	8,819
Grand Total	196,907	31,503	195,116	162,222	32,894

There was a gross decrease of 3,008 suits instituted in 1887 as compared with 1886, but a large increase in the files of the Revenue Courts, which occurred chiefly in Tinnevelly, Tanjore, and Kistna. The fall in the institutions in the Cantonment Courts of Small Causes was the result of the abolition of the Cannanore Court. The increase in ordinary suits (1,289) in the District Munsifs' Courts over 1886 was mainly due to the entertainment of rent suits as ordinary suits under the provisions of Act IX of 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act). Since February 1888, rent suits have again been transferred to the small cause side. The falling off (4,673) in small cause suits in District Munsifs' Courts was partly due to the above cause and partly to the causes which led to the general decrease in litigation. There was an increase both in ordinary suits and small causes in the District Munsifs' Courts in Vizagapatam, Godávari, Salem, and Kistna. The percentage of disposal was 73·73 in ordinary suits and 91·47 in small causes as against 75·80 and 90·68, respectively, in 1886 and 76·86 and 91·03 in 1885. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was less than the number instituted. This fact, coupled with the increase in ordinary litigation, tended to swell the file of arrears at the close of the year. On the other hand, there was an excess of disposals over institutions in small causes which reduced arrears in this

class of cases from 10,102 at the commencement of the year to 8,819 at its close. There was a decrease in the number of suits pending for more than one year, but an increase in the total number pending at the close of 1887. The increase was chiefly in the District Munsifs' Courts and occurred principally in Poonamallee, Paramakudi, and Tiruvallúr. There was reduction in pending suits in the Sub-Judges' Courts. In small causes, there was a decrease in the District Munsifs', Subordinate Judges', and District Courts, due to the decrease in the institutions.

Contested litigation.

The highest number of contested suits disposed of by any one Court during 1887 was 568 ordinary suits and 502 small causes as against 464 and 430, respectively, in 1886. The average amount of work falling on a District Munsif in 1887 was 567 suits and 739 small causes against 554 and 783 in 1886. It is curious, however, that the average number of contested original suits, which is the heaviest kind of work, was almost identical in the two years, viz., 224 against 225. The smallest outturn in contested work appears in the Cuddapah, Naraindevarkeri, Cumbum, and Gooty Courts, and the largest in the Calicut and Bezváda Courts. The following table shows the average duration of cases in days in the several classes of Courts :—

	Uncontested.		Contested.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Ordinary suits.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
Revenue courts	65	130	148	105
Agency do.	99	85	163	146
District Munsifs' courts	71	70	162	170
Subordinate Judges' courts	128	103	270	293
District courts	190	192	256	275
Small causes.				
Cantonment Small Cause courts	8	5	10	13
District Munsifs' courts	35	34	50	52
Subordinate Judges' courts	55	59	85	90
District courts	58	66	95	118

Result of appeals.

The proportion of appeals to appealable decisions passed by Revenue Courts was higher in 1887 than in the two previous years, being 44·42 as against 27·68 in 1886 and 31·43 in 1885. The percentages in Tanjore and in Kistna were 81·95 and 75·80, respectively. The percentage of appeals to appealable decrees passed by District Munsifs' Courts was highest in Salem (31·73), Godávari (28·19), and Tinnevelly (27·41), and lowest in North Arcot (9·07), Kurnool (11·48), and South Arcot (11·79). The percentage of confirmation for these Courts was 62·38, and was highest in Nellore (77·10), Kistna (74·50), and Cuddapah (73·82), and lowest in Salem (45·12), Tinnevelly (47·49), and South Canara (50·97). Among Sub-Judges the Negapatam and Ootacamund Courts had the best averages of confirmation.

Value of suits.

The average value of ordinary suits in District Courts rose from Rs. 12,863 in 1886 to Rs. 15,915 in 1887, and in Sub-Courts from Rs. 10,292 to Rs. 11,943 : in the Agency Courts the average value fell from Rs. 791 to Rs. 107, this last extraordinary difference being due to the institution, in 1886, of a suit valued at Rs. 4,25,600 in the Vizagapatam Agent's Court, while in the year under review, there was no suit valued at more than Rs. 10,000 in any one of the Agency Courts. The increase in the Subordinate Judges' and District Courts was due to the institution of a suit of the value of 21 lakhs in the Madura Sub-Court (East) and of a suit of over 20 lakhs in the Kistna District Court. The variations in the average values of small causes were not remarkable.

Execution.

The number of applications for execution of decrees received, disposed of, and pending in the several classes of Courts is given below :—

—	Received.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of arrears to total for disposal.
Revenue Courts	278	343	307	36	10·49
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	137	139	139	...	...
Agency Courts	308	401	287	114	28·42
District Munsifs' Courts	132,991	150,147	134,445	15,702	10·45
Subordinate Judges' Courts	14,262	16,141	14,208	1,933	11·97
District Courts	1,155	1,438	1,143	295	20·51
Total ...	149,131	168,609	150,529	18,080	10·72
Compare 1886 ...	151,498	171,804	153,197	18,607	10·83

The total institutions in the year were less than in 1886, the decrease occurring in Revenue Courts, Cantonment Courts of Small Causes, and District Munsifs' Courts. The total disposed of exceeded the total instituted. The percentage of arrears was much the same as in the previous year. In respect of the pendency of old applications, there was an improvement in all classes of Courts except the Agency Courts. Of 150,529 applications disposed of, 54,412 were withdrawn or not prosecuted and transferred. In 30,275 cases satisfaction was obtained in full, and in 17,611 in part, while in 48,231 the application was infructuous. In 1,027 cases imprisonment was resorted to, and in 9,692 property was sold. The average detention in jail was 26 days. The largest number imprisoned was in Tanjore (157) and the smallest in Kistna (10). The amounts realised in execution of decrees were 38½ lakhs with process and 9¼ lakhs without, against 32¼ and 12½ lakhs, respectively, in 1886. The average duration of applications was 56·3 days against 48·1 in 1886. The increase in the amount realised after the issue of process and the decrease in the amount voluntarily paid compare unfavorably with the results for 1886.

Insolvency. The following table exhibits the number of applications for a declaration of insolvency received, disposed of, and pending in the several classes of Courts :—

—	Instituted.	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
District Munsifs' Courts	535	636	527	109
Subordinate Judges' Courts	117	159	121	38
District Courts	12	21	21	...
Total ...	664	816	669	147
Compare 1886 ...	563	750	612	138

The increase in the District Munsifs' Courts (408 to 535) was common to almost all districts. The Subordinate Judges' Courts of Tadpatri, Tellicherry, and Pálghat contributed chiefly to the increase under that head. The figures for the District Courts are remarkable. The number instituted in 1885 was 11; it rose to 80 in 1886 and went back to 12 in 1887, South Malabar and Madura, which contributed 22 and 15, respectively, to the increase in 1886, having had no applications in 1887. Of the 669 applications disposed of, 334 were withdrawn or not prosecuted, and 159 were granted, of which 12 resulted in the appointment of a receiver: 176 applications were rejected, in only 3 of which sentences of imprisonment were passed. In no case was any applicant sent to a Magistrate to be dealt with. In only 1 case was the insolvent discharged under section 358, Civil Procedure Code. As in 1886, proceedings were finally closed in the case of 8 estates of insolvents. The gross amount realised was only Rs. 1,043, but Rs. 10,384 appear to have been disbursed, the latter sum including the balance left at the end of 1886. The average duration of the applications disposed of was 88 days as against 86 in 1886.

Miscellaneous cases. All original applications, except execution and insolvency, are included under the head of miscellaneous. There were 254,670 of these against 274,815 in 1886; 5,501 were pending at the close of the year and the rest were disposed of.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction. Including cases pending at the beginning of the year and those re-admitted but excluding transfers, the total number of appeals from decrees and orders for disposal, disposed of, and pending in 1887 in the regular mufassal Courts, is shown in the following table, which compares results for three years :—

—	For disposal.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
From decrees.									
Agency Courts	25	31	33	18	22	19	7	9	14
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	3,241	3,173	2,974	2,522	2,501	2,422	719	672	552
District Courts	7,503	8,671	9,939	4,730	5,226	6,463	2,773	3,445	3,476
Total ...	10,769	11,875	12,946	7,270	7,749	8,904	3,499	4,126	4,042
From orders.									
Agency Courts	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	14	15	13	10	15	9	4	...	4
District Courts	619	653	673	527	576	594	92	77	79
Total ...	633	670	686	537	593	603	96	77	83

The largest number of appeals decided by District Courts was in Tinnevelly (818), South Malabar (549), Tanjore (521), and Kistna (453), the lowest being in South Canara (133), Bellary (134), and Kurnool (145). In District and Subordinate Judges' Courts, 657 of the 8,885 appeals disposed of were without trial, 589 without contest, 7,598 after contest, and 41 on oath or arbitration. Of the 603 appeals from orders disposed of in 1887, 54 were without trial, 146 without contest, and 403 after contest. The duration of both contested and uncontested appeals in all classes of Courts was higher in 1887 than in 1886, being 120 and 205 in contested, and 110 and 123 in uncontested suits, respectively, in Sub-Judges and District Courts, against 111 and 167 and 84 and 123 in 1886. In the case of appeals preferred from the decrees of Subordinate Judges' Courts, the percentage of confirmation was better than in 1886.

Business of all kinds.

The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the 3 principal classes of Regular Mufassal Courts in the past 2 years:—

—	Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
	Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.		Session trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs { 1886 ...	60,946	83,233	...	...	137,316	432	241,767	...	...	...
{ 1887 ...	61,074	80,576	...	...	134,445	527	221,671	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges. { 1886 ...	767	14,167	2,501	15	14,086	106	22,280	...	...	...
{ 1887 ...	804	13,204	2,422	9	14,208	121	19,879	...	...	...
District Judges { 1886 ...	276	334	5,226	576	987	74	9,084	60	945	989
{ 1887 ...	366	389	6,463	594	1,143	21	10,873	44	924	885

PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—Original litigation.

Including suits pending at the beginning of the year and those re-admitted on the files, the work done in the Presidency Court of Small Causes in 1887 compares with the business of 1885 and 1886 as follows:—

—	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1885	30,381	27,754	2,627
1886	30,019	27,411	2,608
1887	28,935	27,381	1,554

The 27,381 suits disposed of included 567 applications for possession of real property. Of the 1,554 suits left at the close of the year, only 142 suits were of more than 3 months' standing. The year was remarkable as showing the first decrease in the institution file since 1882. The proportion of contested cases decreased largely, viz., from 17 per cent. of the total in 1885 to 12 per cent. in 1886 and to 10·86 per cent. in 1887. The average duration of suits decided was 36 for contested and 26 for uncontested.

Execution. Including applications pending at the end of 1886 and those re-admitted or received by transfer, the total number of execution applications for disposal was 15,739 (very nearly the same number as in last year), of which 1,552 were removed from the file by withdrawal or transfer during the year. Of the remainder, satisfaction was obtained in full in 3,820 cases and in part in 510: in 6,839 cases execution was wholly infructuous. The principal coercive measures adopted in execution of decrees were the imprisonment of judgment-debtors in 387 cases out of 1,306, in which arrests had been made, and the sale of their movables in 445 cases. Possession of immovables was given in 78 cases. The total amount realised was Rs. 2,01,507.

Miscellaneous. Including 74 applications that stood over from 1886, the total number for disposal was 5,131, of which 4,999 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 2 days and of contested 4 days as against 2 and 3, respectively, in 1886. 132 applications were left undisposed of at the close of the year, all of which were less than 3 months old.

HIGH COURT— (*a*) Original litigation— *Suits.* The total number of suits instituted in the High Court in 1887 was 309 against 292 in 1886, being the first increase of work since 1883. Of the 309 suits, 97 were for specific money claims, 63 to establish rights to real property, 25 for partition, and 22 for immovable property. The aggregate and average values of suits were Rs. 27,06,307 and Rs. 9,700, respectively, against Rs. 32,85,736 and Rs. 12,080 in 1886. Including 301 suits pending from 1886 and those re-admitted during the year, there were 612 suits for disposal in 1887, of which 247 were disposed of, leaving 365 pending at the close of the year, as compared with 572, 271 and 301, respectively, in 1886. Of the 247 suits decided, 30·36 per cent. were withdrawn or dismissed for default, 27·13 per cent. were decreed on confession or *ex-parte*, and the remainder or 42·51 per cent. were contested. The duration of suits in days was 314 for contested and 212 for uncontested against 299 and 199, respectively, in 1886. The percentage of confirmation on appeal was the same as in 1885. There were 40 references to chambers, of which 8 were disposed of by a single Judge and 32 were pending at the end of the year. This work occupied one Judge for 23 days.

Execution. Including 131 applications for execution standing over at the beginning of the year, there were 270 for disposal, of which 69 were removed from the file by withdrawal or transfer and 64 were disposed of, leaving 137 pending at the close of the year. Satisfaction was obtained through the Court in full in 39 cases and in part in 5.

Insolvency. Including 81 applications for declaration of insolvency pending at the beginning of the year, there were 271 for disposal. Of these, 173 were disposed of, 17 being withdrawn or dismissed and 156 granted, and 98 applications were pending at the end of the year. In 142 of the petitions disposed of, there were 264 oppositions. The number of insolvents concerned in the cases decided was 207, of whom 189 obtained discharge and 18 were unsuccessful; 6 of these latter were committed to prison. The amount of debts in respect of which relief was sought was Rs. 6,09,566. The Insolvent Court also granted protection orders in the case of 255 persons concerned in 139 applications, and disposed of 38 applications of a miscellaneous nature and 314 applications from the Official Assignee.

Miscellaneous. The Court also received and disposed of the following work of a miscellaneous nature:—

——	Received.	Disposed of.		Pending.
		Allowed.	Refused, &c.	
Interlocutory applications for *ad interim* orders in suits	...	724		...
Applications for leave to sue in *formâ pauperis*	44	23	19	24
Do. for probate and letters of administration	148	123	1	93
Claims to attached property	2	4	...	...
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	28	21	...	66

The total amount of appellate work done in 1887 is shown in the following table :— (b) Appellate side— *Appeals from decrees and orders.*

—	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
First appeals from decrees	435	138	297
Second do. do.	2,366	1,099	1,267
First appeals from orders	244	158	86
Second do. do.	94	72	22
Total ...	3,139	1,467	1,672
Compare 1886 ...	2,557	1,271	1,286

There was an increase over 1886 in the disposal of all kinds of appeals except first appeals from orders. This result was due to exceptional efforts which, however, did not prevent a considerable increase of arrears in first and second appeals from decrees at the end of 1887 as compared with 1886. Of the 1,467 appeals decided in 1887, 56 were disposed of without trial. Of the remaining 1,411 appeals dealt with, 1,257 were contested and 154 uncontested. In 996 cases the Lower Court's order was confirmed and in 266 varied or reversed. Of the 110 second appeals in which the decrees of the Lower Appellate Courts were reversed, the decrees of the District Munsifs were restored in 51 cases. In miscellaneous first and second appeals, the proportions in which the orders of the Courts below were reversed or varied were 25·33 and 31·88, respectively, as against 23·85 and 18·60 in 1886. All the 11 appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of, and the orders in all of them were confirmed. The average duration of appeals decided was as follows:—

—	Uncontested.		Contested.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees { First appeals	401	366	338	502
From decrees { Second do.	165	334	258	353
From orders { First do.	150	131	187	209
From orders { Second do.	162	145	170	176

There were 289 revision petitions received in 1887 against 358 in 1886: 154 of these were for revision of the proceedings of Courts in small causes. Including cases pending from 1886 and those re-admitted during the year, there were 461 civil revision petitions for disposal, of which 349 were dealt with, 77 without trial. The decrees of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 184, reversed in 47, and varied in 4 cases: fresh trial was ordered in 37 cases. The average duration of the petitions dealt with was 230 days in contested and 129 in uncontested cases. By way of reference the Court received and disposed of the following work:— *Reference and revision.*

—	Received during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under section 617, Civil Procedure Code	16	22	4
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce)	1	1	...
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp)	8	10	...
Under Act I of 1884 (Municipal)	2	2	...
Under Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts Act)	4	1	3
Under Act V of 1882 (Forest Act)	3	3	1

The number of applications of a miscellaneous nature received was 897. Including applications that were pending at the beginning and those re-admitted during the year, there were 1,099 for disposal, of which 880 were cleared off, leaving 219 pending at the end of the year. During the year 2 applications were received for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Including 3 pending from the *Miscellaneous.*

previous year, there were 5 for disposal, of which 2 were dealt with, leave being in both cases refused.

Business of all kinds.

The statement below shows in one view the various classes of civil work done by the High Court on both its Original and Appellate Sides in 1887 as compared with the work done in each of the 5 years preceding :—

——	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Original side.						
Suits	370	327	438	370	271	247
References to chambers	12	22	15	11	13	8
Execution petitions	162	136	145	187	82	64
Insolvency	169	144	209	186	169	173
Miscellaneous cases	1,652	1,995	1,817	1,512	1,052	1,406
Appellate side.						
First appeals from decrees	167	185	228	141	119	138
Second do. do.	973	1,233	1,293	1,054	906	1,099
First appeals from orders	147	174	165	164	201	158
Second do. do.	48	53	64	37	45	72
Revision petitions	223	427	530	441	263	349
References and miscellaneous cases	550	816	777	663	832	919

Summary.

To recapitulate, the salient features of litigation in 1887 were, (1) a continuance of the large decrease (begun in 1886) of suits in Village Munsifs' Courts accompanied, however, in 1887 by a decrease, instead of as before by an increase, on the small cause side of the District Munsifs' Courts; (2) an increase of litigation in Revenue Courts, accompanied by an increase in ordinary suits and a decrease in small causes in the District Munsifs' Courts, these changes being mainly due to the transfer of rent suits in 1887 from the small cause to the ordinary files under the provisions of Act IX of 1887; (3) a check in the progressive increase, since 1882, in the institutions in the Presidency Court of Small Causes and in the progressive decrease, since 1879, in suits on the Original Side of the High Court; and (4) a continuance of the progressive increase, since 1884, in the number of appeals instituted in the Mufassal Courts as well as in the High Court. The salient features to be noted in connection with the business done in 1887 were, (1) a continuance of the decrease in the disposal of suits by Village Munsifs; (2) a noteworthy increase in the number of appeals disposed of by District Judges; (3) continued improvement in the prompt disposal of business in the Presidency Court of Small Causes; (4) a considerable decrease in the amount paid voluntarily in satisfaction of decrees in Mufassal Courts; (5) a continuance of the decrease (begun in 1884) in the disposal of ordinary suits in the High Court more than counterbalanced, however, in 1887 by a marked increase in the disposal of appeals; and (6) steadily increasing arrears in all the more important branches of the work of the High Court.

Financial.

The net surplus in the year under report was Rs. 8,25,579 as compared with Rs. 8,30,305 in 1886. The surplus under Imperial and Provincial Funds was Rs. 4,68,736, under Process Service Fund Rs. 2,77,223, and under Copyist Fund Rs. 79,620 as against Rs. 4,69,615, 2,90,487, and 70,200, respectively, in 1886. There was, as usual, a deficit under the head of Imperial and Provincial Funds in the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool, but in all other districts there was a surplus. Under Process Service, all districts, except Bellary, and under Copyist Fund all districts, contributed to the surplus. Excluding suits filed in Village Munsifs' and Revenue Courts, the average cost per suit was Rs. 17.

Miscellaneous.

In the course of the year, 2 attorneys, 18 vakils, and 2 advocates were enrolled in the High Court. The fifth annual Pleadership examination was held from the 22nd February to the 3rd March 1887. Of the 192 candidates admitted to the examination, 19 passed in the first grade, 59 passed in the second grade, 87 failed, and 27 were absent. 15 articled clerks were permitted by the High Court to appear for the examination in the first grade to qualify themselves for admission as attorneys; 1 passed in the first and 3 in the second grade. The receipts from examination fees amounted to Rs. 3,479, which sum was expended on account of the examinations. 61 fresh pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court; of this number, 22 were first and 39 second grade: 2,070 pleadership certificates

were renewed by the several District Courts in the Presidency; of these, 543 were first and 1,527 second grade. The total income for the year from stamp and admission fees amounted to Rs. 37,170. The reports as to the state of the District Court records were for the most part satisfactory. The destruction of useless records is being carried out with fair regularity. The work of inspection was fairly well carried out. The District Judges of Bellary, Kurnool, Madura, and Salem inspected all the Courts within their jurisdiction.

REGISTRATION. (1887-88.)

Registrations.

The aggregate number of registrations during the year rose to 633,626, being 24,684 or 4 per cent. higher than in 1886-87, but compared with the registrations ten years ago (1878-79), the increase was no less than 84·1 per cent.: there has indeed been a steady increase for several years. Registrations declined in Calicut, Tanjore, and South Canara, though not to any great extent. Eleven new offices were opened, the number at the close of the year being 365 as compared with 307 at the beginning of 1883-84.

Remarkable documents.

There were no remarkable documents differing from those specified in previous years.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The aggregate value of transactions in book I (immovable property) amounted to nearly 12 crores and was Rs. 115,13,373 more than in 1886-87. In book IV (movable property) the value amounted to 114 lakhs, and was Rs. 5,13,424 less than in the previous year. The net increase in both books was thus Rs. 1,09,99,949, caused chiefly by several documents of large value having been registered in Madura, Ganjam, and Tinnevelly.

Optional and compulsory registration.

Under the revised classification, registration advanced under compulsory by 3·6 per cent. and under optional by 4·8 per cent. against 2·7 and 5·6 per cent., respectively, in 1886-87. The ratio of optional to total registration showed a decline of 16·3 per cent. compared with 1886-87, due solely to the transfer of sales and exchanges of less than Rs. 100, from optional to compulsory, under the orders of the Government of India. No less than 106,531 documents were transferred during the year. Had the same operation been carried out in 1886-87, the ratio would have been 37·5 in that year against 37·7 in 1887-88.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

There were presented for registration 1,732 wills against 1,454 in 1886-87: the increase was thus 278 or 19 per cent. The districts which contributed mostly to the increase were Madura, Tanjore, Godávari, Madras, and South Canara. Hindus presented the largest number of wills. The number of sealed covers deposited, withdrawn, opened, and removed to Courts was 24 against 20 in 1886-87, and the number of authorities to adopt 13 against 11 last year.

Registrations on payment of fine.

The number of registrations on payment of fine under sections 24 and 34 were 1,412 and 992, respectively, against 1,314 and 824 in 1886-87. The ratio of late presentation to total registration under section 24 was 1 to every 447 documents, and under section 34, 1 to every 637.

Translations.

The number of translations filed was 28 against 26 in 1886-87. The largest number was in the sub-registrar's office at Ponnéri in Chingleput.

Copies and searches.

With the increase of registration the number of searches made during the year increased to 26,632, and the number of copies given to 24,752. Compared with last year there was an increase of 622 under the former and of 1,421 under the latter head.

Minor operations.

The minor operations showed, under powers of attorney attested, an increase of 88 under general powers and a decrease of 1 under special powers. Private attendances showed an increase of 56 and commissions issued an advance of 100. Summonses fell off by 1,085.

Court-sale certificates.

The number of copies of court-sale certificates and orders granting loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, filed and indexed gratis was 6,775 against 6,672 in 1886-87.

Refusals to register. There was a perceptible decline in the number of refusals under all heads. The number (1,988) fell short of that for 1886-87 by 398 or 16 per cent.

Appeals. The number of appeals brought over from last year was 13, and the total number of appeals for disposal was 368 against 466 in 1886-87. Of that number, registration was ordered in 260 cases and refused in 97 cases. There remained 11 cases undisposed of.

Arrears. The number of documents which remained uncopied in the registers on the last day of the official year was only 8 against 44 in 1886-87. The arrears occurred in the sub-registry office at Pulivendla in the Cuddapah district.

Documents destroyed. The number of documents destroyed was 395 against 403 in the previous year.

Unclaimed documents. The number of registered documents which remained unclaimed was 1,066 against 1,167 in 1886-87. Of this number 730 belonged to 1887-88 and the remainder 336 to previous years. In 140 offices there were no documents lying unclaimed.

Disposal. Of the documents presented 69 per cent. were registered on the date of presentation, 29·6 per cent. within a week, and 1·4 per cent. after more than a week.

Documents impounded. There were 389 impounded documents remaining undisposed of at the close of the preceding year. Documents impounded during the year numbered 1,193, a figure which compares favorably with those of previous years. The decline was probably due to a new rule, which allows registering officers, when consulted, to inform parties whether documents are sufficiently stamped or not. Of the total dealt with, 240 were correctly stamped, on 1,025 penalty was levied or ordered to be levied, and on 20 penalty was remitted.

Prosecutions. Including cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 20 public prosecutions and 12 private. In 13 of the former 23 persons were convicted, while in 4 other cases 7 persons were acquitted.

Documents discredited by civil courts. There were 17 documents discredited by Civil Courts during the year. In all cases except 3 the documents were not accepted, because it was held that the executants had no right to alienate, or for analogous reasons. Of the remaining 3, 1 was not proved to be genuine, and the other 2 were held neither to have been executed by the alleged executants, nor registered with their consent.

Changes in the registration districts. In 9 districts transfers of villages from 1 sub-district to another were carried out to suit the convenience of the inhabitants and to encourage registration.

Alterations in the rules and tables of fees. Several alterations were made in the rules and tables of fees. The rule relating to presentation of documents was altered so as to allow an executant of a deed to consult the registering officer without having his deed impounded. Registering officers were also required to live within a mile of their offices. The rules relating to the travelling expenses of registrars and sub-registrars were altered so as to allow actual expenses being charged up to a certain limit.

Casualties. The casualties among sub-registrars were—3 deaths, 1 dismissal, and 4 resignations.

Buildings. The charges for new buildings, repairs and house-rent amounted in all to Rs. 40,515, a decrease of 23·6 per cent. on the figures of the previous year.

Financial results. The receipts, charges, and surplus for the last 3 years are shown below. It will be seen that the surplus of 1887-88 was considerably in excess of those obtained in previous years :—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1885-86	8,39,789	6,59,850	1,79,239
1886-87	8,55,262	7,00,761	1,54,501
1887-88	8,99,654	6,85,721	2,13,933

The number of deficit districts in the year under report was 5 as against 3 in the previous year. Ganjam, which had only once (1884-85) in the preceding 5 years paid its way, and then with only Rs. 83 to spare, earned the substantial surplus of Rs. 1,757 in 1887-88, and may now be hoped to have passed out of the deficit stage. On the other hand, Cuddapah, which just covered its expenses in 1885-86 and 1886-87, showed a deficit, though a very small one, in 1887-88, principally owing to the decreased revenue in the district office. The other 4 deficit districts—Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, and Nílgiris—did not succeed in obtaining a surplus during any of the past 5 years. In the first-named district only 4 offices out of 17 are self-supporting, in Kurnool only 4 out of 14, and in Bellary and Anantapur only 6 out of 21. The Madras district did not progress so well as was hoped. Of the 11 new offices opened during the year, all except 2 in the South Canara district were a financial success. District accounts.

The average registration fee during the year was the same as in 1886-87, viz., Rs. 1-2-11. Average registration fee.

There were on the 31st March 1888, 349 special registrars and sub-registrars against 338 on the same date last year. The operations of all these special offices were without exception small, their average receipts amounting only to Rs. 265. The number (20) of probationers remained the same. Special officers.

The number of applications for transfer of puttahs was 38,805 against 34,701 in 1886-87. The increase was only 4,104 against 12,895 in 1886-87. Transfer of puttahs.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1887-88.)

During the year 68 companies were registered with a nominal capital of Rs. 38,66,786: the average number of the previous 5 years was 126, the numbers in the last two years having been 375 and 110 respectively. These figures show that the sudden inflation that occurred in the year 1885-86 in the formation of Joint Stock Companies has now disappeared. Of the 375 companies which were registered in that year, 101 only were in existence on the 31st March 1888, 73·4 per cent. having thus disappeared within two years of their first registration, whilst of those, which had a guarantee of limited liability, the percentage wound up was even larger. Of these "speculative societies," only 1 was registered during the year 1887-88 against 26 in 1886-87 and 268 in 1885-86, and the proportion of companies whose liability was limited by shares to the total registered was larger in the year under report than in either of the preceding five years. The proportion of paid-up capital, so far as it could be ascertained, was also greater than in any of the last 5 years. Six trading companies were among those formed during 1887-88, their nominal capital amounting to Rs. 4,85,000, of which Rs. 2,09,140 were paid up. Almost the whole of the paid-up capital (Rs. 1,97,000) was entered against the Madras Metal Trading Company, which has for its object the import and wholesale or retail sale of all metals. Another trading company, formed with the same object in the year, had a paid-up capital of Rs. 5,000 only out of a nominal capital of Rs. 2,00,000, and the paid-up capital of another was Rs. 140 out of a nominal sum of Rs. 20,000. As usual the great majority (55) of the companies registered were loan or banking associations—generally small concerns with only a minor proportion of their capital paid up. The number of companies wound up during the year was 176, the large number being the result of undue speculation in previous years: of these, 69 had a nominal capital of Rs. 34,18,423, while the rest had no capital at all. On the 31st March 1888, 374 working companies remained on the registers, of which 310 belonged to previous years. The number having no capital divided into shares was 57, as compared with 163 at the close of 1886-87 and 313 on the corresponding date of 1885-86. The total capital rose from Rs. 386,60,000 to Rs. 395,91,000, and the paid-up capital from Rs. 143,75,000 to Rs. 163,99,000. The annexed table gives the prescribed classification of the 374 working companies:—

Nature.	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banking or loan companies	262	258,41,911	93,47,607
Trading companies	21	44,85,000	9,62,891
Mills and presses	17	62,75,000	41,32,534
Tea, coffee, cinchona, and other planting companies	8	12,20,000	8,90,636
Mining and quarrying companies ...	9	17,69,100	10,65,975
Other companies (having no capital) ...	57	...	...
Total ...	374	395,91,011	163,99,644

Last year 102 companies failed to file their balance sheets as required by the Act: 82 of these were proceeded against and penalties amounting to Rs. 1,940 were levied from them, but notwithstanding this 32 companies were this year again guilty of the same fault.

The receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 8,081 during 1887-88 against Rs. 15,699 in the preceding year, and were the lowest since 1883-84; the decrease was due to the great fall in the number of operations since the collapse of the speculative business of 1885-86. The charges of the Registrar's office amounted to Rs. 1,753, showing a progressive increase on the previous years. The net revenue thus amounted to Rs. 6,328 against Rs. 14,254 in 1886-87.

MILITARY. (1887-88.)

Strength of Army.

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1887 and the 1st April 1888, and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval:—

—	British Troops.						
	Cavalry.	Artillery.		Garrison and Mounted Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
		Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.				
Strength on 1st April 1887 ...	1,140	331	1,607	832	10,994	45	14,949
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief ...	569	...	...	...	1,894	...	2,463
By drafts from Europe	49	39	163	53	624	...	928
By enlistments in India	3	10	12	3	15	...	43
By transfers	30	25	48	139	357	8	607
By other causes	3	1	3	6	8	...	21
Total additions ...	654	75	226	201	2,898	8	4,062
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England ...	450	...	...	...	1,443	...	1,893
By invalids, &c., being sent home.	33	33	149	55	842	2	1,114
By deaths	15	7	21	10	210	...	263
By desertions	...	...	1	6	21	...	28
By transfers	59	23	39	487	420	1	1,029
By discharges	2	2	11	...	19	...	34
By other causes	4	...	7	6	61	...	78
Total diminutions ...	563	65	228	564	3,016	3	4,439
Strength on 1st April 1888 ...	1,231	341	1,605	469	10,876	50	14,572

	Native Troops.			
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1887	1,845	25,877	1,296	29,018
Additions by recruiting	216	2,845	144	3,205
Diminutions—				
By pensions	61	854	81	996
By discharges	35	296	3	334
By desertions	18	128	5	151
By deaths	13	637	29	679
By other causes	18	351	22	390
Total diminutions ...	145	2,266	140	2,550
Strength on 1st April 1888	1,916	26,456	1,300	29,672
Burma Sappers *	...	...	59	...

Enlistment of recruits.

The subjoined statement shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1887-88 :—

Caste.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	8	142	21
Mussulmans	141	853	6
Brahmans or Rajputs	20	36	...
Mahrattas	29	19	...
Telingas or Gentoos	...	926	18
Tamils	...	379	10
Other castes	...	406	81
Total of enlistments ...	198	2,761	136

Reserves for the Native Army.

The system of reserves for the Native Army came into force on the 1st April 1887, by which 2 reserve forces were formed, viz., an active reserve and a garrison reserve, both being limited at present to the infantry: the former is made up of men who are transferred to the reserve after not less than 5 or more than 12 years' service with the colors, and its numbers are limited to 160 men per battalion: the latter is formed of soldiers who have been pensioned after 21 years' service, or of men belonging to the active reserve who have completed a total color and reserve service of not less than 21 years. The garrison reserve is unlimited in numbers. Active reservists are liable for field service with any one of the battalions linked with their own; men belonging to the garrison reserve are employed only on garrison duty.

Company of sappers for Burma.

In July orders were issued for the formation of a company to be designated "The Burma Sappers and Miners." This company is affiliated to the "Queen's Own" Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners. The sappers of the company are to consist of one-half Burmans, one-quarter Shans, and one-quarter Kuchins and Karens. They are enlisted for 5 years, on the expiration of which they can claim their discharge.

Abolition of the Native Military Normal School.

The Native Military Normal school at Bangalore was closed on the 1st January 1888. This school was established for training schoolmasters for the Native Army schools.

Appointment of an Inspector of Gymnasia for Madras a d Bombay.

The 1st-class gymnasium at Secunderabad and the regimental gymnasia in this Presidency were placed under the supervision of the Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia, Poona, and the designation of that officer's appointment was altered to "Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies."

Appointment of an Inspector-General of Cavalry.

The appointment of an Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, with effect from the 12th October 1887, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

Movement of troops.

In the ordinary annual reliefs, the troops that moved in India and Burma were 10 batteries of Artillery (of which 2 proceeded to the Bombay Presidency),

* Formed in accordance with India Army Circular (Special), dated 9th July 1887.

2 British Infantry regiments (1 of which proceeded to the Bengal Presidency), 2 Madras Cavalry regiments, and 3½ regiments, Madras Infantry. One British Cavalry regiment proceeded home from Bangalore and was replaced there by another from home. One British Infantry regiment also proceeded home from Secunderabad. Two British Infantry regiments, from Egypt and Malta respectively, arrived in the country in place of the two that proceeded to the Bengal Presidency and England respectively, one going to Lower Burma and the other to Bellary and Fort St. George. The following troops which formed part of the Burma Field Force returned to this Presidency: 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry, 2nd Hampshire Regiment, 1st Regiment, Madras Infantry (Pioneers), 14th Regiment, 17th Regiment, 21st Regiment, and Troop 3rd Madras Cavalry which was attached to the 1st Madras Lancers. The 6th and 32nd Madras Infantry and No. 5 Company "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners were sent from India to Upper Burma in relief of the 14th and 17th Madras Infantry and No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, respectively, which corps were withdrawn thence on account of ill-health.

Construction of new hutting lines.

The 1st Madras Pioneers, on its return from Upper Burma in May, took up the construction of new lines for a regiment of Madras Infantry at Bangalore which had remained in abeyance since the departure to Burma of the 14th Madras Infantry in the month of March 1887. Considerable progress was made in the work.

Health of British troops.

The average strength of British troops was 11,944 against 11,270 in 1886-87: their general health compares favorably with that of the preceding year. The admission rate per 1,000 of strength was 1,213·16, or 150·46 less than in 1886-87. The average daily sick rate (75·85) and the death rate (12·89) were also less than those of the previous year by 7·38 and 3·70 respectively: the invaliding rate, however, was higher by 3·86. Amongst these troops there were 6 deaths from cholera, 32 from enteric fever, 10 from dysentery, 37 from hepatitis and hepatic abscess, and 5 from heat-stroke. The largest number of admissions for enteric fever occurred, as in the previous years, in Secunderabad and Bangalore. In the former station there were 89 admissions and 16 deaths, and in the latter 29 admissions and 10 deaths. In Bellary 8 admissions were recorded with 2 deaths, and in Kamptee 5 admissions with 1 death. There was a very considerable decrease in the number of deaths from dysentery. The largest number of admissions (6) and of deaths (2) from heat-stroke occurred in Kamptee, and in Secunderabad there were 5 admissions and 1 death. In St. Thomas' Mount there were 2 admissions, but no deaths. The depôts, as in the previous year, furnished the highest admission rate per mille of strength, being 1,893·73, or 375·44 less than the preceding year. The next highest rate of admission was in the Eastern District, viz., 1,578·03, showing a decrease of 95·44 as compared with 1886-87. In the British Burma Division the admission rate was 1,282·43, or 689·31 less than last year. There was also a reduction in the Southern District and in the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force in the admission rates, which were, respectively, 1,244·32 and 1,146·58. The decrease in the former circle was to the extent of 237·88 and in the latter 19·25. The troops on the line of march furnished an admission rate of 444·44, or 41·90 less than the preceding year. In the Nagpore force and in the Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts, the rates of admission were, respectively, 1,341·42 and 1,077·54, which are higher than the rates of the previous year by 84·39 in the former and 89·93 in the latter circle. It will be observed, therefore, that excepting in these two circles of medical administration, there was a decrease in the admission rates in all the other divisions. The depôts, where the admission rate was highest, also furnished the highest death rate, which was 51·77, or 22·41 higher than last year. The death rate amongst the troops on the march was the next highest, although considerably less than last year, which was 60·11. In the Eastern District there was a reduction in the ratio of deaths to strength by 9·33 as compared with the preceding year. The death rates in the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and the British Burma Division were very nearly equal, being 13·59 and 13·35 respectively; as compared with the ratio of the preceding year, there was a decrease of 0·71 in the former and 17·74 in the latter circles. The death rate in the Nagpore force was 12·13, or 6·78 higher than the rate for

1886-87. In the Southern District and in the Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts also, there was an increase in the ratio of deaths to strength by 3·34 and 0·07 respectively. From the above it will be seen that there was an increased death rate in three circles of medical administration and in the depôts.

Health of Native troops.

The average strength of the Native troops was 23,861, or less than the preceding year by 5,117; their health statistics were not favorable, the ratio per mille of strength being for average daily sick 5·75, for admissions 75·60, for deaths 2·33, and for invaliding 0·11 higher, although there was a falling off in the total number of admissions, deaths, and invalids, as well as in the average daily sick. The death rate was 14·96 against 12·63 in the former year: during the last 3 years there has been a steady increase in the rate of mortality, which has occurred principally in those regiments returning from Burma and whose standard of health has been reduced by exposure and climate. The Southern District was the healthiest in the command, and the admission rate in this district was less than that of the preceding year by 98·02. The Bangalore Division and Belgaum Districts came next with an admission rate of 515·97, or a decrease of 169·38 as compared with last year. In both these districts there was an increase in the death rate of 2·55 in the former and of 2·65 in the latter, but the invaliding rates were reduced by 11·54 and 1·97 respectively. There was a slight increase in the average daily sick rate in these two circles. As contrasted with last year, the Eastern District compared very unfavorably, the admission rate being 637·25 or 282·57 higher, and the average daily sick and the death rates also exhibiting a very marked increase. The invaliding rate was lower by 2·16. The health of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force was not good, the admission rate (722·32) and the average daily sick rate (48·13) being higher than last year by 7·42 and 16·41 respectively; the invaliding rate was also higher by 4·42, and the death-rate rose from 10·64 to 12·59. The health statistics of the Nagpore force were also very unfavorable. The ratio of admissions increased from 554·51 to 844·03, while the average daily sick rate was higher than that of 1886-87 by 10·21: the increase in the death-rate at the same time was very high, being 5·41 above last year, and the invaliding rate was more than double that of last year, being 34·28 as compared with 13·97. In the Ceded Districts the admission rate and the average daily sick rate decreased by 55·52 and 5·33, respectively, as compared with 1886-87: the invaliding rate also fell from 74·71 to 24·91, but there was a small increase in the mortality rate. The circle that showed the highest rate in the admissions, average daily sick and deaths was the British Burma Division. There was an increase, as compared with last year, in the rate of admission by 145·12 and by 1·02 in the average daily sick rate. The death and invaliding rates, however, showed a decrease of 3·71 and 2·59 respectively. During the year under report there were 357 deaths, of which 239 occurred in hospital. The number of deaths out of hospital were 118, or 11 more than last year. Of the deaths in hospital, 36 were from cholera, 21 from debility, 20 from remittent fever, 20 from pneumonia, 19 from ague, 16 from beri-beri, 15 from dysentery, and 13 from diarrhœa. Of the deaths from cholera, 22 occurred in the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force out of a total admission of 50 cases. The largest number of admissions (18) was in the 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, and in the 8th Regiment Madras Infantry there were 14 admitted. Among the European officers there were 87 admissions, or 12 more than the previous year, but no deaths. There were 21 admissions for ague, 6 from debility, 5 from simple continued fever, 5 from dysentery, 4 from diarrhœa, and 1 from enteric fever.

Military Lock hospitals.

During the year under review there were 8 Military Lock Hospitals in operation, 4 first and 4 second class. The total number treated in these hospitals was 2,333, or 231 less than in the previous year. There were no deaths. The falling off in the numbers treated may be attributed to imperfect registration. There was an increase in the numbers treated at Bellary, Kamptee, St. Thomas' Mount, and Wellington.

Medical department.

The strength of the apothecary branch of the Subordinate Medical Department was increased from 86 to 96, including a reserve of 15 per cent. for temporary military duties and a further reserve of 20 per cent. for war purposes to be kept ordinarily in the Civil department. An attempt was made to relieve the Imperial Military Funds of the expenses they now bear in connection with the maintenance

of Military Lock Hospitals by meeting the expenditure from Cantonment Funds, but this did not prove successful. The Native Detail Hospital at Ráyapuram was closed, arrangements being made for the treatment of the sick details in the Native Regimental Hospital at that place. An important point deserving of notice is the employment of lady nurses in the Station Hospitals at Bangalore. An establishment of 1 lady superintendent and 4 nursing sisters arrived from England in the month of March 1888; 2 sisters were attached for duty to the North Station Hospital and the other 2 to the South Station Hospital, the lady superintendent having a general supervision.

Military Accounts department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1887-88 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 351,43,630, and the revised estimate Rs. 433,99,960, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 425,07,243, being Rs. 73,63,613 in excess of the sanctioned allotment. The excess was due chiefly to charges connected with the occupation of Upper Burma, very heavy expenditure having been incurred in that province on account of Commissariat and Medical establishments, supplies and services, charges connected with field telegraphs, gratuities to troops, &c. The actual extra expenditure on account of Upper Burma during the year under review was Rs. 126,31,619. The expenditure for the year was less by Rs. 2,62,134 than that for 1886-87. The probable balance of advances outstanding on 31st March 1888 was Rs. 37,551 against Rs. 29,538, the (actual) balance on the corresponding date in the previous year.

Clothing department.

The manufacture during the year was generally "dress" or cloth clothing for British troops. No clothing was made up for Native troops. The factory outturn was 86,603 garments and 43,089 chevrons and good conduct badges. This includes 4,955 garments made up on emergency during the year on account of the Burma expedition and the Burma Military Police. The year opened with a balance of stock in hand valued at Rs. 5,88,284, the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 9,29,040, and the issues to Rs. 6,81,102, leaving a balance in hand on the 31st March 1887 of Rs. 8,36,222. The total value of stores demanded from England during the year was Rs. 4,58,494 against Rs. 5,82,121 in 1886-87. The decrease was due chiefly to the fact that no clothing material for Native troops was indented for. Stores of indigenous manufacture were purchased locally to the extent of Rs. 1,59,099 in substitution of stores hitherto obtained from Europe. The purchases in 1886-87 were Rs. 52,239. The value of Europe stores obtained locally during the year was Rs. 2,167. Stores costing Rs. 56,494 were supplied during the year to the Alipore and Bombay clothing agencies. Of this amount Rs. 6,485 represented the value of gold and worsted shoulder straps, badges, &c., supplied by this department to the Bombay agency. The value of stores received from these agencies during the same period was Rs. 27,330. 314 bales of woollen cuttings were shipped to England in August 1887 per S.S. *Clan Machay* and realised by public tender Rs. 3,847. The cost of the office and working establishments during 1887-88 was Rs. 55,033 as against Rs. 59,171 in 1886-87.

Commissariat department.

The supply of beef and mutton was arranged for by contract at all stations in India except at Secunderabad, where mutton was supplied departmentally. In Lower Burma and Mandalay, beef was supplied by contract; a bi-monthly issue of mutton was made at Rangoon and at Toungoo. At Thayetmyo a bi-monthly issue of pork was continued up to November 1887, but owing to the poor condition of the pigs, the supply was discontinued, and in lieu mutton obtained by contract, was supplied for 2 months. On the expiry of the contract, corned beef was issued. The piggery at Thayetmyo was finally broken up, and a favorable contract for mutton concluded at 6 annas 9 pies per pound. Bread was supplied departmentally at all stations except at Belgaum, Kamptee, and Cannanore. The experimental garden at Secunderabad having proved a success, Government sanctioned its continuance for another year. To meet the heavy demands for the troops in Upper Burma, 10,072 gallons of matured rum were purchased from Messrs. Carew and Company, the supply being delivered at Rangoon. A contract was also concluded with Messrs. Morrison and Company for the purchase of new rum. Hill brewed malt liquor was supplied at all stations in India and Lower Burma by the Murree Brewery Company and by Messrs. Dyer and Company for Upper Burma. At Belgaum, under arrangements made by the Commissary-General,

Bombay, the supply was made by Messrs. Meakin and Company. A contract was concluded for tea with Bugwan Doss, R.B., for 150,922 lb. at 7 annas 11 pies per pound, to be delivered at Madras for all stations in India, and for 34,942 lb. at 8 annas 11 pies per pound for stations in Burma, direct delivery being taken at Rangoon. 29,000 lb. of tea were also supplied during the year from the Government tea gardens at Port Blair and delivered direct to the Store and Shipping officer, Rangoon. 201 young steers were received from the Amrut Mahal herds of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Reserve Remount depôt.

There remained 649 horses of the British service at the depôt on the 1st April 1887, exclusive of 7 attached to the Depôt Farm and 4 purchased for the Body Guard or Native Cavalry, 466 horses (all Australians) were purchased for the British service during the year, and 3 were returned by His Excellency the Governor, making a total of 1,118 horses. The average price was Rs. 711 or £50 per horse against Rs. 694 in the previous year. There were 507 horses issued to the service, 4 were destroyed, 1 sold, and 1 died. The number remaining at the depôt and at Madras on the 1st April 1888 was therefore 605. The horses purchased during the year being of a better stamp, with more bone and quality, they realised the full price allowed by Government. Of the 262 horses, 235 were drafted into regiments of Madras Native Cavalry. The number of this class remaining at the depôt and at Madras on the 1st April 1888 was 27. The health of the horses was good, only one having died and that from a natural cause.

Pension and Family Payment department.

On the 31st March 1888 there were 30,179 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 22,55,382, showing an increase of 3 pensioners and a decrease of Rs. 4,658 as compared with the previous year. There were 1,682 casualties during the year, and 1,685 fresh pensioners were added to the list. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments during the year was 121,485, and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 9,12,052, showing an increase, as compared with 1886-87, of 8,441 certificates and in money of Rs. 96,921. This increase was owing to the grant of family certificates by corps and followers who proceeded to Upper and Lower Burma during the official year under review. The desire of Government that pensioned Native soldiers should be employed, wherever feasible, in civil situations met with cordial co-operation both from the official and mercantile communities. The number of applications for the services of pensioners continued to steadily increase, and at the close of the year under review a total number of 3,455 pensioners were employed. A large percentage of these men fill posts of special trust and responsibility, and the services of all appear to have given general satisfaction. Registers of military pensioners of good character and physical fitness and who are desirous of obtaining employment have been opened at the different civil and military stations throughout the Presidency, and Government officials, Railway officials, mercantile firms, &c., can obtain the services of competent and trustworthy men on application to any officer in charge of pensioners, or direct to the Superintendent of Pensions, Madras.

MARINE. (1887-88.)

Marine Acts.

Two Acts were passed in the year under notice, viz., Act X of 1887 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to native passenger ships) and Act XIV of 1887 (An Act for the better administration of Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service). The former enactment was enforced at Madras and the outports from the 1st June 1887. Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act XII of 1875, new limits were defined for the port of Mutupet in the district of Tanjore. It was decided also to withdraw the operations of this Act from the ports of Ganjam and Bapanapadu in the district of Ganjam and to extend its provisions to the port of Karedu in the Nellore district. Under section 8 of the same Act, Government resolved, towards the close of the official year, to transfer to the Harbour Trust Board, on certain conditions, the conservancy of the port of Madras and the control of its funds, which had hitherto been vested in the Port officer at that port. Under the provisions of section 6 of the Native Passenger Ships Act,

X of 1887, the ports of Serur, Naikankotta, Baindur, Kandapura, Barkur, Malpe, and Mulki in the district of South Canara were declared to be ports for embarkation and disembarkation of native passengers. As regards passage for distressed lunatic seamen under Act I of 1859, the practice obtaining at Calcutta, according to which commanders of vessels are paid special rates for the conveyance of such men, was enforced at the Madras ports.

Storm signals.

Regulations for a more satisfactory and efficient system of working storm signals and communicating storm-warnings were drawn up by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India in communication with the Government Astronomer and the Port officer, Madras, and with the approval of Government, were enforced in this Presidency.

Wrecks and casualties.

There were 39 wrecks and casualties classified as follows, viz., strandings 27, collision 1, founderings 2, and miscellaneous 9. One case proved disastrous to life, viz., the Gunja "Remani," a native craft of 61 tons, which struck on the bar off Ullal mouth, Mangalore, on the 10th October 1887; 4 of the crew of this vessel perished.

Navigation and trade.

The British vessels which entered the outports numbered 3,078 of a total tonnage of 4,184,841, or an average of 1,359 tons, paying port dues at the rate of very nearly 7 pies per ton, and the principal ports visited were Cocanada (335 vessels), Cochin (294), Negapatam (287), Bimlipatam (262), Vizagapatam (241), Masulipatam (236), Tellicherry (195), Calicut (192), Tuticorin (183), Cannanore (157), Gopálpur (141), and Calingapatam (122). The foreign vessels that entered the outports numbered 620 with a total tonnage of 49,424, and were principally small native craft from Goa under Portuguese colors, and a few Arab vessels which frequented ports on the Western coast. The ports at which the largest number touched were Barkur 227 and Mangalore 184. The average burden of these vessels was 80 tons, and they paid 20 pies per ton in port dues. The average burden of native vessels was 35 tons, and the dues paid were 5 pies per ton. There are 148 ports on the Madras coast at which port dues are levied. At 24 of these the rate of 3 annas a ton was charged, and at the rest the rate was 2 annas, but the collections fell short of these rates, owing to exemption in the case of coasting vessels and to the grouping of ports. The number of country craft registered at outports was 32,202 with a total tonnage of 1,134,614: they paid only half the prescribed rates of port dues. From the foregoing it will be seen that although the highest rate of port dues chargeable was 3 annas a ton, the actual rates paid averaged from 5 to 20 pies per ton. The dues collected were Rs. 1,89,699, which amounted to ·13 per cent. of the value of the whole trade at the outports. At Madras the total number of vessels which visited the port was 786, of which 514 were British of 846,800 tons burden, 66 Foreign of 72,956 tons, and 206 Native of 23,078 tons. The first class of vessels paid Rs. 1,42,659 in dues, or at the rate of 2 annas 8 pies per ton; the second paid Rs. 5,856, or at the rate of 15 pies per ton; and the last paid Rs. 1,006, or at the rate of 8 pies per ton. It will thus be noticed that while the port dues charged at Madras were 6 annas per ton, the actual rates paid by vessels averaged from 8 pies to 2 annas 8 pies per ton owing to the exemption and other causes referred to above. The dues collected at Madras amounted to Rs. 1,49,521, which was ·13 per cent. of the value of the total sea-borne trade of the port.

Trade.

The subjoined statement exhibits the value of, and duty on, the imports and exports of the whole Presidency for the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88. Full details regarding the trade of the various ports are given under the head of trade in Chapter IV—

—	Tonnage.	Value of			Sea Customs Revenue.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
All Ports.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	5,756,392	830,94,363	1,550,93,930	2,381,88,293	42,780	1,115,419	11,58,199
1887-88	6,311,713	1,024,28,473	1,468,44,913	2,492,73,386	10,50,740	4,25,740	14,76,480

Weather.

Madras was during the year visited by only one cyclone, and that a very moderate one. It burst on the night of the 8th October 1887 and continued till

daylight of the following day. The vortex of this storm was reckoned to have reached the shore to the southward of Madras between 6-30 and 7 A.M. on the latter date, and at a distance of not more than 18 miles from Madras. From information received from the west coast, it was ascertained that it came on the Madras coast with very great rapidity, and travelled right across the peninsula in a westerly direction, passing on to the Arabian Sea to the northward of Mangalore at a velocity of 32 miles an hour.

Port Funds. The accounts of the outports showed a net credit balance of Rs. 1,80,790, and those of Madras of Rs. 6,68,179; the Madras pilotage balance was Rs. 71,708, and the total net credit balance thus reached Rs. 9,20,677. The receipts at the outports and Madras from 1875-76 to 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 26,38,872 and Rs. 18,36,249 respectively, and the charges to Rs. 25,71,819 and Rs. 11,54,096.

Madras. The semaphore at Madras dropped regularly, and the tidal observatory worked well. There were 189 boats licensed, viz., masula boats 101, lighters 75, jolly boats 7, water boats 3, and cooly boats 3. The crews of these boats consisted of 1,578 men and 200 boys.

Outports. The new iron pier at Gopálpur was completed during the year. The north groyne at Cocanada was extended by 80 feet and the south groyne by 123 feet, making their total respective lengths 488 and 770 feet. The passenger traffic at most of the eastern ports was brisker than before owing probably to the more settled condition of affairs in Burma.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1887-88.)

Numbers killed. The annexed table compares the results for 1887-88 with those of the two preceding years :—

Animals.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	No.	No.	No.
Elephants	...	1	1
Tigers	359	276	165
Panthers	1,912	1,253	1,083
Bears	502	346	278
Wolves	352	719	129
Hyænas	678	444	261
Total ...	3,803	3,039	1,917

From the above it will be seen that the number of wild animals killed during the year shows a considerable falling off under all heads except elephants. The decrease was very large in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Cuddapah, and Ganjam, to which belong 870 out of the total decrease of 1,122 for the whole Presidency. The general diminution was mainly due to the suppression of frauds perpetrated in previous years, under which payment was obtained twice over for the skin of the same animal, and jackal skins were presented and paid for as wolves: the reduced scale of rewards was also a probable factor in causing the decrease. As in the previous year, only one elephant was killed. The number of tigers destroyed fell from 276 to 165. The districts that suffered most from their ravages were as usual the 3 Northern and the 2 West Coast districts and Coimbatore, to which belonged 87·2 per cent. of the total number killed in the Presidency. Panthers and bears were most destructive in the 3 Northern districts: the numbers killed fell from 1,253 and 346 in the previous year to 1,083 and 278, respectively, in the year under report. One officer, the Collector of Kurnool, remarks on the decrease in the number of panthers killed that "the chief reason is that most of the shikari class of people find it more profitable to work on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, where they get good wages, than to devote their time entirely to the pursuit of game."

Rewards. The total amount of rewards disbursed during the year was Rs. 39,628, or nearly 50 per cent. less than in 1886-87. The decrease is, as above observed,

attributable to the reduced rates and to the suppression of fraud. Most of the rewards were disbursed in the 3 Northern and 2 West Coast districts, where Rs. 27,894 or 70·3 per cent. of the total outlay were paid. Excluding deaths from snake-bite, the reduction in the payment of rewards was accompanied by an increase in the loss of human life and by a decrease in the loss of cattle. The loss of human life by wild animals rose from 222 in 1886-87 to 324 during the year. The deaths were conspicuous in the districts of Ganjam (44), Vizagapatam (164), and Kistna (22), which represent 70·9 per cent. of the total loss for the Presidency. The large number of deaths in Vizagapatam was the result of unusual havoc committed by some man-eaters in the Malkangiri taluk of the Agency tracts. Deaths from snake-bite rose from 1,695 in the previous year to 1,750 in the year under report, showing an increase of 55, which appeared chiefly against Kistna, Kurnool, Coimbatore, and Salem. The loss of cattle by wild animals amounted to 12,262, or 267 less than in 1886-87. The loss was severe in Malabar (3,092), South Canara (2,544), and Salem (1,613), which districts claimed 59·1 per cent. of the total. Loss of crops by the depredation of wild animals was reported only from the 4 Northern districts, and amounted in value to Rs. 7,738 against Rs. 6,884 in 1886-87.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1887-88.)

Season and rainfall.

THE season was, on the whole, favorable except in the two southern districts, Madura and Tinnevelly. The total average rainfall for the Presidency amounted to 47·53 inches against 46·97 inches in the previous year, and 45·96 inches, the average of six years preceding the famine. The fall was general and fairly well distributed. In Madura, however, the south-west monsoon was deficient throughout the district, while the north-east monsoon failed more or less in the Melúr and portions of the Madura and Tirumangalam taluks. In Tinnevelly, though the south-west monsoon set in rather earlier than usual, it proved very deficient in the succeeding months; cultivation was in consequence restricted, and there was a considerable failure of the kar crop in several taluks. On the other hand the north-east monsoon was very abundant, so much so that cultivation could not be begun in some parts of the district at the proper time. The excessive rainfall at the beginning of the season and the absence of it in January and February affected the yield of the dry grains. In Nellore, North Arcot, and South Arcot, the south-west monsoon was scanty and consequently not favorable for the early crops, while the heavy rains in October and November caused some damage to wet crops and to irrigation works. About 40 tanks breached in the Hosúr sub-division of the Salem district. In Anantapur, the south-west monsoon was almost evenly distributed, but the north-east monsoon was deficient in some parts, especially in the Madakasíra taluk, where a large number of tanks received no supply, and the water in wells also failed. The Godávari began to rise on the 14th June 1887 and was at its greatest height (21·8 feet) on the 18th July. The floods continued until the 30th August, but little or no injury was done to crops or works except in the central division, where, in consequence of a number of breaches, some 2,000 odd acres of wet crops were lost; the loss was entirely made good by replantation. The highest flood in the Kistna occurred on July 18, and marked 16·3 feet over the crest of the anicut. A few breaches were made in both the right and left banks of the river below the anicut, but these were soon closed under the supervision of the Public Works Department Officers. The following statement shows the rainfall in each district in the year under review as compared with the previous year and with the average of six years preceding the famine year 1876-77 :—

Districts.	Years.	South-west monsoon (April to September).	North-east monsoon (October to March).	Total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Ganjam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	31·41	12·62	44·03
	Year 1886-87	37·88	27·02	64·90
	1887-88	**31·15**	**10·07**	**41·22**
Vizagapatam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26·83	13·82	40·65
	Year 1886-87	39·76	24·68	64·44
	1887-88	**40·69**	**8·11**	**48·80**
Godávari	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26·28	13·00	39·28
	Year 1886-87	31·96	18·36	50·32
	1887-88	**26·78**	**10·60**	**37·38**
Kistna	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·29	11·29	32·58
	Year 1886-87	31·17	12·88	44·05
	1887-88	**23·53**	**9·18**	**32·71**
Nellore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	14·32	22·15	36·47
	Year 1886-87	15·96	20·35	36·31
	1887-88	**11·62**	**35·65**	**47·27**
Cuddapah	Average of six years ending 1875-76	19·37	11·60	30·97
	Year 1886-87	19·30	12·48	31·78
	1887-88	**17·45**	**17·51**	**34·96**
Anantapur	..... Year 1886-87	18·28	7·71	25·99
	1887-88	**19·80**	**6·31**	**26·11**
Bellary	Average of six years ending 1875-76	18·22	7·55	25·77
	Year 1886-87	15·52	6·72	22·24
	1887-88	**16·84**	**5·59**	**22·43**
Kurnool	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·51	6·50	30·01
	Year 1886-87	20·66	12·20	32·86
	1887-88	**27·09**	**4·59**	**31·68**
Madras	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·39	36·57	57·96
	Year 1886-87	23·35	22·67	46·02
	1887-88	**18·61**	**44·51**	**63·12**
Chingleput	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·42	26·80	48·22
	Year 1886-87	27·97	18·13	46·10
	1887-88	**17·80**	**42·72**	**60·52**
North Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·55	16·79	40·34
	Year 1886-87	26·21	11·78	37·99
	1887-88	**17·17**	**29·72**	**46·89**
South Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	22·05	22·72	44·77
	Year 1886-87	26·54	14·86	41·40
	1887-88	**20·20**	**41·44**	**61·64**
Tanjore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	17·87	25·62	43·49
	Year 1886-87	29·25	22·13	51·38
	1887-88	**15·10**	**42·06**	**57·16**
Trichinopoly	Average of six years ending 1875-76	16·56	18·38	34·94
	Year 1886-87	26·32	8·78	35·10
	1887-88	**15·05**	**23·34**	**38·39**
Madura	Average of six years ending 1875-76	9·95	13·78	23·73
	Year 1886-87	18·39	11·86	30·25
	1887-88	**10·72**	**21·79**	**32·51**
Tinnevelly	Average of six years ending 1875-76	5·80	17·05	22·85
	Year 1886-87	8·13	12·89	21·02
	1887-88	**6·86**	**27·09**	**33·95**
Coimbatore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	13·51	11·30	24·81
	Year 1886-87	18·86	6·85	25·71
	1887-88	**11·39**	**14·75**	**26·14**
Nilgiris	Average of six years ending 1875-76	25·93	24·76	50·69
	Year 1886-87	63·20	14·60	77·80
	1887-88	**43·26**	**26·35**	**69·61**
Salem	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·04	12·26	35·30
	Year 1886-87	31·07	7·23	38·30
	1887-88	**18·65**	**17·18**	**35·83**
South Canara	Average of six years ending 1875-76	131·89	11·71	143·60
	Year 1886-87	112·82	13·83	126·65
	1887-88	**124·48**	**24·27**	**148·75**
Malabar	Average of six years ending 1875-76	100·73	14·22	114·95
	Year 1886-87	81·77	13·58	95·35
	1887-88	**84·36**	**20·55**	**104·91**
Average	Average of six years ending 1875-76	29·29	16·67	45·96
	Year 1886-87	31·99	14·98	46·97
	1887-88	**26·90**	**20·64**	**47·53**

Excluding permanently-settled estates, for which statistics are not available, the extent of ryotwari and inam lands cultivated during the year under first and second crop amounted to over 25 million acres, being an increase of more than half a million acres on the figures of the preceding year as shown below :— Cultivation.

—	1886-87. Acres.	1887-88. Acres.	Increase or decrease in acres.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Ryotwari { First crop ...	18,242,000	18,495,299	+ 253,299	1·4
Ryotwari { Second crop ...	1,465,816	1,643,925	+ 178,109	12·2
Total ...	19,707,816	20,139,224	+ 431,408	2·2
Inam { First crop ...	4,762,240	4,813,359	+ 51,119	1·1
Inam { Second crop ...	188,333	221,273	+ 32,940	17·5
Total ...	4,950,573	5,034,632	+ 84,059	1·7
Total of ryotwari and inam ...	24,658,389	25,173,856	+ 515,467	2·09

The increase was due mainly to the favorable character of the season. In the Nílgiris, it was due in part to the introduction of the new settlement in the South-East Wynaad and to the revelation by survey of considerable increases in the area of holdings. Excluding South Canara and Malabar, for which districts figures are not available, the total area under ryotwari cultivation (first crop) exhibited an increase of 475,363 acres or 2·83 per cent. as compared with the average of five years preceding the famine. This increase occurred in all districts except Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly, which six districts, with the exception of the last, are said to have not yet recovered from the effects of the famine. The following table gives the figures for each district :—

Districts.	Ryotwari cultivation. Average of five years ending 1875-76.	Ryotwari cultivation. 1887-88.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the average in column 2.	Percentage of increase or decrease of population as per census of 1881 compared with that of 1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
1. Ganjam	267,078	345,826	+ 78,748	+ 29·48	+ 15·10
2. Vizagapatam	79,182	94,661	+ 15,479	+ 19·55	+ 8·22
3. Godávari	539,437	609,935	+ 70,498	+ 13·07	+ 10·54
4. Kistna	1,508,399	1,546,600	+ 38,201	+ 2·53	+ 6·62
5. Nellore	738,512	761,774	+ 23,262	+ 3·15	— 11·37
6. Cuddapah	1,179,972	1,147,712	— 32,260	— 2·73	— 17·03
7. Anantapur ... ... }	2,414,574	994,606	— 61,706	— 2·56	— 19·77
8. Bellary ... ... }		1,358,262			
9. Kurnool	1,212,801	1,093,389	— 119,412	— 9·85	— 25·79
10. Chingleput	412,497	518,974	+ 106,477	+ 25·81	+ 4·60
11. North Arcot	558,255	739,868	+ 181,613	+ 32·53	— 9·80
12. South Arcot	1,036,998	1,171,578	+ 134,580	+ 12·98	+ 3·36
13. Tanjore	937,877	965,279	+ 27,402	+ 2·92	+ 7·94
14. Trichinopoly	845,434	834,260	— 11,174	— 1·32	+ 1·22
15. Madura	784,166	846,136	+ 61,970	+ 7·90	— 4·32
16. Tinnevelly	1,029,247	1,055,880	— 26,633	+ 2·59	+ 0·34
17. Coimbatore	2,071,192	1,972,158	— 99,034	— 4·78	— 5·99
18. Nílgiris	54,885	69,811	+ 14,926	+ 27·20	+ 21·83
19. Salem	1,116,695	1,135,855	+ 19,160	+ 1·72	— 18·68
Total ...	16,787,201	17,262,564	+ 475,363	+ 2·83	— 2·65

NOTE.—The figures for South Canara and Malabar are excluded, as they are not available for the period previous to 1875-76.

Special products.

The following table shows the cultivation under cotton, indigo and sugar-cane :—

——	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	
Cotton	1,487,204	1,463,522	— 23,682	1·6
Indigo	424,534	501,716	+ 77,182	18·2
Sugar-cane	44,312	47,890	+ 3,578	8·1
Total ...	1,956,050	2,013,128	+ 57,078	2·9

Cotton.

The largest decrease in cotton cultivation was in Bellary (41,000 acres), and is said to have been due to the cultivation of cholam according to rotation. In Trichinopoly there was a diminution of over 19,000 acres. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases in Tinnevelly, Cuddapah and Kistna.

Indigo.

The increase in cotton cultivation was large and appeared in all the districts in which the crop was chiefly grown except Cuddapah and Vizagapatam, in which districts there was a falling off of 10,400 and 1,570 acres respectively. The increase was large in Kistna (25,500 acres), Kurnool (12,800 acres), and South Arcot (8,350 acres), and was due to the greater demand and the higher prices offered for the dye. Explanation of the falling off in Cuddapah is not forthcoming, but in Vizagapatam a disagreement between the ryots and the factory officials appears to have been the dominant factor.

Sugar-cane.

The decrease in the cultivation of sugar-cane, which was noticed in the report for 1886-87, has been more than made good in the year under review. The increase occurred chiefly in the Vizagapatam district (3,387 acres) and was due to the demand in the European market for the jaggery of those parts. There was an advance also in South Arcot (1,058 acres) owing to the partial restoration of the irrigation works damaged during the floods in 1884.

Prices.

The following abstract shows the average prices of the principal food grains, horse-gram, and salt as compared with the prices in the preceding years :—

——	Quantity per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.			
	1875-76.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Rice, second sort	16·0	13·7	14·9	15·4
Paddy, second sort	28·6	23·2	25·7	27·0
Cholam	26·6	23·5	27·0	28·3
Cumbu	26·4	23·2	26·4	26·5
Ragi	27·9	25·9	28·6	30·4
Varagu	39·6	30·7	35·4	35·6
Horse-gram	24·1	22·5	26·4	26·7
Salt	15·8	14·6	13·9 * / 14·0 †	13·3 * / 13·3 †

Wages.

The general fall of prices was due to the favorable season in most districts. In Madura and Tinnevelly, however, the season was bad and prices rose : the increased demand from these two districts tended also to raise the prices in Trichinopoly. In Vizagapatam and Godávari the dry grains were slightly dearer than in the previous year. The price of salt was higher than in the two preceding years in all the districts except Kistna and Tanjore. The rise was due to the raising of the excise duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ with effect from the 19th January 1888, and to the effects of the excise system generally. In Tanjore and Kistna the fall in prices was due to increased stocks. In most of the districts the wages of agriculturists remained stationary. In Kistna, Bellary, and Malabar there was a rise owing to the progress of the railway works. There was a rise also in Madura in the latter half of the year, owing to the great demand for labor in connection with the Vaigai bridge work and the repairs of the famous Hindu temple at that place.

The subjoined statement shows in detail the rates that prevailed on the 30th June and 31st December 1887 :—

* East Coast Salt. † West Coast Salt.

Districts.	On 30th June 1887.													
	Able-bodied agricultural laborer.				Syce or horsekeeper.				Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.					
	Towns.			Rural tracts.			Towns.			Rural tracts.				
1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam ...	3	8	0	.....			6	0	0	.....			12	0	0	.....		
Vizagapatam	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
	to			to			to			to			to			to		
	6	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0
Godávari ...	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0
Kistna ...	6	0	0	5	11	0	7	0	0	6	6	0	15	0	0	17	0	0
																to		
																18	9	0
Nellore ...	5	0	0	2	4	0	6	0	0	2	8	0	5	10	0	3	12	0
				to						to			to			to		
				6	0	0				7	8	0	15	0	0	22	8	0
Cuddapah ...	7	8	0	2	8	0	7	8	0	3	0	0	15	0	0	7	8	0
				to						to						to		
				7	8	0				8	0	0				22	8	0
Anantapur	3	8	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0
	to			to			to			to			to			to		
	5	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
Bellary ...	4	0	0	3	8	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	0
				to						to						to		
				6	0	0				5	0	0				22	8	0
Kurnool ...	4	11	0	3	2	0	4	11	0	2	13	0	18	12	0	7	8	0
				to						to						to		
				7	5	6				6	9	0				23	7	0
Madras ...	5	0	0	.....			5	0	0	.....			12	3	0	.....		
							to						to					
							6	0	0				15	0	0			
Chingleput ...	4	8	0	3	15	0	6	0	0	4	12	0	13	8	0	12	5	0
													to			to		
													15	0	0	12	10	0
North Arcot ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0
													to			to		
													17	0	0	14	0	0
South Arcot ...	4	11	0	3	12	0	5	0	0	.....			14	11	0	10	15	0
Tanjore ...	2	14	10	2	14	10	5	0	0	4	0	0	13	2	0	11	4	0
Trichinopoly ...	5	8	0	3	12	0	6	8	0	3	0	0	12	3	0	11	4	0
				to						to						to		
				7	8	0				6	8	0				18	12	0
Madura ...	5	0	0	3	0	0	7	8	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	12	0	0
Tinnevelly	2	8	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0
	to			to			to			to			to			to		
	7	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	18	12	0	12	8	0
Coimbatore ...	7	8	0	5	10	0	7	8	0	5	10	0	18	12	0	18	12	0
Nílgiris ...	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	24	8	0	21	0	0
Salem ...	2	3	5	3	5	9	6	0	0	4	2	8	14	8	6	13	12	10
South Canara	6	4	0	3	11	1	6	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	7	8	0
	to						to			to			to			to		
	7	8	0				7	8	0	6	0	0	22	8	0	15	0	0
Malabar ...	6	9	0	4	11	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	16	14	0	9	6	0
							to			to								
							7	0	0	7	0	0						

Districts.	On 31st December 1887.											
	Able-bodied agricultural laborer.				Syce or horsekeeper.				Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.			
	Towns.		Rural tracts.		Towns.		Rural tracts.		Towns.		Rural tracts.	
	8		9		10		11		12		13	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Ganjam ...	4 11 0		3 12 0		6 9 0		6 9 0		9 6 0		7 8 0	
Vizagapatam ...	3 0 0 to 6 0 0		1 8 0 to 5 0 0		2 0 0 to 7 0 0		1 8 0 to 10 0 0		6 0 0 to 15 0 0		4 8 0 to 20 0 0	
Godávari ...	5 0 0		4 0 0		5 0 0		5 8 0		15 0 0		12 0 0 to 12 8 0	
Kistna ...	8 0 0		5 6 4		7 8 7		5 12 4		15 0 0 to 17 8 0		15 8 9 to 16 10 2	
Nellore ...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0		2 4 0 to 6 0 0		5 0 0 to 7 8 0		2 8 0 to 6 0 0		15 0 0 to 20 0 0		3 12 0 to 22 8 0	
Cuddapah ...	7 8 0		2 8 0 to 7 8 0		7 8 0		3 0 0 to 8 0 0		15 0 0		7 8 0 to 22 8 0	
Anantapur ...	4 0 0		3 0 0 to 5 0 0		8 0 0		3 0 0 to 6 0 0		15 0 0		7 8 0 to 18 0 0	
Bellary ...	5 0 0 to 5 10 0		3 0 0 to 6 0 0		7 0 0		4 0 0 to 6 0 0		15 0 0		13 12 0 to 18 12 0	
Kurnool ...	4 13 6		3 11 5 to 7 12 0		4 13 6		2 14 6 to 7 14 7		20 10 8		7 8 0 to 27 2 0	
Madras ...	5 0 0		.....		5 0 0 to 6 0 0		.....		12 3 0		.....	
Chingleput ...	4 8 0		4 0 0		6 0 0		4 12 0		13 8 0 to 15 0 0		11 4 0 to 11 15 0	
North Arcot ...	4 4 0		5 5 10		5 6 6		5 12 0		13 13 0 to 18 4 0		13 3 4 to 13 12 8	
South Arcot ...	5 1 4		4 6 7		6 3 4		4 15 0		12 11 4		15 6 0	
Tanjore ...	4 1 0		3 9 0		6 8 0		4 12 0		15 0 0		10 1 0 to 12 8 0	
Trichinopoly ...	4 13 0		3 12 0 to 7 8 0		6 8 0		3 0 0 to 6 8 0		12 3 0		11 4 0 to 18 12 0	
Madura ...	3 0 0 to 7 8 0		4 0 0 to 5 10 0		4 0 0 to 7 0 0		4 8 0 to 6 0 0		7 0 0 to 20 0 0		4 0 0 to 18 0 0	
Tinnevelly ...	4 8 0 to 6 0 0		2 8 0 to 6 0 0		5 0 0 to 7 0 0		5 0 0 to 7 0 0		10 0 0 to 18 12 0		7 8 0 to 18 12 0	
Coimbatore ...	3 0 0 to 7 8 0		3 0 0 to 7 8 0		5 0 0 to 7 8 0		4 0 0 to 5 0 0		15 0 0 to 18 12 0		10 0 0 to 20 0 0	
Nilgiris ...	7 0 0		7 0 0		9 0 0		9 0 0		25 0 0		22 0 0	
Salem ...	3 0 0 to 5 0 0		3 3 4		5 0 0 to 6 0 0		4 0 0		13 0 0 to 14 8 0		14 7 3	
South Canara ...	6 4 0 to 7 8 0		5 7 3		6 0 0 to 7 8 0		6 5 4		15 0 0 to 22 8 0		13 7 0 to 14 12 3	
Malabar ...	6 1 6		4 11 0		6 0 0 to 8 0 0		4 0 0 to 6 0 0		15 0 0		11 4 0	

Health of cattle.

The condition of cattle was good, except in the districts of Kistna, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot which suffered considerably from rinderpest and anthrax. The total number of cattle that died from diseases was returned as 174,200. The registration of these statistics is still defective in many districts, and the figures may be taken to be rather under than over-estimated. Taking the average price of cattle at only Rs. 15 per head, the loss to the agricultural population was over 26 lakhs of rupees.

Mines.

There are no mines of importance in the Presidency, and no lands were taken up for prospecting during the year. Nine leases for gold mining were in force at the beginning of the year in the Nílgiri district, of which three were subsequently cancelled. No mining was commenced in any of the blocks leased, and the industry did not show any signs of recovery, though a few companies existed and carried on mining on a limited scale in lands rented from private individuals. Iron was worked to some extent in Salem and also in parts of Vizagapatam, Godávari, Bellary, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, South Canara and Malabar, but the industry was everywhere declining. The produce of the different ores was valued at Rs. 38,370. The total value of all the minerals worked during the year amounted to about nine lakhs of rupees, to which the Kistna district contributed over 2½ lakhs, chiefly in gravel and stone, and Bellary over 1½ lakhs, chiefly in building stone.

Manufactures.

Cotton spinning and weaving by hand, which form the chief manufacturing industry in this Presidency, are steadily declining before the cheap machine-made goods imported from European countries. Owing to the loss of their usual occupation, several of the weaving class in the Vizagapatam district are said to be migrating to other countries in search of employment. In other districts also they are turning their attention to cultivation and other means of livelihood. The number of private looms in the different districts was 284,000, of which 267,700 were for the manufacture of cotton goods, 3,369 for silk cloths and 9,737 for woollen goods. There were thirty-two cotton presses, but two of them were not worked during the year; the outturn of work done at the remaining presses was 737,165 cwt. of cotton pressed, valued at over 177½ lakhs, against 614,226 cwt., valued at 145¼ lakhs in 1886. Six cotton mills were worked during the year—four at Madras, one in Bellary and one in Tinnevelly. Their outturn amounted to 102,600 cwt. of cotton twist, yarn and cloth, valued at nearly 43½ lakhs of rupees. There were three factories for the manufacture of sugar—one at Aska in Ganjam and two in South Arcot at Nellikuppam and Iruvallepet. The last-named factory was not worked during the year. The Behea sugar-cane mill was largely used in the western taluks of Bellary. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s factory at Chittavalasa in Vizagapatam turned out 34,600 cwt. of gunny bags, the material used being the ordinary Indian hemp. The chief of the remaining factories are the paper mills in Kistna and Anantapur, the Ice Factory at Madras, the tile manufactories in South Canara, and the coffee-curing works in Madura, Coimbatore, South Canara and Malabar.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1887-88.)

Village records.

The condition of the village records was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The form of register of agricultural stock was simplified and arrangements made for the annual numbering of cattle on a uniform system throughout the Presidency. The new forms of village accounts were introduced into all the districts except South Canara and Malabar, where the system of land tenure is peculiar and separate forms of accounts are in use.

Agricultural analysis of districts.

The examination of the Kurnool district and the checking of a special return of agricultural stock were completed in May 1887. The district has been divided into 19 agricultural tracts, and the existing statistics tabulated by the agricultural inspectors with such assistance as the existing district establishments could afford; the results have been worked up and the analytical account of the district prepared by Mr. Benson. Arrangements were in progress for taking up the analysis of the Cuddapah district.

Ensilage.

Experiments in ensilage have been going on since 1886, and those made in the year under review confirm the opinion already formed that silage can with a little care be plentifully made, and that most cattle will eat it readily enough; but as yet they have given no data on which to base definite conclusions regarding the cost of carrying out the process, nor has it been possible to do anything towards a proper comparison of the feeding value of silage with that of ordinary hay, or with green fodder raised artificially by the aid of irrigation.

Agricultural experiments.

The Madura farm, to which Government contributes support, was visited by the Assistant Director during his tour with Mr. Caine, and arrangements were then made to carry out an experiment in shade-drying tobacco. On the occasion of this visit, the farm was found in an unsatisfactory state. No further experiments were made regarding the growth of wheat in any part of the Presidency. The barley distributed on the Nílgiris during the early part of 1886 continued to give great satisfaction, and a further supply of English seed has recently been obtained for distribution. The Nílgiri Brewery Company purchased nearly 5,000 bushels of seed grown from the English barley imported in 1886 at an average price of Rs. 1-12-0 per bushel, and this sample was said to be superior to local grain for malting purposes. During August and September, Mr. Caine, professional tobacco-curer, was deputed from the Andamans on a short visit to the Presidency, and after visiting the Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Coimbatore districts reported that the conditions of growth of the plant must be considerably modified if a cigar tobacco of good quality was aimed at, and that the system of drying and curing the leaf generally in vogue was fatal to the production of good tobacco. Experiments were made with the Baltic linseed received from the Secretary of State, but without much success. The experiments made with Puerb tea seed also turned out failures. Several specimens of insects were forwarded to the Superintendent of the India Museum, Calcutta, for identification, but it is evident that, without trained observers to collect the specimens, much good cannot ordinarily be done in this way. An inquiry was made during the year, at the instance of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, regarding the adulteration of indigo, with no further result than to show that the practice was a long standing one, but that it was not known whether or to what extent aniline dyes were used for the purpose. Another inquiry conducted at the instance of the Government of India showed that town refuse and night-soil were not nearly so largely used in this Presidency as they might be: Rs 82 per 1,000 of population was realised from the sale-proceeds of the refuse.

Exhibitions.

Three mofussil exhibitions were held during the year under report, but that at Erode was alluded to last year, it having been held on the 19th to 21st April. The other two shows were held at Bellary and Salem on the 16th and 17th February and 23rd and 24th March, respectively, and were on the whole successful. A large number of cigars were sent to the Glasgow International Exhibition.

The introduction of improved implements and machines.

The plan of organising and sending out into the districts a travelling show of agricultural implements, first attempted on a definite system in 1886, was followed up in the year under report, and a show visited parts of the Coimbatore, Salem, and North Arcot districts, and would have proceeded further if it had not been stopped by the prevalence of cholera in the latter district. The show commenced at Coimbatore at the end of June and ended at Sholingur in September. The results were generally satisfactory and the ryots admitted, as others at other times and other places have admitted, the efficiency and completeness of the work done by the ploughs exhibited, but took, as so many before them have done, 3 objections to them as practicable implements. These were (1) their high cost, (2) the difficulty of repairing them locally, and (3) their heavy draught. The last is hardly a valid objection, and the second has to some extent been met by granting facilities to village blacksmiths for obtaining instruction in the necessary repairs. Out of 250 improved ploughs bought in the southern districts, it was found on enquiry that 205 were in use. On the whole the results were encouraging and a continuance of the system during the current year has been resolved on. Besides assisting and taking part in the travelling show, one firm, Messrs. Massey and Company, placed a number of ploughs at the disposal of the Collector of the Kistna for demonstration purposes. An attempt made during the year to show the value of

the bamboo-seed drill to the ryots of Trichinopoly was not a great success. The Beheea sugar-mill is already largely used in the Bellary and Godávari districts, and is also being purchased freely in the Trichinopoly district. Besides this the local agents for "Shank's patent sugar-mills" report that their mills are being taken freely by ryots from different parts of the country.

Sericulture.

It was arranged during the year to detail a special officer to make systematic arrangements for collecting cocoons and rearing silkworms of the tassar silk moth, and it is hoped that this may be the first step towards the creation of an important industry which will give employment to a large number of people.

Cattle breeding and veterinary inspection.

The cattle formerly at the Saidápet farm were transferred in December to Hosúr, in the Salem district. It is intended to purchase young bulls and, after keeping them at the depôt for a few years, to send them out into selected localities in the Coimbatore and Salem districts to serve as sires. The small sheep-flock which had been maintained at Saidápet and bred there with great care for many years was transferred to the depôt with the cattle. The number of bulls belonging to the department stationed in the districts was increased from 2 at the beginning of the year to 7 at its close. They appear to have done fairly good service. Pony-breeding operations were in charge of the Collector of Coimbatore and Mr. Dumergue, the Sub-Collector of Salem. At the beginning of the year the number of stallions was 8, and 2 more were purchased in September; the number of mares covered during the season was 305 with a successful percentage of 28. The castrating operations commenced in the previous year were continued with great success in Salem, where 288 village ponies were castrated with only 3 casualties, and to a smaller extent in Coimbatore. Two salustries and 2 pupils were engaged in this work in Salem, and in Coimbatore 1 salustri and 2 pupils. Operations have since been extended to the Nílgiris.

Cattle disease.

In February 1888 Mr. Hazelton, V.S., A.V.D., was appointed Inspector of Cattle Diseases, Mr. Mills, the former Inspector, having resigned. The enormous number of 121,741 animals died from rinderpest alone as compared with 33,789 in the previous year; anthrax accounted for 36,248 against 18,558, and foot and mouth disease for 2,977 against 6,546. During the year the ravages of cattle disease exceeded, as far as the recorded statistics show, any previous experience. On the whole the loss to the agricultural community from disease amounted to 174,235 head of cattle, 16,958 sheep and goats, and 39 horses and ponies, representing a value, at very low rates of estimation, of nearly 26 lakhs of rupees. Rinderpest was prevalent throughout the year, the mortality increasing from 4,781 cattle in April to 17,071 in December and only falling to 12,274 in March. It was prevalent in all districts, but especially virulent in South Arcot and Chingleput, in Kurnool and the Ceded Districts and in the Kistna, the deaths in the first 2 districts nearly reaching 50,000, and in the second group nearly the same figure. Anthrax was particularly fatal in the Chingleput, North Arcot, Kurnool, and Kistna districts. The inaccuracy of the usual return of cattle and sheep kept renders any general comparison of the number of deaths with the number shown therein useless, but in the Kurnool district, where a special and tolerably accurate census of the live stock of the ryots has been taken, the deaths reported to have occurred from disease amounted to 3·6 per cent. and those from all other causes to nearly 5 per cent. of the total number kept. This would show that, whilst the total loss caused by disease amounted to a sufficiently startling figure, the loss was not, comparatively speaking, great.

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1887-88.)

Ootacamund gardens.

A new hedge of *Cupressus macrocarpa* was planted at the entrance of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, and the old green-house was removed. The increasing demand for plants rendered a still greater enlargement of the old nurseries necessary, and some increase was made to them during the year. Most of the blue gums in the Government House Gardens were cut down, and in their place other trees, chiefly conifers, were planted. The frost again proved very

destructive to the *Melanoxylons* which were planted on the Crewe and Ottley Hall Estates. The *Cupressus torulosa*, on the other hand, were uninjured, and have during the present spring grown considerably. The ground opposite Ottley Hall was sown with Australian oats; these came up and grew well, but unfortunately the entire crop was destroyed by the frost in the early part of January.

Sim's Park, Coonoor. The condition of Sim's Park remained good.

Barliyár. The crop of *Mangosteens and Litchis* in the Barliyár Experimental Garden was a very poor one compared with that of the year before. The *Hevea Braziliensis* flowered for the first time. The *Durian* grew vigorously and seemed to be quite at home.

Kalhatti. The garden at Kalhatti was sold on the 17th October 1887.

Gúdalúr. A lease of some land near Gúdalúr was obtained from the Tirumalpad of Nilambúr during the year, but nothing could be done before the year closed.

Courtallum and Rámandroog. Courtallum and Rámandroog were visited, the former in August and the latter in November; but it was found that for various reasons it would not be desirable to establish gardens in either of these places.

Herbarium. The botanical collections were in good order, and were considerably increased during the year. The re-arrangement of the plants in the Madras Herbarium was gone on with, but not finished. The delay is due to the specimens of the later natural orders being very imperfectly or wrongly named. A collection of about 800 species from the Madras Presidency was sent to the Botanical Gardens at Oxford, and a much smaller collection of plants from the Nílgiris to the British Museum. Several valuable contributions to the herbarium were made by various gentlemen in different parts of India.

Library. A sum of Rs. 729 was spent during the year on botanical works; Dr. King presented a copy to the library of his important monograph on the genus *Ficus*. Eight decades of Von Mueller's Iconographia of Australian species of Acacia were presented by the Government of Victoria.

Financial. The receipts for the year aggregated Rs. 3,412 against a budget-estimate of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 183 more than what was realised last year. The receipts were chiefly from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund and Coonoor. The expenditure was Rs. 23,229 against Rs. 24,686 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous About 500 ipecacuanha plants were planted out in 1886-87 at Nilambúr, and nearly all were doing well during the year under review. Some 5 or 6,000 jalap plants have been put down in the Dodabetta Garden, but no crop is expected until 1890. The Cochin-China tuberous-rooted vine fruited freely during the year. Some medicinal rhubarb was planted in the Coimbatore Jail Garden, and more is to be tried at Gúdalúr.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1887-88.)

Season and rainfall. The climatic conditions on the hills were characterized chiefly by the larger amount of rain which fell in the early part of the year, the lightness of the south-west monsoon, the lateness of the north-east, and the severity of the frosts during the months of January and February 1888. (*a*) *Dodabetta.*—57·94 inches of rain were registered during the year. The frosts at the beginning of 1888 proved very destructive to the trees on many of the plots. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—At Naduvatam the amount of rain registered was 99·80 inches, or more than 13 inches less than what was gauged last year. The young plants suffered on account of the drought which continued till nearly the end of April. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—On this estate 105·66 inches of rain fell. The season on the whole was favorable for the growth of the cinchonas. (2) *Wood.*—The rain registered on the Wood estate was 69·31 inches.

Financial. The amount realised during the year was Rs. 3,941 against Rs. 69,662 in 1886-87, the falling off being due to the fact that the only bark sold was 1,800 lb. to the Medical department of Bombay and 1,400 lb. to the Madras Medical depart-

ment, the auction sales having been discontinued. The budget estimate of expenditure for the year was Rs. 77,700 and the revised estimate Rs. 75,000. The actual expenditure for the year was Rs. 72,161, or Rs. 10,336 less than that incurred during the previous year. Of this Rs. 3,790 were spent on unusual charges and Rs. 8,587 on the Quinologist's department, so that the actual sum representing the upkeep of the several estates and harvesting of crop was Rs. 59,784: from these again must be deducted the sum of Rs. 2,165 borne on account of the Botanical department, so that the real cost of working the estates during the year was only Rs. 57,619.

Permanent plantations.

(*a*) *Dodabetta.*—As mentioned above several portions of this estate suffered severely from the frost, but nevertheless the trees, taken on the whole, looked well. On several of the plots, however, the bark on the trees does not lift readily and must be either coppiced or uprooted. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—All the young plantations grew well; the drought in spring killed off a few, but not so many as had been anticipated. The furious east winds, which occurred in the early part of February, did a considerable amount of damage to the older *succirubras* all over the estate, and especially to those on the first planted plot, which lies to the west of the upper bungalow: the trees on this plot, it is feared, are doomed. The *Cinchona Santa Fé* which were put out the year before last did fairly well. The *Cinchona Carthagena* was also doing fairly well, but from the analysis of the bark of this tree which has been made by the Government Quinologist, it would appear that it yields a bark of little value, and a few specimens only will be therefore retained. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker.*—All the trees on this plantation improved greatly during the year, and it will shortly become again a valuable property. This improvement is due to the ground having been very deeply tilled and highly manured. (2) *Wood.*—The greater part of this wretched plantation has been abandoned, but the young trees on the small portion retained were in a flourishing condition. The trees on the abandoned portion were uprooted during the winter, and yielded only 54,507 lb., or about 15,000 less than the estimate formed by the Government Botanist.

Upkeep.

All the buildings, roads, drains, bridges, &c., on the several estates were in good order, but the road leading from Naduvatam to Hooker was in bad repair.

Manure.

All the estates are now fairly well provided with manure. The enlargement of the silos having yielded more fodder, more cattle have been stalled, and the yield of manure has been correspondingly increased. It cannot be brought forward too prominently that on old estates like those belonging to Government, where much of the richer soil has been used up or washed away, deep tilling and a liberal application of manure are indispensable.

Hay stacks.

Some 6 tons of hay, similar to that which was stored during the previous year were made at Dodabetta, and about a ton of root-grass was harvested during the spring at Naduvatam. There was a considerable demand for hay during the season, and it was readily bought at 50 rupees a ton.

Silos.

All the silos were enlarged, and 95 tons of good fodder were turned out and used for feeding the cattle during the dry months of February, March, April, and May.

Nurseries.

Hardly any seed was sold and very few plants, as planters now, for the most part, have old trees upon their estates from which they can collect their own seed. The nurseries on the estates consequently were considerably reduced in area.

Crop.

The total crop for the year was 92,746 lb., which added to the stock before on hand made in all 250,968 lb.; of this, 7,000 lb. were used by the Medical departments of Madras and Bombay or for the manufacture of febrifuge, so that the stock of bark on hand at the close of the year was 243,968 lb.

New works.

The turbine and disintegrator, which arrived on the 2nd March 1887, were put up at Naduvatam in a building 30 feet by 18 feet by 12 feet, and connected with a tank which was made on a hill 140 feet above the turbine. Everything was completed by the 12th June 1887, when the grinding of the bark commenced. All the machinery worked thoroughly well for a month, during which time 61,650 lb. of bark were powdered. On the 14th July a land-slip occurred on the hill just above the tank and broke down one of the walls, which put a stop to further grinding; the tank was subsequently repaired, and everything was in perfect order

at the close of the year. A new shed built of stone and brick, with an iron roof 70 feet by 28 feet, was erected for the purpose of manufacturing in it quinine and febrifuge.

Quinologist's department.

Mr. Hooper, who has for some time been constantly employed in endeavouring to devise some method by which quinine might be manufactured economically, visited the Bengal Cinchona Plantations during the year, and obtained much valuable information from the specialists whom he met there. The reports received from officers in Burma regarding the efficacy of the liquid febrifuge sent out for the use of the troops were so conflicting as to be of little use in determining the real value of the drug.

FORESTS. (1887-88.)

(*a*) General.

Works of the year.

The chief work of the year was the settlement of reserves and selection of blocks in the Northern Circle. The inspection work done was on the whole satisfactory. Over 700 square miles were added in the two circles together to area of forests already reserved.

Financial results.

The revenue of the year in both circles amounted to Rs. 13,74,920 against Rs. 12,46,783 in 1886-87 and Rs. 11,98,600 in 1885-86. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,18,212 against Rs. 11,55,687. The net surplus amounted to Rs. 2,56,708 against one of Rs. 91,096 in the previous year.

(*b*) Northern Circle.

Area.

The area of reserved forests in the Northern Circle was increased by 150½ square miles by transfer from reserved lands. The chief additions were in Nellore and Cuddapah. The following statement gives the details :—

Class of forests.	Area on 1st April 1886.	Area on 1st April 1887.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1888.
	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
Reserved forests	102	474½	150½	...	625
Do. do. under previous rules.	802	786	...	17½	768½
Reserved lands	3,558	6,333½	227	200	6,360½
Leased forests	198	198½	...	...	198½

Settlement.

The following table shows approximately the progress of settlement in square miles :—

	ACRES.
(*a*) Area finally settled up to 31st March 1888	625
(*b*) Areas notified under section 4 up to 31st March 1887 but not settled	6,074
(*c*) Areas notified in 1887-88	228
Total (*b*) and (*c*) ...	6,302
Deduct areas settled in 1887-88 ...	150½
Balance to be settled ...	6,151½

Demarcation.

Demarcation work progressed well in Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and the Nílgiris.

Surveys and working plans.

There were no survey operations in the circle. The preliminary survey and working plans made out in 1886-87 for the reserves in the Nílgiris were worked upon with slight variations and were found very useful.

Forest offences.

The results of the whole circle in regard to forest offences, compared with the previous year, are summarized below. It will be seen that the percentage of convictions was a little less than in 1886-87. Most cases occurred in Kistna, Cuddapah, and Nellore.

Year.	Number of cases								Percentage of convictions.
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Compounded.	Disposed of by the magistracy in the year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending at the close of the year.	
1886-87	66	994	1,060	111	846	546	300	103	64·5
1887-88	103	1,455	1,558	206	1,227	888	339	125	61·6
Difference ...	+ 37	+ 461	+ 498	+ 115	+ 381	+ 342	+ 39	+ 22	— 2·9

Forest fires and fire protection.

The subjoined table shows the area of forest tracts protected from fire during the dry season of 1887-88. Extreme drought from November to March rendered fire protection difficult in Ganjam. The protected areas in Kistna and almost the whole area in the plains of Nellore remained untouched. The results of protection in Cuddapah and Anantapur were successful. The extensive fires on the grass lands of the Kundahs in the Nílgiris, which were unprotected, were reported to have for the most part been deliberately made by the Todas.

—	Area on 1st April 1887.		During dry season of 1887-88.			Total cost up to 31st March 1888.
	Actually protected.	Total cost.	Area attempted to be protected.	Actually protected.	Amount expended.	
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Specially protected	301,282	34,073	391,327	346,305	12,060	46,133
Ordinary staff	351,528	9,176	453,068	433,585	2,389	11,565
Total ...	652,810	43,249	844,395	779,890	14,449	57,698

Grazing.

In Ganjam grazing was stopped in reserved lands, and the question of allowing it on payment of fees was under consideration. In Godávari the right of grazing was sold for Rs. 900: the dues were collected only in the Cocanada coast forests. The right of grazing when sold by auction in Kistna fetched Rs. 38,710, while in Cuddapah it was allowed free on all reserved lands. In Kurnool a new system was introduced of issuing permits direct to the cattle-owners; this brought in Rs. 4,888, or four times as much as the amount formerly realised.

Natural reproduction.

In Kistna the show of reproduction by seed in the Kondapalle block was good. In Cuddapah and Kurnool coppice growth was fair. Improvements were visible in the Sandúr leased forests. In parts of the Ootacamund range natural reproduction of gums by coppice was very successful, and the ghât reserve in the Coonoor range gave particularly favorable results.

Artificial reproduction.

In Ganjam, the Mojjagodo teak plantation proved a doubtful experiment. In Godávari one of the two casuarina plantations was reserved, and the other was under settlement. Two plantations of 27 acres were sold in Kistna where the Weld experimental garden proved a failure. The casuarina plantations in Nellore, which were attacked by insects, caused grave anxiety. The nurseries were all small and unimportant except in Nellore and Nílgiris. The following table shows the results of the year in regard to plantations, cultural operations and topes :—

—	On 1st April 1887.		Added during 1887-88.		On 31st March 1888.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Plantations	6,423½	4,17,495	668½	14,729	7,092	4,3 ·,224
Cultural operations	878½	5,007	99	1,394	977½	6,401
356 topes	12,654	1,07,433	1,031	3,511	13,685	1,10,944

Communications and buildings.

The expenditure incurred in the making of roads and bridges and in constructing buildings was Rs. 22,366 against Rs. 25,729 in 1886-87.

Yield and working.

The produce cut and collected by Government agency was as follows: timber 3,793⅝ tons against 1,050½ in 1886-87; fuel 16,345¼ tons against 24,042; bamboos 1,497½ tons against 450. Teak, blackwood, eucalyptus, and acacia trees were cut on the Nílgiris, sâl in Ganjam, casuarina in Kistna and Nellore, and bamboos in Ganjam and Cuddapah. The production of minor produce and sandalwood was

50¼ tons and 18½ tons against 160¼ tons and 22¼ tons, respectively, in the previous year. The receipts in sale depôts were 7,770⅝ tons and the issues 8,941 tons. The sales amounted to Rs. 1,16,073 against Rs. 1,36,867 in the preceding year. The value of stock at the close of the year under report was Rs. 24,351 against a value of Rs. 25,091 at the close of the previous year. The yield was very unsatisfactory in Ganjam. The value of the timber and other produce cut, collected, and removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers direct from the forest was Rs. 4,43,904 against Rs. 4,09,078 in 1886-87. The increase was mostly in the sale of timber. Free grants were largely issued in Vizagapatam, and free grazing extensively granted in Kistna district.

Financial results.

The revenue and expenditure of the year, compared with last year, was as follows :—

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy.	Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	5,52,248	2,20,443	2,14,523	4,34,966	+ 1,17,282
1887-88	5,64,723	2,18,009	2,35,785	4,53,794	+ 1,10,929

The surplus was less than that of 1886-87 by Rs. 6,353 though the total revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 12,475. The net revenue was 19·6 per cent. of the gross revenue; but the true value of the year's transactions will appear by adding to this Rs. 16,960 on account of the value of timber and stock, &c., and Rs. 43,413, the value of outstanding advances, &c.; the total surplus will then appear as Rs. 1,71,302.

(c) Southern Circle.

Areas and boundaries, reserved forests, &c.

The changes in the areas of forest lands during 1887-88 are shown in the annexed table and compared with the figures for the two previous years :—

Description or class of forest.	Area in square miles on		Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1888.	
	1st April 1886.	1st April 1887.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
Reserved forests	1,526	1,838	360,914	176	1,537,363	2,402
Reserved lands	3,503	3,655	1,336,455	377,945	3,297,653	5,153
Forest regarded as reserves prior to Act V of 1882	307	280	48	23,002	156,423	244
Other forests	1,125	1,099	106,338	9,850	799,887	1,250
Total ...	6,461	6,872	1,803,755	410,973	5,791,326	9,049

The large additions to reserved lands, by rectification of areas, was due to a more careful estimate of the large blocks notified in North Coimbatore, and the deductions under the same head were caused by the exclusion of areas during settlement. The net addition to "reserves" was 2,062 square miles against 464 square miles in 1886-87. The settlement of reserved forests showed marked improvement. Coimbatore and Tinnevelly are the districts most advanced in the way of settlement: in both these districts over 36 per cent. of the land at the disposal of Government has already been taken up.

Boundaries.

North Arcot took the lead, in the year under report, in the number of miles demarcated closely followed by Salem, after which came North Coimbatore and Madura; but the progress of the work was not, generally speaking, satisfactory. The lengths taken in hand were 1,701 running miles at a cost of Rs. 11,613 (average Rs. 6-13-2 per mile) as against 1,134 miles at an expense of Rs. 8,735 (average Rs. 7-11-2 per mile) in 1886-87.

Surveys and working plans.

With the exception of three reserves in Madura, no boundary traverses were completed. During the year 117 square miles were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 5,864 (average Rs. 50-1-11 per mile) against 32 miles costing Rs. 2,727 (average

Rs. 85-3-6 per mile) in 1886-87. A complete forest atlas for the circle showing reserved forests, already settled and proposed, and reserved lands was prepared. The preparation of working plans was delayed chiefly for want of surveys.

Forest offences.

The figures for forest offences, as compared with the preceding year, are summarised below. The largest numbers of cases were reported in Salem and Trichinopoly, chiefly on account of the increased number of reserve watchers employed. It will be seen that there was a satisfactory rise in the percentage of convictions.

Year.	Number of cases.								Percentage of convictions.
	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Compounded.	Disposed of by the magistracy in the year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending at the close of the year.	
1886-87	94	1,339	1,433	460	817	574	243	156	70·2
1887-88	156	1,644	1,800	581	1,046	791	255	173	75·6
Difference ...	+ 62	+ 305	+ 367	+ 121	+ 229	+ 217	+ 12	+ 17	+ 5·4

Forest fires and fire protection.

All areas were more or less protected from fire. The largest percentages of fires occurred in North Malabar and Tinnevelly. Salem, South Coimbatore, and South Malabar escaped fire. The general protection in untraced areas improved from 57 per cent. of successes during 1886-87 to 69 per cent. in the year under report.

Grazing.

All the districts that have started grazing on fees have gradually improved their collections; the fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 46,038 against Rs. 35,665 in 1886-87, the greater portion of which was realised in North Coimbatore: South Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot have made a fair start, and Madura, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore are following suit. The number of cattle and sheep grazed gives an average of Annas 2-4 per head, varying from 1 anna in South Arcot to 4 annas in South Coimbatore, according to the proportion of sheep included and the period of the year for which the fees were collected. The complaints against grazing restrictions were very few.

Natural reproduction, &c.

Improvement was secured in the growth of both young and old trees, notably in forests protected from fires and restricted as to grazing. The general appearance of the reserves showed improvement, and the growth of coppice shoots and seedlings was encouraging.

Artificial reproduction.

The area of regular plantations up to the previous year was 12,234 acres, that deducted during 1886-87 was 448 acres, while the area added during the year under report was 132; the net result was thus an area of 11,918 acres at a total cost of Rs. 6,09,828. The area under "Cultural operations" at the end of 1886-87 was 2,972 acres besides 100 miles of channel banks costing Rs. 32,661. The area added during the year was 389 acres, and the total cost of the operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 34,639. The Velamkombai plantations in Madura and South Malabar were doing well. In South Arcot, 46 acres were newly planted with casuarina, and in Chingleput a large number of casuarina seedlings were transplanted. The number of topes was 1,281 extending over an area of 18,883 acres: the cost of maintenance during the year under report was Rs. 3,381 and that up to the end of the year Rs. 2,94,967.

Miscellaneous

The sum of Rs. 560 was spent for forming compartments and eradicating prickly-pear from reserves.

Communications and buildings.

The amount expended during 1887-88 on communications and buildings was Rs. 32,488, or Rs. 6,499 in excess of that incurred during 1886-87: the establishment was mainly employed on selection, demarcation, and settlement of reserves.

Departmental operations.

The number of trees felled by Government agency (4,417 against 8,157 in 1886-87) and trees converted amounted to only about one-half of those felled and converted during 1886-87, a decrease that was due to the necessity that existed of diminishing the felling in North Malabar (Wynaad), where there were fewer fresh

demands for timber and where the stock on hand was already large. The sales of timber were better than in the previous year by Rs. 47,470, the average price per ton being Rs. 26 against Rs. 17 in 1886-87. The rates for collecting timber, firewood, and minor produce were higher, and for bamboos lower, than in the preceding year, divergences which were due to different proportions being carried to the depôts during the two years. The sandalwood sales and rates were lower than in the previous year, as there was a general falling off in the prices offered. Thirty tons of timber and 3,466 of firewood were supplied direct to Public Works and Railways. The value of stock balance in depôts was Rs. 53,780 as against Rs. 64,927 at the commencement of the year: the reduction of stock balance was satisfactory.

Removal of produce.

The tonnage of produce removed by purchasers amounted to 230,194 against 243,000 in the previous year. The revenue realised was Rs. 6,04,562 against Rs. 5,46,555 in 1886-87. About 6,000 tons more of timber were removed than in the preceding year, but the rates were less owing to a larger supply of the cheaper class. There were 2,051 tons removed on permit against 175 tons in 1886-87: the increase occurred under all heads.

Financial results.

The revenue and expenditure of the circle during 1887-88 is compared below with that of the previous year:—

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Net result.
		Conservancy.	Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	6,94,535	3,80,192	3,40,529	7,20,721	- 26,186
1887-88	8,10,197	3,35,437	3,28,981	6,64,418	+ 1,45,779

The revenue has risen considerably since 1883-84 and the surplus was higher than in any of the last five years. Towards the cash surplus, Salem contributed 38 per cent., North Coimbatore 29 per cent., North Arcot 27 per cent., South Arcot 23 per cent., Madura 10 per cent., and Trichinopoly 5 per cent., Tinnevelly and South Coimbatore 4 each and Tanjore 1 per cent. The largest deficit was in South Malabar, viz., 34 per cent. The proportion of surplus to gross revenue was about 18 per cent.

TRADE. (1887-88.)

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the year 1887-88, exclusive of treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 23 crores and 96⅔ lakhs, and these figures are the highest recorded with the exception of 1877-78, one of the famine years. The figures for the last 15 years are given below. Compared with 1886-87, the trade of the past official year shows an increase of nearly 89 lakhs under exports and an increase of more than 5 lakhs under imports:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	1,121,25,730	774,31,522	1,895,57,252
1874-75	1,069,78,450	790,42,999	1,860,21,449
1875-76	1,066,65,088	766,34,543	1,832,99,631
1876-77	1,114,11,247	1,243,12,100	2,357,23,347
1877-78	1,012,79,905	1,582,25,102	2,595,05,007
1878-79	960,69,257	839,95,257	1,800,64,514
1879-80	1,101,85,939	693,76,528	1,795,62,467
1880-81	1,070,66,223	750,92,550	1,821,58,783
1881-82	1,101,94,743	733,24,262	1,835,19,005
1882-83	1,186,93,014	821,38,862	2,008,31,876
1883-84	1,326,11,353	875,15,274	2,201,26,627
1884-85	1,303,37,106	914,16,146	2,217,52,532
1885-86	1,250,78,935	884,44,996	2,135,23,931
1886-87	1,328,82,602	973,49,048	2,302,31,650
1887-88	1,417,80,929	978,85,102	2,396,66,031

The particulars of the total trade for the last 3 years are given in the subjoined statement, which shows the trade (1) with foreign countries, (2) with British ports in other Presidencies, (3) with Indian ports not British, and (4) with British ports within the Presidency, separately. Of the increase of 94⅓ lakhs in the total trade, 61 lakhs fall under the first head, 14 lakhs under the second, 2⅓ lakhs under the third, and 17 lakhs under the fourth:—

	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Trade with foreign countries. Exports ...	826,44,123	58·6	913,13,579	62·76	973,22,671	62·83
Trade with foreign countries. Imports ..	425,03,129		531,81,396		532,70,557	
Total ...	1,251,47,252	...	1,444,94,975	...	1,505,93,228	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Exports ...	256,67,072	26·6	260,05,511	24·57	278,99,570	24·19
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies. Imports ...	310,83,503		305,67,818		300,76,331	
Total ...	567,50,575	...	565,73,329	...	579,75,901	...
Trade with Indian ports not British. Exports ...	25,33,709	1·5	26,42,057	1·48	28,94,250	1·52
Trade with Indian ports not British. Imports ...	7,95,954		7,62,112		7,46,915	
Total ...	33,29,663	...	34,04,169	...	36,41,165	...
Total ... Exports ...	1,108,44,904	86·7	1,199,61,147	88·81	1,281,16,491	88·54
Total ... Imports ...	743,82,586		845,11,326		840,93,803	
Total, External trade ...	1,852,27,490	...	2,044,72,473	...	2,122,10,294	...
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, trade within the Presidency. Exports ...	142,34,031	13·3	129,21,455	11·19	136,64,438	11·46
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, trade within the Presidency. Imports ...	140,62,410		128,37,722		137,91,299	
Total ...	282,96,441	...	257,59,177	...	274,55,737	...
Grand Total ... Exports ...	1,250,78,935	...	1,328,82,602	...	1,417,80,929	...
Grand Total ... Imports ...	884,44,996		973,49,048		978,85,102	
Total ...	2,135,23,931	100	2,302,31,650	100	2,396,66,031	100

The following statement shows the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the past 3 years:— Foreign trade.

Countries.	Exports.						Imports.					
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
United Kingdom ...	457,94,958	55·41	487,10,046	53·34	580,20,128	59·62	359,39,230	84·56	450,04,724	84·62	447,40,254	83·99
France	105,64,861	12·78	129,32,297	14·16	113,48,315	11·65	10,23,544	2·41	12,47,557	2·35	1,265,135	2·37
Ceylon	90,85,713	11·00	105,85,940	11·59	100,90,169	10·37	23,08,425	5·43	28,86,660	5·43	3,265,316	6·13
Straits Settlements ...	29,35,552	3·55	32,00,903	3·51	41,74,194	4·29	15,97,726	3·76	18,00,289	3·39	22,24,507	4·17
Egypt	34,05,404	4·12	43,66,039	4·78	34,91,967	3·59	2,138	0·01	2,550	...	847	...
United States ...	24,05,921	2·91	25,38,377	2·78	32,21,256	3·31	2,73,678	0·64	7,90,394	1·49	1,76,118	·34
Austria	14,43,925	1·75	18,33,767	2·01	17,77,076	1·82	59,510	0·14	87,125	·16	1,02,383	·19
Italy	23,63,426	2·86	28,99,722	3·18	15,53,554	1·60	2,36,557	0·56	1,69,311	·32	1,05,571	·20
Other countries ...	46,44,363	5·62	42,46,488	4·65	36,51,012	3·75	10,62,321	2·49	11,92,786	2·24	13,90,426	2·61
Total, Foreign trade.	826,44,123	100	913,13,579	100	973,22,671	100	425,03,129	100	531,81,396	100	532,70,557	100

It will be observed that there was a large increase of 93 lakhs under exports to the United Kingdom over those of 1886-87, which was counterbalanced to some extent by small decreases in the trade with some other countries. The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were hides and skins 167¾ lakhs, raw cotton 138½ lakhs, coffee 99¾ lakhs, indigo 52⅔ lakhs, sugar 34¾ lakhs, Peruvian bark (cinchona) 13 lakhs, oils 12 lakhs, spices 11 lakhs, seeds 10¾ lakhs, coir yarn *Exports.*

and rope 10¼ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 4 lakhs, tea 3¾ lakhs, myrabolams 2½ lakhs, making up 560 lakhs out of the total exports to that country of 580 lakhs. Compared with 1886-87 there were increases of 49¾ lakhs under raw cotton, 17¾ lakhs under hides and skins, 12½ lakhs under indigo, 9½ lakhs under coffee, and 6¾ lakhs under sugar. The principal exports to France were seeds 41¼ lakhs, coffee 34¼ lakhs, spices 15 lakhs, raw cotton 11 lakhs, indigo 4¼ lakhs, and hides and skins 2½ lakhs, amounting to 108 lakhs out of a total of 113 lakhs. There were decreases under coffee, seeds, raw cotton, and hides and skins, and a small increase under indigo, the net result being a decrease of over 15 lakhs. The exports to other countries were chiefly rice and paddy 52¼ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 19 lakhs, spices 4½ lakhs, salted fish 4 lakhs, other provisions 2 lakhs, animals 3½ lakhs, oil-cake 3 lakhs, and sugar 2½ lakhs to Ceylon; indigo 29¼ lakhs, castor-seeds 2½ lakhs, and sugar 1¾ lakhs to Egypt; cotton piece-goods 20 lakhs, hides and skins 7 lakhs, provisions 4¾ lakhs, animals 4 lakhs, and tobacco 1½ lakhs to Straits Settlements; raw cotton 10¼ lakhs, seeds 2¼ lakhs, and spices 2 lakhs to Italy; hides and skins 18¾ lakhs, indigo 5 lakhs, sugar 3¼ lakhs, and oils 3 lakhs to United States; hides and skins 8 lakhs, raw cotton 4½ lakhs, coffee and indigo each 2 lakhs to Austria.

Imports. The only noticeable variation in the imports was a large falling off in those from the United States. The principal articles imported from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods 174¼ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 96 lakhs, metals 35¼ lakhs, railway materials 31 lakhs, liquors 15¾ lakhs, machinery 15 lakhs, hardware 13 lakhs, apparel 10 lakhs, woollen piece-goods 5 lakhs, provisions 6½ lakhs, coal 4¾ lakhs, paper and pasteboard 4¾ lakhs, stationery 3¼ lakhs, matches 2¾ lakhs, books 2½ lakhs, and chemicals 2 lakhs, amounting to 421¾ lakhs out of the total imports of 447 lakhs from that country. There was a large decrease of 42 lakhs under cotton piece-goods, which was partly counterbalanced by the increases of 13½ lakhs under railway materials, 7¼ lakhs under machinery, 7 lakhs under metals, 4½ lakhs under hardware, and 3¾ lakhs under cotton twist and yarn, the net decrease being 2½ lakhs. The principal imports from other countries were areca-nuts 16¼ lakhs, gunny-bags 2½ lakhs, provisions 2¼ lakhs, and timber and wood 2 lakhs from Ceylon; areca-nuts 7 lakhs, cotton piece-goods, white, 4¾ lakhs, camphor 2½ lakhs, and gums 2¼ lakhs from the Straits Settlements; and apparel 10 lakhs from France.

Coasting trade. The following statement shows the trade with other British provinces and Indian ports not British for the past 3 years :—

Countries.	Exports.				Imports.			
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
			Value.	Per-centage.			Value.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay ...	130,60,267	120,04,844	128,04,461	41·58	127,23,930	126,83,176	132,67,133	43·04
Bengal ...	80,68,362	83,63,501	90,06,264	29·25	137,33,018	149,21,959	147,07,211	47·72
British Burma.	43,44,197	53,55,630	59,53,762	19·33	41,75,505	26,66,776	20,16,653	6·54
Travancore ...	4,52,422	4,85,346	8,74,582	2·84	2,80,252	4,50,063	4,55,905	1·48
Goa	7,17,472	8,38,746	8,71,556	2·83	31,990	36,299	68,539	·22
Cutch	8,16,864	5,01,393	3,91,357	1·27	42,433	9,103	1,128	...
Other Indian ports ...	7,41,197	10,98,108	8,91,838	2·90	8,92,329	5,62,554	3,06,677	1·00
Total ...	282,00,781	286,47,568	307,93,820	100	318,79,457	313,29,930	308,23,246	100

It will be seen that the exports and imports each amounted in round figures to 308 lakhs. Compared with 1886-87, the exports showed an increase of 21½ lakhs and the imports a decrease of 5 lakhs. The chief articles of export were cocoanuts

29 lakhs, spices 25½ lakhs, coffee 12¼ lakhs, cocoanut-oil 10 lakhs, timber and wood 8¾ lakhs, rice 6¼ lakhs, raw cotton 5¾ lakhs, coir yarn and rope 5½ lakhs, gums 3 lakhs to Bombay; seeds 32¾ lakhs, spices 15¾ lakhs, cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts 7¾ lakhs, sugar 5¼ lakhs, hides and skins 4½ lakhs, and turmeric 3¾ lakhs to Bengal; seeds 12 lakhs, tobacco 10½ lakhs, ghee 8 lakhs, sugar 7 lakhs, oils 5½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 5¼ lakhs to British Burma; rice 7 lakhs to Goa; oils 4½ lakhs to Travancore. The chief articles of import were paddy and rice 58¾ lakhs, other grains 8½ lakhs, raw silk 15 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 14½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods 10¼ lakhs, hides and skins 9¾ lakhs, gunny-bags 8 lakhs, and metals 3½ lakhs from Bengal; cotton piece-goods 31½ lakhs, cotton twist and yarn 27¼ lakhs, metals 12 lakhs, salt 6 lakhs, grain and pulse 5¾ lakhs, woollen piece-goods 4 lakhs, seeds 3 lakhs, kerosine-oil 3 lakhs, and paper 3 lakhs from Bombay; timber and wood 11¼ lakhs and rice 5 lakhs from British Burma.

External Trade—Exports.

The subjoined statement shows the extent of the trade in the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture during the past official year compared with that in the preceding year:—

Articles.	1886-87.		1887-88.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Hides and skins ... ... Cwts.	214,518	193,94,766	245,096	212,95,223	16·3	16·83
Cotton, raw ... ... „	601,218	146,70,202	694,254	180,39,801	12·3	14·26
Coffee ... ... „	370,763	151,61,913	273,049	153,09,385	12·8	12·10
Seeds ... ... „	2,013,377	93,90,824	2,271,238	106,20,533	7·9	8·40
Indigo ... ... „	38,876	87,53,765	43,783	99,56,664	7·4	7·87
Spices ... ... Lb.	42,924,005	88,12,000	36,763,744	81,37,734	7·4	6·43
Grain and pulse—						
Rice ... ... Cwts.	1,880,336	70,72,816	1,796,080	65,94,483		
Paddy ... ... „	260,260	4,94,243	284,523	5,41,767	6·6	5·97
Other grains and pulse ... „	62,232	1,94,913	141,383	4,15,065		
Sugar ... ... „	1,136,745	66,73,683	1,129,487	57,17,759	5·6	4·52
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	13,601,354	45,84,788	14,606,281	46,91,219	3·8	3·71
No.	784,361		851,321			
Oils ... ... Gals.	3,667,454	39,05,441	4,243,999	44,52,304	3·3	3·52
Cocoanut kernel ... ... Cwts.	169,952	16,02,890	208,644	20,76,578	2·4	3·11
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	54,842,795	13,05,718	74,321,099	18,54,002		
Coir yarn and rope ... ... Cwts.	354,478	26,94,222	326,356	24,30,776	2·3	1·92
Tobacco ... ... Lb.	7,876,115	13,71,287	8,896,475	16,64,258	1·2	1·32
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	18,16,531	...	16,36,493	1·5	1·29
Animals, living ... ... No.	82,547	6,63,177	81,493	7,68,856	0·6	·61
Tea ... ... Lb.	401,198	3,80,519	442,537	4,18,870	0·3	·33
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	98,69,878	...	98,83,358	8·3	7·81
Total merchandise ...	...	1,188,13,576	...	1,265,05,128	100	100
Re-exports	...	11,47,571	...	16,11,363	...	...
Total ...	...	1,199,61,147	...	1,281,16,491	...	...

Of the total exports, the value of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to 12 crores and 65 lakhs, and the value of foreign articles re-exported to 16 lakhs. The trade in each article will now be noticed.

Hides and skins.

The value of the trade in hides and skins during the year was the highest on record, though the quantity fell short of that exported in 1877-78 and in 1885-86. Nearly 80 per cent. of the total quantity was exported to the United Kingdom, 6·7 per cent. to the United States, 4·5 per cent. to Bengal, 3 per cent. to Straits Settlements, 2·6 per cent. to Austria, and 3·2 per cent. to other places. The chief centre of the trade was as usual Madras, from which 92·3 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped.

Cotton, raw.

The value of the raw cotton exports was also the largest on record since 1870-71, though larger quantities were exported in 1874-75 and the succeeding year. As usual the United Kingdom took the largest quantity, 76·2 per cent., France nearly 7 per cent., Italy 5·5 per cent., Bombay 3·3 per cent., and Austria 2·6 per

cent. The principal ports from which cotton was exported were Tuticorin, Madras, and Cocanada.

Coffee. Though the trade in coffee fell off considerably in quantity the value increased, and the average rate per cwt. was Rs. 56 against Rs. 41 in the preceding year. Of the total quantity, the United Kingdom took 62·3 per cent. against 52 per cent. in 1886-87, France 24·7 per cent. against 32 per cent. in 1886-87, and Bombay nearly 8 per cent., leaving 5 per cent. for other countries. The principal ports from which the exports were made were Tellicherry, Mangalore, Calicut, Beypore, and Madras.

Seeds. The trade in seeds was the largest on record. The principal kinds of seeds exported were castor, gingelly, and ground-nut. The first was exported chiefly to Bengal, France, and the United Kingdom, the second to France, British Burma, and Bengal, and the third to France, Bengal, and the United Kingdom. France took the largest share of the whole trade, viz., 38·87 per cent., Bengal coming next with 30·93 per cent.

Indigo. The indigo trade during the year showed an increase of 4,907 cwts. in quantity and 12 lakhs in value. The increase was due to larger exports to the United Kingdom, which took 52·7 per cent. of the total quantity. The other countries which chiefly took this commodity were Egypt 30 per cent., United States 4·8 per cent., France 4·3 per cent., and Austria, Turkey in Asia, and Bengal each over 2 per cent. The chief centre of this trade was Madras, from which 98·29 per cent. of the exports were shipped.

Spices. The exports of spices fell short of those in the previous year by over 4 million pounds in quantity and by 6¾ lakhs in value. The distribution of the trade is shown below, the principal spices being entered separately :—

Countries.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Areca-nuts.	Cardamoms.	Other sorts.	Total.	Percentage of value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay	11,18,607	5,09,823	6,38,179	1,99,807	88,005	25,54,421	31·39
Bengal	13,96,030	508	102	77,478	1,13,153	15,87,271	19·50
United Kingdom ...	3,12,367	7,35,031	...	48,804	7,188	11,03,390	13·56
France	15,16,728	...	...	695	...	15,17,423	18·65
Ceylon	11,747	1,040	4,669	893	4,17,530	4,35,879	5·35
Other places ...	5,00,240	99,327	1,22,983	36,716	1,80,084	9,39,350	11·55
Total ...	48,55,719	13,45,729	7,65,933	3,64,393	8,05,960	81,37,734	100

Rice and paddy. The exports of rice and paddy for the last five years are given below :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwts.	Rs.
1883-84	2,345,561	65,40,750
1884-85	2,164,635	70,86,658
1885-86	1,714,705	64,26,255
1886-87	2,140,596	75,67,059
1887-88	2,080,603	71,36,250

The trade in the past year showed a decrease of 2·8 per cent. in quantity owing to Ceylon having taken less than in 1886-87. Of the total quantity, 74·4 per cent. went to Ceylon, 10 per cent. to Goa, 8·7 per cent. to Bombay, and 3 per cent. to the United Kingdom.

The principal articles included under the head of "other grains" are gram and pulse, which formed 94 per cent. of the total quantity and 93·8 per cent. of the total value of the exports in the past year. The trade was carried on chiefly with Bengal, Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon, British Burma, and Bombay. Other grains.

The trade in sugar showed a decrease of ·63 per cent. in quantity and 14·3 per cent. in value, which was the net result of a falling off in the exports to Egypt, Bombay, and British Burma, a complete cessation of exports to St. Helena, and an increase of those to the United Kingdom. Of the total quantity, 74·6 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 5 per cent. to British Burma, 4 per cent. to Egypt, and 3·4 per cent. to Bengal. Of the total value of 57 lakhs, the exports of refined sugar amounted to 15 lakhs and of the unrefined sugar to 42 lakhs. The former was taken chiefly by Burma, Bengal, and Ceylon, and the latter by the United Kingdom, United States, and Egypt. Sugar.

The chief cotton piece-goods exported were as usual colored goods, grey goods, and handkerchiefs. The trade in colored goods and handkerchiefs showed improvement, but that in grey goods and other sorts a decline, the net result being an increase of 1 lakh. Of the total value of nearly 39¾ lakhs of colored goods, the Straits Settlements paid 18¾ lakhs, Ceylon 16¾ lakhs, Bombay 1¾ lakhs, and Burma 1¼ lakhs. Handkerchiefs were chiefly taken to the United Kingdom and grey goods to Bengal. Cotton piece-goods.

The total exports of oils amounted to 4,243,999 gallons valued at Rupees 44,52,304. The most important oils were cocoanut and castor. The amount of the former exported was 3,155,482 gallons valued at Rs. 34,37,355 against 2,730,931 gallons and Rs. 30,09,221 in 1886-87. This increase was chiefly owing to larger exports to Travancore and the United States. Bombay took the largest quantity of oil of all sorts, the United Kingdom, Travancore, British Burma, the United States, and France also taking large supplies. The trade in castor-oil, which was chiefly carried on with the United Kingdom, Bengal, and British Burma, showed an increase of nearly 3 lakhs. The trade in ground-nut oil amounted to only 101,754 gallons valued at Rs. 83,712 against 346,936 gallons valued at Rs. 2,96,034 in 1886-87. The decrease was owing to smaller shipments to Bengal and British Burma. Oils.

The exports of cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts in the past year amounted to 39¼ lakhs against 29 lakhs in 1886-87. There was an increase of 4¾ lakhs under kernel and of 5½ lakhs under nut, mainly owing to larger shipments to Bombay, which took 14½ lakhs' worth of each. Bengal took 3¾ lakhs' worth of the kernel and 2 lakhs' worth of the nut, and Russia 1½ lakhs' worth of the kernel. Cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts.

The exports of coir yarn and rope showed a decrease of 2½ lakhs in value owing to a smaller quantity having been taken by the United Kingdom. They were distributed chiefly between the United Kingdom, Bombay, and Bengal. Coir yarn and rope.

The trade in tobacco continued to improve and showed an increase of nearly 3 lakhs over that of 1886-87. British Burma took 5,891,294 lb. valued at Rs. 10,66,494 and the Straits Settlements 1,694,377 lb. valued at Rs. 1,68,772, both showing a very considerable increase over the exports of the previous year. The several kinds of tobacco exported were unmanufactured tobacco 8,264,400 lb. valued at Rs. 13,06,536, cigars 557,576 lb. valued at Rs. 3,43,560, and other sorts 74,499 lb. valued at Rs. 14,162. Of the tobacco leaf, British Burma took nearly 10 lakhs' worth and the Straits Settlements 1½ lakhs' worth, and of the cigars Bengal received a lakh's worth. Tobacco.

The trade in timber and wood showed a decrease of 1¾ lakhs in value: the teak exports fell from Rs. 2,73,020 to Rs. 2,45,429, other timber from Rs. 6,51,862 to Rs. 5,71,606, and sandalwood from Rs. 7,76,796 to Rs. 7,04,896: other kinds of wood showed a slight increase. Teak was chiefly exported to Bombay and Kattywar, other timber to Bombay, Cutch, Kattywar, and Scinde, and sandalwood to Bombay. Timber and wood.

The animals exported were cattle and sheep They were distributed chiefly between the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Sumatra. Animals.

The trade in tea has of late years shown a steady increase; the figures for the last 5 years are given below. Tea.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1883-84	261,858	2,54,725
1884-85	301,260	3,13,846
1885-86	348,884	3,53,695
1886-87	401,198	3,80,519
1887-88	442,537	4,18,870

Other articles.

Of the total quantity, 92 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom and large quantities were sent to Australia and New Zealand and to Indian ports, though the trade with the last named decreased during the year.

The trade in the more important of the remaining articles, as compared with 1886-87, is shown below :—

Articles.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Articles.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Cotton twist and yarn ...	3,93,627	5,62,904	Provisions—		
Drugs—			Ghee	9,63,362	10,75,143
Peruvian bark	14,30,343	13,08,299	Salted fish	5,02,598	5,11,394
Other drugs	3,79,936	6,17,756	Other provisions	6,78,836	7,77,128
Horns	3,64,968	4,31,945	Turmeric	11,97,164	7,01,485
Myrabolams	4,85,885	2,97,797	Gums	2,32,467	2,95,987
Oil-cake	5,15,119	4,58,937			

Imports.

The value of the imports for each of the past 10 years is shown below :—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1876-77	433,23,891	514,62,510	947,86,401
1877-78	407,75,707	865,60,790	1,273,36,497
1878-79	366,35,449	338,98,755	705,34,204
1879-80	397,66,037	172,77,298	570,43,335
1880-81	478,24,554	147,82,042	626,06,596
1881-82	471,69,573	158,32,800	630,02,373
1882-83	549,71,138	148,92,233	698,63,371
1883-84	557,34,903	183,94,261	741,29,164
1884-85	604,59,882	163,19,519	767,79,401
1885-86	547,08,331	196,74,255	743,82,586
1886-87	656,58,300	188,53,026	845,11,326
1887-88	655,22,096	185,71,707	840,93,803

It will be seen that in the past year there was a decrease under both Indian and Foreign produce, which made the total imports fall short of those of 1886-87 by 4 lakhs. The trade was, with the exception of that of 1886-87, however, the largest since the famine. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 53·2 per cent., Bengal 17·49 per cent., and Bombay 15·78 per cent. The following statement shows the imports of the principal articles of merchandise in 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Articles.	1886-87.		1887-88.		Percentage of value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	177,780,564	263,24,252	139,360,365	221,82,339	31·15	26·38
Cotton piece-goods ... ... No.	331,773		1,150,454			
Cotton, twist and yarn ... Lb.	21,586,494	138,86,596	21,677,134	138,19,514	16·43	16·43
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwt.	2,608,261	84,60,693	2,449,034	79,39,526	10·01	9·44
Metals ... ... „	460,649	50,98,239	638,541	54,17,914	6·03	6·44
Railway materials ... ... Val.	...	18,15,382	...	31,04,876	2·15	3·69
Apparel ... ... „	...	22,27,890	...	24,81,363	2·64	2·95
Liquors ... ... Gal.	524,851	23,15,050	679,649	20,74,768	2·74	2·47
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	15,90,729	...	16,55,841	1·88	1·97
All other articles ... ... „	...	227,92,495	...	254,17,662	26·97	30·23
Total ...	...	845,11,326	...	840,93,803	100	100

From this it appears that of the total imports 42·8 per cent. consisted of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn. The trade in each of the principal articles will now be noticed.

The imports of cotton piece-goods showed a decline of 41 lakhs (15·73 per cent.) compared with 1886-87, in which year they reached the highest figure on record. The following statement shows the imports of the several kinds of piece-goods:— Cotton piece-goods.

	Foreign.		Indian.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grey ... Yds. 1886-87 ...	111,366,686	148,07,923	1,305,779	2,55,186	112,672,465	150,63,109
Grey ... Yds. 1887-88 ...	73,906,686	101,99,422	1,253,200	2,34,770	75,159,886	104,34,192
White ... „ 1886-87 ...	21,736,302	37,27,935	22,047	5,487	21,758,349	37,33,422
White ... „ 1887-88 ...	22,067,852	38,88,410	27,671	7,398	22,095,523	38,95,808
Colored ... „ 1886-87 ...	42,640,752	72,80,590	706,730	1,83,230	43,347,482	74,63,820
Colored ... „ 1887-88 ...	41,371,108	75,02,493	713,901	1,77,251	42,085,009	76,79,744
Other sorts ... „ 1886-87 ...	1,678	510	590	237	2,268	747
Other sorts ... „ 1887-88 ...	13,597	1,773	6,350	2,018	19,947	3,791
Handkerchiefs. No. 1886-87 ...	322,727	60,816	9,046	2,338	331,773	63,154
Handkerchiefs. No. 1887-88 ...	1,142,196	1,66,647	8,258	2,157	1,150,454	1,68,804
Total ... 1886-87 Yds.	175,745,418	258,77,774	2,035,146	4,46,478	177,780,564	263,24,252
Total ... 1886-87 No.	322,727		9,046		331,773	
Total ... 1887-88 Yds.	137,359,243	217,58,745	2,001,122	4,23,594	139,360,365	221,82,339
Total ... 1887-88 No.	1,142,196		8,258		1,150,454	

The trade in grey goods particularly showed a large decline in quantity and value, that in white goods an increase in both, and that in colored goods a decrease in quantity and an increase in value. The total value of foreign manufactures was mainly shared between the United Kingdom (174½ lakhs), Bombay (27½ lakhs), and Bengal (10 lakhs). Of the Indian goods amounting to nearly 4¼ lakhs, over 4 lakhs came from Bombay.

The variation in the cotton twist and yarn trade was slight as compared with the former year. The United Kingdom as usual contributed the largest imports, 63·35 per cent. in quantity and 69·48 per cent. in value. The total value of the foreign twist and yarn amounted to 120½ lakhs and of the Indian article to 17½ lakhs. There was an increase in quantity and a decrease in value under foreign manufactures and a decrease in both under the Indian article. Nearly the whole of the Indian twist was, as usual, obtained from Bombay. Cotton twist and yarn.

The subjoined statement shows the imports of rice, paddy, and other grains for the last 7 years. Grain and pulse.

Years.	Rice.		Paddy.		Other grains.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
1881-82 ...	1,630,450	52,10,173	711,652	12,16,900	260,535	8,04,657	2,602,637	72,31,730
1882-83 ...	1,684,402	52,80,470	757,600	12,75,061	258,227	7,99,333	2,700,229	73,54,864
1883-84 ...	2,018,899	62,88,522	531,140	9,87,392	204,309	6,61,003	2,754,348	79,36,917
1884-85 ...	992,418	35,44,080	891,672	16,48,141	229,180	7,74,844	2,113,270	59,67,065
1885-86 ...	1,300,060	49,32,992	1,374,631	28,51,971	724,709	24,22,626	3,399,400	102,07,589
1886-87 ...	1,284,787	47,50,648	532,281	10,60,682	791,193	26,49,363	2,608,261	84,60,693
1887-88 ...	1,484,422	55,70,786	561,542	9,86,281	403,070	13,82,459	2,449,034	79,39,526

The imports for the past year fell short of those for 1886-87 and 1885-86 in value, but exceeded those of the previous 5 years. The decrease was the result of smaller imports of grain and pulse from Bengal, British Burma, and Bombay, partly made up by larger imports of rice from Bengal. Of the total imports, 84·7 per cent. in value came from Bengal, 7·2 per cent. from Bombay, and 6·7 per cent. from British Burma.

Metals. The total value of metals showed an increase of 3 lakhs, which was the net result of an increase of 8½ lakhs under iron and of decreases of 4½ lakhs under copper and of 1 lakh under other metals. The quantity (534,683 cwts.) and value (Rs. 25,95,398) of iron imported were the highest on record for the past 5 years. The value of copper and iron amounted to 45½ lakhs out of the total value of 54 lakhs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom sent 65·26 per cent. in value, Bombay 22·14 per cent., and Bengal 6·82 per cent.

Railway materials. The imports of railway materials showed an increase of nearly 13 lakhs, which was due to railway extension and to the receipt by the South Indian Railway Company of 2 or 3 years' supply on one contract. Of the total imports, 96·67 per cent. was obtained from the United Kingdom and the remainder from British Burma.

Apparel. The imports of apparel also showed a fair increase. France contributed 40·9 per cent., the United Kingdom 40·4 per cent., and Bombay 11·2 per cent.

Liquors. The subjoined statement shows the trade in the principal kinds of liquors during the past 6 years :—

—		1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Spirits	Gals.	101,005	99,809	92,869	94,776	134,387	194,786
	Rs.	10,89,168	10,49,419	10,08,275	9,89,250	12,54,514	10,29,308
Wines	Gals.	74,669	77,304	74,263	67,395	64,581	65,638
	Rs.	6,15,422	6,40,535	5,49,547	5,08,803	5,36,054	4,33,801
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	172,787	178,656	170,651	200,008	325,378	418,768
	Rs.	3,89,016	4,15,179	3,85,345	4,35,876	5,22,842	6,09,452
Other sorts	Gals.	1,974	1,634	1,160	1,221	505	457
	Rs.	7,423	5,905	4,308	4,640	1,640	2,207
Total ...	Gals.	350,435	357,403	338,943	363,400	524,851	679,649
	Rs.	21,01,029	21,11,038	19,47,475	19,38,569	23,15,050	20,74,768

It will be observed that spirits and wines showed an increase in quantity and a decrease in value, and that under ale, beer, and porter there was an increase in both quantity and value, the net result being an increase of 152,257 gallons in quantity and a decrease of Rs. 2,40,282 in value. Whisky and brandy were the most popular spirits, 43,965 gallons and 33,165 gallons, respectively, being imported: gin came next with 11,030 gallons. The United Kingdom supplied 47·76 per cent. of the total quantity and 69·38 per cent. of the total value, Ceylon 42·58 and 14·05 per cent., and France 3·98 and 9·61 per cent. respectively. The low value of the imports from Ceylon was due to the cheapness of Colombo arrack, the principal article of export under this head. Of wines, champagne claimed the largest value (Rs. 1,11,019) and claret the largest quantity (23,664 gallons). Port showed a considerable increase on the former year, the figures being 17,376 gallons and Rs. 96,174 against 12,621 gallons and Rs. 79,738. Of the total quantity of all wines, 71·78 per cent. was imported from the United Kingdom and 7·79 per cent. from France.

The trade under timber and wood showed an increase of half-a-lakh, chiefly due to an increase of over a lakh in the teak imports; other timber fell by over Rs. 18,000. The imports from Burma amounted to 74·41 per cent., from Ceylon to 10·89 per cent., and from Bombay to 8·79 per cent. Timber and wood.

The trade in the more important of the other articles is shown below as compared with 1886-87:— Other articles.

Articles.	Value.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books	2½	2¾
Corals	3	3
Drugs and medicines	8	8
Gunny bags	10¾	11¼
Hardware and cutlery	11	16
Horses	5¾	4
Matches	4¼	3½
Coal, machinery and mill-work	17¾	21¾
Oils { Kerosine	12½	7
Oils { Other oils	2¾	2¼
Provisions	9	14
Salt	5¾	6¼
Seeds	4	3¾
Silk, raw	18¾	15¼
Spices—areca-nuts	21¾	25½
Other spices	4	5¼
Stationery, including paper and pasteboard	9	11
Sugar	6	6¼
Woollen manufactures	7	9¾

The increase under coal, machinery and mill-work was due to large imports of machinery for gold mining and mill working in the Presidency.

Private treasure.

The imports and exports of gold and silver for the last 15 years are compared in the following statement:—

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1873-74	18,94,786	1,89,500	17,05,286	63,72,847	94,65,142	– 30,92,295	82,67,633	96,54,642	–13,87,009
1874-75	22,33,172	4,212	22,28,960	64,77,006	33,22,111	31,54,895	87,10,178	33,26,323	53,83,855
1875-76	30,96,839	1,83,263	29,13,576	57,68,240	29,81,969	27,86,271	88,65,079	31,65,232	56,99,847
1876-77	18,20,815	3,35,676	14,85,139	63,67,860	62,15,401	1,52,399	81,88,615	65,51,077	16,37,538
1877-78	23,61,124	5,09,465	18,51,659	22,27,011	57,75,753	– 35,48,742	45,88,135	62,85,218	–16,97,083
1878-79	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	– 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	– 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	– 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881-82	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	– 18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883-84	25,78,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884-85	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	– 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885-86	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131
1886-87	12,65,513	9,84,919	2,80,594	24,44,741	13,19,231	11,25,510	37,10,254	23,04,150	14,06,104
1887-88	12,98,986	10,78,324	2,20,662	11,28,861	12,82,251	– 1,53,390	24,27,847	23,60,575	67,272

It will be seen that the imports and exports of gold and the exports of silver did not vary much from the figures of 1886-87, but that there was a decrease of 13 lakhs in the imports of silver. The net imports of gold were Rs. 2,20,662 and the net exports of silver Rs. 1,53,390.

Government stores.

The imports and exports of Government stores from and to ports outside the Presidency were Rs. 25,90,739 and Rs. 9,55,038, respectively, for 1886-87 and Rs. 33,02,637 and Rs. 12,96,503 for 1887-88, showing an increase under both heads. The increase in the imports was due to larger importation of railway materials. The articles of which the imports were large were railway materials

(14¾ lakhs), boots and shoes (3 lakhs), woollen piece-goods (2½ lakhs), and telegraph materials (2 lakhs). Of the exports, the largest were military uniforms (3 lakhs), which were sent to Rangoon. The bulk of the imports was as usual from the United Kingdom.

Government treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 21,32,283 against Rs. 68,01,371 in 1886-87. Of the total exports, 20 lakhs were sent to Rangoon and the remainder to Calcutta. The imports of silver amounted to Rs. 37,10,000, all from Calcutta.

Total exports and imports of merchandise.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure both private and Government:—

—	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
United Kingdom	591,06,862	477,14,707	1,068,21,569	44·14	51·01	46·97
Ceylon	113,52,769	38,78,549	152,31,318	8·48	4·15	6·70
France	113,43,315	12,65,329	126,08,644	8·48	1·35	5·59
Egypt	34,91,967	12,84,650	47,76,617	2·61	1·37	2·10
Straits Settlements	41,77,245	22,64,559	64,41,804	3·12	2·42	2·83
United States	32,21,706	1,76,118	33,97,824	2·41	·19	1·49
Austria	17,77,076	1,02,383	18,79,459	1·33	·11	·82
Italy	15,53,554	1,05,571	16,59,125	1·16	·11	·72
Bourbon	1,07,179	...	1,07,179	·08	...	·04
Mauritius	2,49,374	12,802	2,62,176	·19	·01	·11
Turkey in Asia	5,14,868	88,396	6,03,264	·38	·10	·26
Victoria	52,507	4,26,443	4,78,950	·04	·46	·21
Germany	1,98,623	93,099	2,91,722	·15	·10	·13
Malta	46,981	2,627	49,608	·04	·00	·02
Arabia	1,99,214	13,098	2,12,312	·15	·01	·09
China	4,05,365	30,957	4,36,322	·30	·03	·19
Persia	63,889	5,619	69,508	·05	·01	·03
New South Wales	18,823	1,46,195	1,65,018	·01	·16	·07
Aden	20,732	5,586	26,318	·01	·01	·01
Holland	...	765	765	...	·00	·00
Belgium	8,42,621	39,926	8,82,547	·63	·04	·39
Russia	2,21,397	1,77,278	3,98,675	·16	·19	·17
Spain	3,85,592	2,218	3,87,810	·29	·00	·17
Java	1,18,337	...	1,18,337	·09	·00	·05
Mekran and Sonmiani	6,182	41,832	48,014	·00	·05	·02
South Australia	6,285	86,697	92,982	·00	·09	·04
All other foreign countries	1,98,043	2,32,594	4,25,637	·14	·25	·19
Total of foreign countries	996,75,506	581,97,998	1,578,73,504	74·44	62·22	69·41
Bombay	128,18,919	136,47,719	264,66,638	9·57	14·59	11·64
Bengal	92,37,027	187,15,127	279,52,154	6·90	20·01	12·29
British Burma	91,38,716	20,63,107	112,01,823	6·82	2·21	4·92
Scinde	1,41,383	1,03,010	2,44,393	·11	·11	·11
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	313,36,045	345,28,963	658,65,008	23·40	36·92	28·96
Cutch	3,91,357	1,128	3,92,485	·29	·00	·17
Goa	8,71,556	1,17,517	9,89,073	·65	·12	·44
Pondicherry	1,48,555	1,12,344	2,60,899	·11	·12	·11
Travancore	8,74,633	4,55,905	13,30,538	·65	·49	·59
Other Indian ports not British	6,08,200	1,20,432	7,28,632	·46	·13	·32
Total of Indian ports not British	28,94,301	8,07,326	37,01,627	2·16	·86	1·63
Grand Total	1,339,05,852	935,34,287	2,274,40,139	100	100	100

Internal trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the different ports of this Presidency for the last two years.

	Exports.				Imports.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and pulse ... Cwts.	779,756	22,44,426	788,701	21,80,666	708,708	20,43,479	793,043	23,07,572
Cotton manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	6,858,732	14,12,357	7,131,546	15,23,684	5,395,055	13,14,382	5,372,836	12,73,736
Piece-goods ... No.	28,315	17,084	45,156	32,048	44,932	27,009	45,463	27,986
Twist and yarn ... Lb.	943,358	6,18,533	930,631	5,47,713	1,112,797	6,95,096	904,982	5,69,690
Seeds ... ... Cwts.	65,926	2,87,287	79,234	3,46,779	57,948	2,57,462	67,696	3,14,557
Oils ... ... Gals.	276,785	2,63,403	355,309	3,11,812	281,863	2,75,644	340,782	3,25,798
Spices ... ... Lb.	4,236,533	8,13,216	5,178,025	8,10,109	4,031,708	7,93,219	4,486,886	7,66,611
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	3,18,632	...	3,69,541	...	3,45,818	...	3,75,508
Metals ... . Cwts.	8,708	76,646	8,736	81,387	10,933	1,01,007	8,541	83,973
Sugar ... ... ,,	164,604	6,70,010	132,463	4,60,610	152,828	6,72,430	133,177	4,99,824
Jute and manufactures Val.	...	2,37,958	2,106,157	4,23,830	...	1,91,200	...	3,98,912
Tobacco ... ... Lb.	2,205,502	2,08,307	2,089,502	2,31,541	2,106,399	2,27,002	1,949,136	2,38,807
Fruits and vegetables. Val.	...	2,82,457	...	2,72,343	...	3,93,677	...	3,99,884
Hides and skins ... Cwts.	35,349	13,80,240	33,734	14,66,293	35,327	13,80,962.	33,663	14,57,055
Hides and skins ... No.	747,212		843,967		735,987		802,183	
Timber and other wood and manufactures ... Val.	...	2,48,519	...	2,91,968	...	2,60,025	...	3,06,376
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ... ,,	...	3,48,093	...	1,33,152	...	3,48,448	...	1,36,017
Coffee ... ... Cwts.	51,377	18,94,157	46,820	20,06,719	49,903	18,28,285	44,838	19,82,406
Liquors—Spirits ... Gals.	138,174	4,40,883	180,071	7,70,537	171,429	5,57,606	203,904	8,46,890
Coir and rope ... Cwts.	8,116	43,374	11,466	66,000	13,526	82,404	18,483	1,16,855
Woollen manufactures. Val.	...	68,045	...	93,005	...	59,963	...	86,359
All other articles ... ,,	...	10,47,828	...	12,44,701	...	9,82,604	...	12,76,483
Total ...	...	129,21,455	...	136,64,438	...	128,37,722	...	137,91,299
Government stores	...	4,91,415	...	6,55,145	...	4,26,823	...	5,29,154

Private exports of silver amounted to Rs. 38,51,177 and imports to Rs. 25,54,176: Government exports amounted to Rs. 59,96,300 and imports to Rs. 58,58,400. There was no trade in gold. Treasure.

Total sea-borne trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade, including treasure and Government transactions, is shown below:—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.	Trade with foreign ports in India.	Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	938,66,946	1,28,082	197,37,931	129,28,087	1,266,61,046	46·17
Ganjam	8,02,947	14,515	15,07,563	26,90,731	50,15,756	1·83
Vizagapatam	26,80,450	20,601	22,54,832	57,29,233	96,85,116	3·53
Godávari	75,88,121	1,70,153	58,92,912	50,46,459	186,97,645	6·81
Kistna	2,39,842	21,693	22,93,090	39,47,208	65,01,833	2·37
Nellore	90,400	...	3,23,062	1,64,989	5,78,451	·21
South Arcot	23,52,926	2,95,817	11,80,011	10,34,861	48,63,615	1·77
Tanjore	116,12,731	4,425	23,61,987	7,69,738	147,48,881	5·38
Madura	5,49,187	18,719	2,69,933	4,12,712	12,50,551	·45
Tinnevelly	165,99,827	73,403	25,26,978	16,44,232	208,44,440	7·60
South Canara	31,94,560	11,20,385	44,52,929	49,67,909	137,35,783	5·01
Malabar	182,95,567	18,33,834	230,63,780	85,63,930	517,57,111	18·87
Total	1,578,73,504	37,01,627	658,65,008	469,00,089	2,743,40,228	100

Customs revenue.

Including the customs duty on salt, the collections on imports amounted to Rs. 10,51,457, showing an increase of Rs. 3,48,829 over the receipts for 1886-87. The increase is due chiefly to the very large consumption of Colombo arrack by natives who are said to prefer it to English spirits, and partly to larger imports and larger clearances of spirits from bond and to the enhanced rates of duty levied thereon throughout the year under Act II of 1887. The duty on salt was increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ per Indian maund from 19th January 1888, and a new duty of half anna per imperial gallon was imposed on petroleum in January 1888 by Act II of 1888. The figures for the past five years are given below.

Articles.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Spirits	3,69,833	3,78,439	4,01,209	5,75,289	9,00,568
Salt	2,243	1,810	2,301	2,404	21,528
Wines and liqueurs	89,361	81,283	74,070	78,315	72,539
Arms, ammunition, &c.	17,776	12,182	19,497	26,414	31,969
Ale, beer and porter	10,947	10,069	12,812	20,120	24,546
Liquors—Other sorts	92	69	69	13	40
Opium	3	3	6	73	...
Mineral oil	...	...	...	...	267
All other articles	11	....	...	...	...
Total ...	4,90,266	4,83,855	5,09,964	7,02,628	10,51,457
Refunds and drawbacks	10,741	11,841	9,316	12,357	16,235
Net revenue ...	4,79,525	4,72,014	5,00,648	6,90,271	10,35,222

Excluding refunds and drawbacks, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 10,35,222. The gross and net collections on the exports of rice and paddy were Rs. 4,25,724 and Rs. 4,25,265, respectively, as compared with Rs. 4,55,013 and Rs. 4,54,490 in 1886-87.

Shipping.

Foreign shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last 5 years are given below:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage.
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	
1883-84	2,809	662,694	2,914	666,333	5,723	1,329,027	232
1884-85	2,490	629,447	2,516	624,400	5,006	1,253,847	250
1885-86	2,364	671,744	2,435	698,279	4,799	1,370,023	285
1886-87	2,382	656,959	2,659	688,164	5,041	1,345,123	266
1887-88	2,607	671,954	2,801	705,382	5,408	1,377,336	255

The number and tonnage of steamers included in the above figures for 1887-88 was 292 and 449,989 respectively entered and 303 and 469,705 cleared. The number of steamers which adopted the Suez Canal route was 117 with a tonnage of 233,942 as compared with 110 and a tonnage of 227,619 in the previous year.

The nationalities of the vessels, both steamers and sailing vessels, are shown below:—

	1886-87.				1887-88.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	417	695,415	99	90,470	505	824,639	91	84,796
British Indian	...	...	1,966	261,048	...	...	2,090	270,655
Foreign	162	186,644	35	18,096	90	95,055	26	6,769
Native craft	...	...	2,362	93,450	...	...	2,606	95,422
Total ...	579	882,059	4,462	463,064	595	919,694	4,813	457,642

The greater number of foreign vessels were French, Arabian, Dutch, and Austrian. The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India are given below:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1880-81	5,374	1,716,223	5,942	2,032,251
1881-82	5,283	1,668,197	5,850	2,137,389
1882-83	5,157	1,031,081	5,821	1,085,719
1883-84	6,045	1,025,012	6,431	1,111,675
1884-85	6,144	968,318	6,512	1,080,765
1885-86	5,816	1,066,737	6,070	1,135,711
1886-87	5,507	1,039,006	5,895	1,121,561
1887-88	5,811	1,056,613	6,296	1,331,957

Of the vessels included in the above statement for 1887-88, 1,145 were British, 321 British Indian, 1,036 Foreign, and 9,605 Native craft, the corresponding figures for 1886-87 being 1,070, 284, 1,028, and 9,020. The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below :—

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1886-87	9,783	3,311,877	4,659	206,730	9,241	3,210,413	4,794	205,218
1887-88	10,089	3,996,501	4,539	211,117	9,458	3,668,538	4,340	228,649

Twenty-one vessels of 899 tons burthen were built during the year, and 29 vessels of 1,419 tons were first registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1887-88.)

Statements 67 and 68 in Chapter IV of the Appendix show the expenditure on and income derived from Protective Public Works.

The following statements show the outlay on works under each fund, distributed by divisions, and the total outlay under Establishment under each division:—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.				Civil Department.		Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil works.		Court of Wards.		Civil works.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	132	997	...	141	27,010	28,552	1,202	3,379
	Godávari, Eastern.	...	693	— 172	669	...	...	17,910	12,158
	Do. Central.	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	13
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	...	5,307	24,642	104
	Vizagapatam ...	...	3,276	1,746	696	5	...	1,04,526	13,724
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,929	...
	Kistna, Eastern ...	...	...	105	94	...	...	7,635	1,987
	Do. Western ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1,113	673
	Nellore	...	250	292	124	...	...	6,858	3,090
3rd do.	Bellary	20,141	31,614	2,604	527	...	...	44,444	5,520
	Cuddapah ...	...	600	...	64	...	...	72,575	724
	Kurnool	...	754	...	168	...	...	10,282	1,702
4th do.	Coimbatore ...	4,979	6,757	636	102	...	158	20,437	5,965
	Nílgiri	17,873	28,415	790	708	...	...	1,50,465	74,691
	West Coast ...	25,005	23,938	1,025	527	...	...	2,21,236	8,025
5th do.	Chingleput ...	11,542	28,316	...	...	...	...	10,891	15,587
	North Arcot ...	228	2,437	353	292	...	...	10,658	1,931
	Presidency ...	48,022	1,61,067	1,112	1,473	...	...	97,822	85,499
	South Arcot ...	...	173	579	167	...	...	3,483	2,664
	Stores(Presidency).	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	458
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527
6th do.	Madura	...	217	710	83	1,467	2,245	69,842	1,059
	Negapatam ...	...	45	441	116	...	...	18,511	654
	Periyár Project ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	39,241	37,481	...	241
	Tanjore	...	370	414	110	...	...	34,406	3,862
	Tinnevelly ...	...	437	— 44	1,294	...	...	11,058	1,612
	Trichinopoly ...	2,652	3,828	274	68	...	...	22,622	952
Special ...	Architect ...	...	...	1,979	1,189	...	...	59,326	26,581
Tank Restoration Scheme.	Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's division	...	— 1,074	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Total ...	1,30,574	2,93,110	12,856	8,612	* 67,723	* 73,743	10,24,738	2,73,400

* Outlay under Court of Wards' estate works.

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works. Incorporated. Works.	Incorporated. Repairs.	Excluded. Works.	Excluded. Repairs.	Irrigation. Works.	Irrigation. Repairs.	Grand Total—Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	...	412	61,344	...	2,02,539	19,968	3,45,676	79,255	4,24,931
	Godávari, Eastern.	3,818	4,435	66	989	30,825	1,57,373	2,28,764	1,00,244	3,29,008
	Do. Central.	1,880	...	...	...	1,19,445	81,269	2,03,170	41,676	2,44,846
	Do. Western	...	...	...	...	35,852	98,717	1,64,622	60,728	2,25,350
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	335	60	625	9,845	1,34,838	53,246	1,88,084
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram) ...	...	...	...	...	...	999	999	10,490	11,489
2nd do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	674	750	2,47,690	94,294	3,45,337	55,713	4,01,050
	Kistna, Eastern...	4,344	249	...	1,736	2,00,809	1,18,190	3,35,149	98,823	4,33,972
	Do. Western.	508	882	...	...	1,54,682	79,181	2,37,051	51,014	2,88,065
	Nellore	...	567	...	...	2,13,156	99,906	3,24,243	67,983	3,92,226
3rd do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	—1,402	52,699	1,56,147	66,572	2,22,719
	Cuddapah ...	...	— 13	...	...	7,978	44,557	1,26,485	28,282	1,54,767
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	25,628	97,892	1,36,426	80,548	2,16,974
4th do.	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	49,228	79,241	1,67,503	1,00,486	2,67,989
	Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,72,942	36,564	3,09,506
	West Coast ...	1,074	...	1,148	5,009	406	2,154	2,89,547	61,868	3,51,415
5th do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	2,072	...	13,648	86,587	1,68,643	49,728	2,18,371
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	58,985	1,10,148	1,85,032	58,227	2,43,259
	Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	2,347	169	3,97,511	3,95,923	7,93,434
	South Arcot ...	...	3,869	...	...	34,146	1,44,251	1,89,332	67,175	2,56,507
	Stores (Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	11,462	12,222
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	18,931	19,458
6th do.	Madura	1,20,823	1,623	...	...	991	34,014	2,33,074	69,239	3,02,313
	Negapatam ...	371	3,939	1,174	2,672	16,415	55,499	99,837	40,633	1,40,470
	Periyár Project...	...	...	...	...	1,53,245	...	1,53,245	17,425	1,70,670
	Ramnad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,963	24,547	1,01,510
	Tanjore	1,690	6,759	...	...	64,314	89,203	2,01,128	64,523	2,65,651
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	943	29	54,307	93,782	1,63,418	52,891	2,16,309
	Trichinopoly ...	...	987	...	...	23,515	63,448	1,18,346	66,675	1,85,021
Special..	Architect ...	...	...	381	2,808	...	...	92,264	29,706	1,21,970
Tank Restoration Scheme	Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,114	14,114
	Madura... ...	...	...	...	...	70,014	41,498	1,11,512	13,841	1,25,353
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	24,595	41,810	66,405	11,139	77,544
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	16,316	13,316	29,632	10,712	40,344
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	21,239	12,375	33,614	13,010	46,624
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 1,056	...	— 1,056
	Total ...	1,34,508	23,709	68,137	14,053	18,41,538	18,22,385	57,89,086	20,23,393	78,12,479

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1887-88.)

The administration of the department continued in the hands of Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., throughout the year under review, and Colonel H. R. Mead, R.E., held the position of Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch, which he assumed during the previous year.

Departmental establishment.

The question of a general reduction of the establishment was raised by the Government of India and is still engaging attention. It was decided not to reduce the Engineer grades, but it was ruled that any Civil Engineer of the Public Works Department who, on reaching the age of 50 years, had not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, would be liable to be called on to retire, either immediately or within a specified period, according to the length of his previous service, furlough admissible under the rules being, however, conceded prior to retirement.

Grants and expenditure.

The following statement shows the grants and expenditure under the different service heads:—

—	Original grant.	Revised estimate.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military Works	5,50,000	5,73,500	5,28,310
Do. Civil Works	33,500	28,700	22,214
Provincial Civil Works	17,07,000	19,12,000	19,42,590
Local Incorporated Funds	2,68,000	2,12,000	2,15,766
Do. Excluded Funds	...	1,32,012	87,293
Estate Works	3,21,866	3,07,582	1,74,542

Madras Harbour Works.

A committee appointed by the Secretary of State and consisting of Admiral Nowell Salmon, C.B., V. C., Admiral Sir George Nares, K.C.B., and Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., sat during the year to consider the question of alterations to the harbour: their report, which was received in December 1887, pronounced in favor of an entrance at the north-east corner with a covering arm, the entrance on the east face being at the same time closed up. When the year closed, the whole matter was under the consideration of the Harbour Trust Board. The progress in the construction of the harbour works was on this account retarded during the year. At the north pier 12 blocks were set in the superstructure, advancing the work by a length of only 6 feet, and making the termination of the pier 2,525 feet from the commencement of the block work; 575 blocks were also deposited in the wave-breaker of the north pier, making this work nearly complete to the full section except at the entrance end. There were also 905 tons of stone deposited in the base and foreshore of this pier. At the south pier 684 blocks were set, and an advance of 417 feet in length was made; 443 blocks were dropped into the wave-breaker, and 12,267 tons of stone deposited in the base and foreshore of the work. The total expenditure on the works was Rs. 3,92,718 during the year, making the total cost from the commencement of the works Rs. 24,24,930 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 45,90,051. During the year the post of Superintendent of the Harbour Works was joined to that of Engineer to the Harbour Trust Board, and a number of small works were carried out in connection with the landing and shipping of goods and regulation of traffic on the iron pier and on the beach.

Gopálpur pier.

Work on the Gopálpur pier was virtually complete at the end of the year, and it was handed over to the Marine Department at the beginning of April. The revised estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 3,08,200, and the expenditure, when finally booked, will probably equal that sum.

Negapatam harbour.

The boat basin at Negapatam, which had proved a failure, was ordered to be filled up and the main town drain was to be diverted by the agency of the Public Works Department, but owing to rains and to the necessity for the extension of the jetty wall above the face of the boat basin, these works could not be completed during the year. Rs. 2,036 out of an estimate of Rs. 2,900 were spent on diverting the drain, and Rs. 1,174 on the boat basin, the estimate for the latter work being Rs. 2,284. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 17,900, for extending the jetty wall inland was sanctioned towards the close of the year.

Negapatam drainage and water-supply.

Schemes drawn up by the Executive Engineer for the drainage and water-supply of the town of Negapatam were under consideration by the Municipal Council at the close of the year. Drainage was found to be easily practicable: the cost of the scheme is Rs. 80,000. The water-supply is to be drawn from the Vettar at the site of the Devannadi dam. The approximate cost of the scheme is Rs. 5,30,000, with an annual charge for working expenses of Rs. 40,000.

Bangalore water-supply.

Proposals for improving the Bangalore water-supply were laid before the Government of India, but failed to meet with their approval and were returned for reconsideration. The Government subsequently resolved to publish the results of all the investigations which had been made of late years into the question of the Bangalore water-supply and to invite the submission of a workable and economical scheme for the supply of pure drinking water for the troops. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was accordingly offered for the best essay on the subject. In compliance with this invitation several essays were submitted, but the question had not been decided when the year closed.

Ootacamund water-supply.

The pipes for the northern water-supply scheme arrived early in May, and laying was commenced shortly afterwards. The pipes were, in the first instance, jointed with Portland cement, but the work did not turn out well, and it has since been found necessary to use lead. The failure of the cement joints has greatly delayed the work, but it will probably be completed during 1888-89. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 31,927, and the total expenditure from the commencement Rs. 1,43,012 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,70,000.

Artesian boring in the Kortalayár valley.

At the end of the previous year a depth of 200 feet had been attained. Further boring made during the year showed that the alluvium reached in the higher strata extended to a depth of 371 feet: lower than this the borings did not

extend, but sanction has been accorded for borings to the depth of 420 feet, and the work is still in progress. It is thought that water will be found beneath this alluvium.

Wynaad communications.

The work of reforming and metalling the Calicut-Vayitri road was in progress, and was almost completed up to the 18th mile from Calicut, the Támarachéri ghât being quite finished. Of the iron bridges, that at Kondangapoya, of two 50-feet spans, had the girders in position and was expected to be open for monsoon traffic. The Ingapoya bridge foundations were laid and the materials for the superstructure collected to a great extent. The foundations for the Vengari bridge were excavated and part of the materials collected at the site of the work. Two minor bridges of 20-feet and 15-feet spans were also constructed. Milestones were fixed as far as the 26th mile and placed at site on the remaining portion as far as Vayitri. The road was kept open for cart traffic during the year at a cost of Rs. 18,934. The total outlay on new works and repairs amounted to Rs. 1,56,023 against a grant of Rs. 1,55,000, and the outlay from the commencement amounted to Rs. 3,11,051 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,11,965. On the Vayitri-Gúdalúr section, a sum of Rs. 7,772 was spent on the masonry and approaches of the Sholadi bridge against a grant of Rs. 7,584.

Potinghi-Koraput road.

An expenditure of Rs. 14,401 was incurred during the year on bridge work for the Potinghi ghât. On the road from Potinghi to Koraput an outlay of Rs. 71,949 was incurred. Two iron girder bridges absorbed Rs. 24,006, and the remaining sum was spent on the formation of the road and the collection of materials. The distance between Potinghi and Koraput along the line selected for the road is 30 miles. At the Potinghi end, the earthwork was completed for a distance of 4 miles, of which about 2 miles were metalled and gravelled. At the Koraput end the earthwork was completed for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles and was in progress for a further distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Metal was spread on 2 miles of this section, and the requisite stone was collected at the road site for 6 miles. The progress on the work was necessarily slow owing to the difficulties of the locality. Surveys were made for a road to connect Koraput with the Central Provinces.

Road from Kullar to Gúdalúr.

The road from Kullar to Gúdalúr traverses the Nílgiri plateau from east to west, and includes the Coonoor and Gúdalúr ghâts. Rs. 41,807 were spent in maintaining the road in good order.

Road from Cumbum to the foot of the Gúdalúr-Peermaad ghât.

A sum of Rs. 20,085 was spent on the road from Cumbum to the foot of the Gúdalúr-Peermaad ghât, and this added to the former outlay of Rs. 55,578, made a total of Rs. 75,663. Six out of the ten miles of road to be metalled have been gravelled, and metal has been collected for completing the remaining four miles, which, although incomplete, are practicable for traffic.

Widening the Elephant gate bridge, Madras.

The Elephant gate bridge, Madras, spans the Buckingham canal near the Salt Cotaurs station of the Madras Railway. There is a railway level crossing to the west of the bridge, and the traffic at this point, at all times great, is frequently congested to an inconvenient extent by the shutting of the railway gates to allow of the passage of trains. The bridge is a narrow structure and has been found quite unequal to the accommodation of the foot and wheeled traffic thus concentrated. The Public Works Department was entrusted with the work which is being carried out at Government expense, and spent Rs. 10,430 on it during the year, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 20,200.

Tirumal Naick's Palace, Madura.

The total sanction for the restoration of Tirumal Naick's Palace at Madura and its adaptation for public offices now amounts to Rs. 3,35,109, and the expenditure up to the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 3,11,649. The restoration of this important structure was commenced in 1870. The work has since been steadily prosecuted by regular annual allotments, and the primary object in view, of preserving from decay one of the finest historical monuments of ancient native power to be found in Southern India, has now been successfully accomplished, the building itself being adapted to the uses of the public service.

The Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund.

The new buildings for the Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund, were completed before the close of the year. The whole work cost Rs. 47,026, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 25,276. The old school building is to be converted into a Sub-Judge's Court.

Madras High Court buildings.

The present High Court buildings have long been found to be inadequate for the existing requirements, and the construction of a new court-house has been a standing question for some years. The selection of a good site proved difficult, but a site near the lighthouse was at length decided upon, and plans and estimates were under preparation.

Presidency Magistrates' Court-house.

A site for a new Court-house for the Presidency Magistrates was selected during the year on the beach to the south of the Telegraph office, and sanction was accorded to the erection there of a court-house, a police station, and fire-engine room combined, at a cost of Rs. 49,830. The work was commenced at the close of the year.

Police station, &c., Madras.

Work was commenced upon a new building in Black Town, which is to combine a police station, vaccination depôt, registration office, and fire-engine shed. The estimated cost is Rs. 12,000, of which Rs. 3,618 were to be contributed by the Municipality.

Ootacamund District Jail buildings.

The District Jail at Ootacamund having been abolished, the buildings became available for other purposes. It was decided to appropriate the accommodation set free so as to provide offices for the Inspector-General of Jails, the Deputy Tahsildar, and the Registrar of Assurances, and quarters for the Apothecary attached to Army Head-quarters. The estimated cost of altering the buildings was Rs. 2,950, against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,205 has been incurred.

Additions to the Madras College of Engineering.

Work on the Madras College of Engineering was continued during the year, but was somewhat delayed by the late arrival of iron girders from England, and to the failure of cast iron columns made for the ground floor. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 37,946, and the total expenditure Rs. 67,228 against the estimate of Rs. 90,066.

Military churches at Wellington.

The Protestant church at Wellington, the structure of which had been previously completed, was not furnished till the year under review, when an estimate of Rs. 3,762 was sanctioned for the purpose. Furniture was provided on a scale as for 450 sittings. The Roman Catholic church at this station was completed during the year. It was designed to contain 200 sittings, and, including furniture, the cost to Government was Rs. 23,863.

Public Works Workshops.

Work to the value of Rs. 1,47,954 was done during the year in the Workshops, a decrease of Rs. 21,363 on the former year. The value of machinery in the shops on the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 1,05,825; at the close of the year the value stood at Rs. 1,07,945. The balance of materials on hand was duly verified by the Superintendent and was found to be Rs. 25,025, being Rs. 4,023 less than the value on the 31st March 1887. It was found necessary to raise the reserve limit of the stock of materials from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000, so as to include the requisite supply of timber kept in stock.

Public Works Stores.

The opening balance of stock in the Stores at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 2,07,439. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 20,236 and the issues to Rs. 52,181; the year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 1,75,494.

Government Brick and Tile Factory, Madras.

A supply of 1,068,051 bricks, 84,060 flooring and 79,773 roofing tiles was made for the Madras Municipality and others, besides the supply for Government works. The gross profits of the year were Rs. 5,005. A sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for making experiments in decorative porcelain, which were on the whole successful.

Government Lithographic Press.

The value of work turned out by the Government Lithographic Press was Rs. 15,172 as against Rs. 15,529 in the previous year, the working expenses being Rs. 11,749, of which Rs. 11,482 represented the cost of the permanent establishment.

Inspection of lighthouses.

The following lighthouses were inspected during the year by superior officers of the Public Works Department:—Calingapatam, Santapilly, Vakalapudi, Hope Island, Madras, Seven Pagodas, Negapatam, Pámban, Tuticorin—Hare Island, Muttum, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Managalore.

Divisional changes.

The Ramnad division, which at the end of the previous year had been amalgamated with the Madura division, was again constituted a separate temporary charge, and arrangements were being made to reform the Rushikulya division, which had been combined with Ganjam. The first Periyár Project division was

opened for work on the hills, and the four Tank divisions, which had been closed at the end of the previous year, were reformed on a reduced scale under the designation of Tank Restoration Parties. A fifth party also was opened in the North Arcot division.

II.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

I.—Imperial, Military Works.

The following is a *resumé* of the principal works of the year in each circle of the Presidency. In Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, and North Arcot only repairs were executed.

Bellary.—The apothecaries' quarters at Bellary were finally completed and handed over for occupation. The outlay amounted to Rs. 7,954 against a revised estimate of Rs. 7,856. The collar-makers and wheelers' shop at Bellary was finally completed during the year; estimate Rs. 5,663, outlay Rs. 5,663. The foundations of a new gun-shed for the Royal Artillery and also of the workshops for the Arsenal were partly excavated and materials collected. The total outlay under repairs, military, was Rs. 31,615.

Nilgiris.—The bakery at Wellington was almost completed at a cost of Rs. 35,146 against an estimate of Rs. 35,850. Quarters for a barrack-sergeant at Wellington were completed at an outlay of Rs. 7,099. A new magazine at Wellington was constructed; estimate Rs. 5,225, expenditure Rs. 4,867. Minor works; expenditure Rs. 3,978, allotment Rs. 3,758.

Coimbatore.—The farrier-sergeant's house at the Remount Depôt, Matigiri, was purchased for Rs. 1,514.

West Coast.—The barracks at Malapuram were altered and improved. The total grant of Rs. 17,000 for the year was utilised. Improvements to the elephant shed at Malapuram were completed, also a store-room for the Madras Infantry Regiment at Quilon.

Presidency and Bangalore.—Work on the conversion of the racket court in Fort St. George into a covered gymnasium was continued and nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 9,754. The conversion of A. block family quarters, Fort St. George, into single men's barracks, &c., was also continued, and the work completed at a cost of Rs. 15,325 on an estimate of Rs. 15,877. The outlay during the year was Rs. 9,631. The conversion of the sergeants' mess and adjacent godowns into a latrine and lavatory for the above barrack was in progress on an estimate of Rs. 3,820. Improvements to the water-supply of Fort St. George, which had been nearly completed in 1886-87, were carried out to completion. Alterations and improvements to the drains at the Body Guard lines, Madras, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,286. The additions to the wash-houses at the parade barracks, Bangalore, were continued, and the work was completed at an outlay of Rs. 11,737. The year's expenditure was Rs. 1,017. The construction of public buildings for a regiment of Native Infantry at the Arab lines was completed. The outlay was Rs. 21,903 on an estimate of Rs. 21,636. The year's expenditure was Rs. 6,715. The construction of station butcher's quarters was in progress on an estimate of Rs. 3,860. The work was almost completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,120. Twenty-five minor new works at the Presidency and 23 at Bangalore were completed at a cost of Rs. 12,173. One hundred and thirty-six repair works at the Presidency and 185 at Bangalore were carried out during the year. The total outlay under repairs was Rs. 94,521 at the Presidency and Rs. 66,545 at Bangalore.

Chingleput.—A coffee shop, with kitchen, for the upper story barracks at St. Thomas' Mount, commenced in 1886-87, was completed at an outlay of Rs. 6,870. Eleven cook-houses attached to the family quarters of the P/1st and Q/1st Royal Artillery, Mount, were taken down and rebuilt at an outlay of Rs. 2,986. Seven minor new works were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,601.

Trichinopoly.—Construction of public buildings for a regiment of Native Infantry. The magazine and cells, which were incomplete at the close of the preceding year, were completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,495. The whole work cost Rs. 20,310 against an estimate of Rs. 20,155.

II.—Imperial, Civil Works.

Various additions and repairs were made to the Post and Telegraph offices at different stations in the Presidency. The post office at Sálúr in Vizagapatam was

completed at a cost of Rs. 2,057 and was handed over to the Postal Department. The post office at Anantapur was also completed at a cost of Rs. 4,414 and handed over. The late Munsif's court-house at Dharmapuri was converted into a post office at a cost of Rs. 636.

III.—Provincial, Civil Buildings.

Ganjam.—A building at Russellkonda was purchased for Rs. 1,000 as an office for the Deputy Collector. Repairs were executed to the Collector's house at Chatrapur and other buildings; the total cost of repairs was Rs. 2,620.

Vizagapatam.—The bungalow and out-houses for the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, were completed at a cost of Rs. 15,378 against a revised estimate of Rs. 15,350. The building was finally handed over to the Police Department. Alterations, additions and repairs cost Rs. 25,825.

Godávari (East).—The additions to Collector's cutcherry, Cocanada, were practically finished during the preceding year. The Sub-Magistrates' cutcherries at Pithápuram and Tuni were both completed. The outlay on the church at Cocanada to end of the year was Rs. 5,199 against the Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,000. The improvements to the existing drainage of the central jail, Rajahmundry, were finished.

Godávari (Central).—The Sub-Registrar's office at Razole was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,768 against an estimate of Rs. 2,750, and handed over.

Godávari (West).—The construction of a 1st-class taluk cutcherry at Bhímavaram was nearly completed, as also was the Sub-Registrar's office at Tanuku. The Sub-Registrar's office at Pentapad was finished.

Kistna (East).—Repairs to the Collector's residence at Masulipatam were in progress. A treasury office in front of treasury room in the compound of the Gudiváda taluk cutcherry was completed.

Kistna (West).—Rs. 1,000 were spent in collecting materials for the Sub-Registrar's office at Bápatla.

Nellore.—The district jail at Nellore was in progress. Various buildings were repaired.

Bellary.—The Collector's office at Anantapur was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department in January 1888. The expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 63,427 against an estimate of Rs. 64,290. Alterations were effected in the Collector's residence at Anantapur. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,758 against an estimate of Rs. 28,190. Several minor new works were carried out.

Cuddapah.—Of the sanctioned additions and alterations to the district jail at Cuddapah, three male wards were completed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,903 against a revised estimate of Rs. 31,900. The offices of the Collector and of the Registrar at Cuddapah were both in progress. The taluk office at Pulivendla was completed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,610 against an estimate of Rs. 23,443.

Kurnool.—Work on the taluk office at Nandyál was in progress. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,637 against an estimate of Rs. 34,676. Nine constables' huts at Pattikonda were in progress.

Nílgiris.—Rs. 14,077 were spent on additions and improvements to Government House at Ootacamund. Good progress was made during the year on the repairs to the Mountstuart property, and an outlay of Rs. 9,139 was incurred. The combined Bench Magistrates' Court at Kótagiri was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 8,620 against an estimate of Rs. 8,060. The new building for the Breeks' Memorial School, for which a revised estimate had to be submitted, was also completed and opened in March. Outlay for the year Rs. 25,276. A new police station was built at Naduvatam. The Roman Catholic church at Wellington was completed for the amount of the Government grant: the expenditure during the year was Rs. 16,863 and the total outlay was Rs. 23,863 against an estimate of Rs. 33,576. Other important works were—improving police station and huts at Masnagudi, repairing Curator's house in Government gardens; Ootacamund, and alterations and improvements to the district jail at Ootacamund for the accommodation of public offices. A sum of Rs. 23,841 was spent on repairs.

Coimbatore.—The following works were completed:—Constructing a District Forest office at Coimbatore; estimate Rs.10,110, outlay Rs. 9,450: constructing close prison at Coimbatore; estimate Rs. 19,582, expenditure Rs. 12,054, outlay during the year Rs. 337: additions and alterations to the quarters of the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem: constructing quarters for the Deputy Jailor attached to the central jail at Salem: improvements to the central jail at Coimbatore: and constructing a Sub-Registrar's office at Hosúr. A Sub-Registrar's office at Kollegál was in progress: A sum of Rs. 5,966 was spent on repairs.

West Coast.—During the year supplemental estimates, amounting to Rs. 13,494, were sanctioned for completing the Law Courts at Calicut, bringing the total of the revised estimate to Rs. 1,20,200. The only items of work taken up were strengthening the vakils' chambers, constructing surplus drains and collecting materials for sun-shades. The aggregate expenditure up to date was Rs. 1,07,107. The new public offices at Ponáni were completed. The residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Malapuram begun in the previous year was completed. The total amount spent on the building was Rs. 12,600. The following works were completed:—Improving the Government church, Cochin; Sub-Registrars' offices at Chevayur, Puthur, Udipi, and Mannarghat; and additions to the old jail buildings in the fort at Tellicherry to fit them for use as Sub-Collector's cutcherry. The construction of a new Sea Customs-house at Cochin was in progress.

Presidency.—A racket court and swimming bath were constructed at Government House at a cost of Rs. 2,434 and Rs. 3,875 respectively. The construction of City Reserve Police lines at Pudupet, commenced in the previous year, was completed. The total outlay was Rs. 26,961 against an estimate of Rs. 27,785. The construction of an upper story to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police was completed; estimate Rs. 10,290, expenditure Rs. 9,859. At the Medical College, Madras, the construction of a lecture theatre hall, estimate Rs. 7,175, and of a dissecting shed, estimate Rs. 6,005, were completed during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 7,620 and Rs. 6,459 respectively. At the Madras Penitentiary new roofs to the close prison cells, estimate Rs. 11,200; a new work-shed, estimate Rs. 3,200; and quarters for two hospital assistants, estimate Rs. 5,774, were completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 9,177, Rs. 2,892, and Rs. 5,501 respectively. The new gate to the St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, commenced in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,611 on an estimate of Rs. 6,285: the year's expenditure was Rs. 2,309. The ornamental ceilings of St. George's Cathedral were completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,486 on an estimate of Rs. 2,711. A sum of Rs. 6,020 was spent on furniture for Government Houses at Madras, Guindy, and Ootacamund. Thirty-two minor new works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 7,975. One hundred and twenty-seven repair works at Madras and 15 at Bangalore were carried out.

Chingleput.—A lightning-conductor to the Agricultural College at Saidápet was fixed at a cost of Rs. 2,240. Six minor new works were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,988. The buildings at Government House, Guindy Park, and other buildings, churches, &c., were repaired at a total outlay of Rs. 15,586.

North Arcot.—The Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry, with out-houses, at Arkónam, commenced in 1886-87, was completed. The expenditure was Rs. 14,733 on an estimate of Rs. 14,245. Improvements to the Sub-Magistrate's office at Punganúr, also commenced in 1886-87, were completed. Four minor new works were in progress, of which 3 were completed. The expenditure was Rs. 2,671.

South Arcot.—The Sub-Registrar's office at Villupuram, commenced in 1886-87, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,760 on an estimate of Rs. 3,274.

Trichinopoly.—The construction of the district jail at Trichinopoly made satisfactory progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,938 and the total outlay Rs. 70,405 against a revised estimate of Rs. 85,244. Quarters for the European chief constable, central jail, Trichinopoly, were nearly completed; estimate Rs. 1,860, expenditure Rs. 1,695. A compound wall for the District Munsif's court at Kulitalái was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,455 against an estimate of Rs. 1,450.

Tanjore.—The combined court-house for the District Munsifs of Kumbakónam and Valangiman was in progress; estimate Rs. 34,342, expenditure Rs. 24,470. Improvements to the taluk cutcherry at Máyavaram were in progress, but the work was delayed from various causes. The police station-house at Kumbakónam was extended at a cost of Rs. 2,748 against an estimate of Rs. 2,700. A building for the police office at Tanjore was purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,750.

Negapatam.—Alterations to the St. Joseph's College buildings at Negapatam were in course of construction. The buildings were purchased in the preceding year for Rs. 30,000, and estimates, amounting to Rs. 22,490, were sanctioned for alterations to adapt them for the accommodation of public offices. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,938 against a grant of Rs. 8,000, and the total expenditure up to the year Rs. 37,970 against an estimate of Rs. 52,490. Improvements to the District Munsif's Court at Mannárgudi were in progress. The Government cemetery at Negapatam was extended at a cost of Rs. 1,317 against an estimate of Rs. 1,200. The conversion of the Executive Engineer's office at Kadambady into a dwelling-house was completed, with the exception of fencing the compound.

Madura.—The following works were completed during the year:—Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Madura, a second-class police station-house and one head and five constables' huts at Sáptúr, a second-class station-house and one head and five constables' huts at Ammayanáyakanúr, and improving the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Tirushuli.

Tinnevelly.—A new record-room and improvements to the district court-house at Kokarakulam were completed according to the original estimate; expenditure Rs. 16,893. A sum of Rs. 6,305 was spent on minor works.

PROVINCIAL—COMMUNICATIONS.

Godávari (East).—The navigation works at Dumagudem were maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,041 during the year. The refixing of the tail lock lower gate was in progress. The trade is rapidly decreasing, and only 445 boats passed through the canal against 650 in the previous year. The canal was closed from 15th March 1887 to 13th June 1887.

Nílgiris.—The following works were completed:—Overseer's rest-house at Cherambadi, a wooden bridge at Barliyár on the Ootacamund-Mettupálaiyam road, a new road on Mountstuart, and eight cart-stands on the Ootacamund-Kullar road. The milestones between Ootacamund and Mettupálaiyam were renewed.

Presidency.—A sum of Rs. 9,058 was paid to the Madras Municipality for the maintenance of the roads leading from the Fort to the Mount and Poonamallee, and Rs. 3,381 and Rs. 1,062 for repairing the bridges over the Cooum and the Buckingham Canal.

South Arcot.—The piers of arches of the bridge over the Shatiatope anicut were raised to the anicut crest level. The manufacture of bricks was put in hand.

PROVINCIAL—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Buckingham Canal.—An estimate of Rs. 17,496 for training the banks of the Adyar river was sanctioned, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,929 against an allotment of Rs. 2,000. Some groynes were constructed and a diversion channel was cut. Both answered their purpose very well.

Kistna (East).—Repairs to the sea-dyke at Masulipatam were carried out.

Nílgiris.—The fencing of the Ootacamund lake, with the exception of the portion round the "Cedars," was completed. Rs. 31,927 were spent on improving the water-supply of Ootacamund lying north of the lake. Rs. 1,444 were expended on completing the Adam memorial fountain.

West Coast.—The revetment for the protection of the town of Ponáni undertaken in the previous year was completed with an expenditure of Rs. 3,963 against an estimate of Rs. 4,280. The sea terminations of the groynes, five in number, near the lighthouse at Cochin were raised.

Presidency.—Rs. 834 were spent on the conservancy of the river Cooum and Rs. 601 in closing the bar.

South Arcot.—The embankment of the Gadilam river for the protection of the town of Tirupápuliyúr from floods, which was nearly finished in 1886-87, was completed, and the drainage sluice in it was almost finished. The outlay was Rs. 6,812 on an estimate of Rs. 8,550.

Madura.—An expenditure of Rs. 787 was incurred on surveying and estimating the proposed system of roads, &c., at Kodaikánal.

LOCAL—INCORPORATED.

Godávari (East).—The earth-work of the Kovur-Manjair junction canal was finished at a cost of Rs. 55,057 against an estimate of Rs. 52,345. The outlay during the year was Rs. 2,300. The cut-stone coping or the aqueduct over the Tooliabhaga drain and iron railings and stanchions were finished. The cost of the aqueduct was Rs. 46,216 against an estimate of Rs. 40,000. The excess was principally due to alterations in the original design. The Tooliabhaga new cut was completed; total outlay Rs. 8,923 against an estimate of Rs. 9,200. The total expenditure up to end of the year on the Kovur-Manjair junction canal works amounted to Rs. 1,43,323 against an estimate of Rs. 1,45,525. The outlay during the year was Rs. 3,818.

Kistna (East).—Rs. 4,344 were spent against a grant of Rs. 3,391 on the landing stage at Bezváda.

Madura.—Work progressed steadily on the Vaigai bridge: most of the piers and both the abutments were finished. Rs. 1,20,759 were spent during the year against a grant of Rs. 1,20,000; Rs. 75,246 were expended up to the end of the preceding year, making the total outlay Rs. 1,96,005, the estimate being Rs. 3,21,460. Ten miles of the road from Cumbum to the foot of the Gúdalúr-Peermaad ghât were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 1,623.

LOCAL—EXCLUDED.

Godávari (East).—A new fourth order dioptric light at the Hope Island lighthouse was set up at a cost of Rs. 1,097 against an estimate of Rs. 954. Repairs to Vakalapudi and Hope Island lighthouses were in progress at end of the year.

West Coast.—The lighthouses at Calicut and Cannanore were provided with lightning-conductors.

Chingleput.—The lighthouse at the Seven Pagodas was in progress on an estimate of Rs. 8,165; the expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 6,253, and the work was nearly completed.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1887-88.)

General Remarks.

Total grant and outlay.

Against the final grants sanctioned for the year of Rs. 24,45,075 from Imperial and Rs. 27,10,000 from Provincial funds, an expenditure respectively of Rs. 24,30,381 and Rs. 26,27,459 was incurred. Under Imperial 0·60 per cent. of the grant lapsed and under Provincial 3·05 per cent., the total lapse being 1·89 per cent. on the whole grant against 8·24 per cent. in the previous year. In addition to the above expenditure a sum of Rs. 17,792 was spent from contributions, viz., Rs. 5,311 on Major Works (Working Expenses) and the balance on Minor Works and Navigation. The total of direct receipts brought to account in the Public Works Department was Rs. 3,43,119, that is, Rs. 24,336 more than in the previous year and Rs. 13,199 in excess of the amount anticipated.

Total area irrigated.

The total area occupied for irrigation was 4,950,505 acres, of which 4,872,191 acres were effectively irrigated against 4,738,409 acres in the previous year. In consequence of the favorable character of the season there was under nearly every one of the works an increase in the area of occupation and of effective irrigation and a consequent increase also in revenue. Of the area irrigated, 1,985,739 acres were under Major Works, 91,918 acres under Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and the remainder under works for which such accounts are not kept.

Total revenue derived.

The total revenue assessed on irrigated lands was Rs. 230,84,458 as against Rs. 228,35,766 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 58,82,473 were due to land and Rs. 172,01,985 to irrigation. The total deductions and remissions amounted to Rs. 7,04,959, or Rs. 3,40,520 less than in the previous year, the decrease being attributable to the favorable character of the season. The net revenue was Rs. 164,97,026, of which Rs. 69,986 represent the revenue assessed on lands irrigated under the Kurnool canal, the accounts of which are based on the revenue actually collected and brought to account as direct receipts in the Public Works

Photo-Zincographed in the Survey Office, Madras
1888

Department, Rs. 66,40,980 were derived from other Major Works, Rs. 3,11,683 from Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and the remainder from works for which such accounts are not kept.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Grant and outlay.

Under Capital expenditure on Public Works (not charged against Revenue), the estimates, grants, and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as shown below:—

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Budget grant for 1887-88.	Revised estimate for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1887-88.
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	471,36,894	8,88,291	8,65,486	8,71,219	— 5,733	378,60,216
Establishment	68,86,985	1,93,585	2,29,452	1,72,224	57,228	48,06,044
Tools and plant	22,69,311	36,995	81,728	84,599	— 2,871	15,80,652
Loss by exchange	41,09,516	...	...	...	...	40,97,779
Suspense	...	...	...	— 712	712	284
Total ...	604,02,706	11,18,871	11,76,666	11,27,330	49,336	483,44,975
Deduct receipts on Capital account	3,90,124	1,38,871	22,509	10,103	12,406	2,28,281
Net Total ...	600,12,582	9,80,000	11,54,157	11,17,227	36,930	481,16,694
Indirect Charges.						
Capitalised abatement of land revenue ...	30,61,333	58,279	44,838	77,920	— 33,082	26,69,647
Leave and pension allowances	12,94,113	27,102	25,445	24,112	1,333	9,25,657
Total ...	43,55,446	85,381	70,283	1,02,032	— 31,749	35,95,304
Grand Total ...	643,68,028	10,65,381	12,24,440	12,19,259	5,181	517,11,998

The grants for works of the Kistna and Cauvery delta systems were not fully utilised, while those for the Godávari delta and Pennér anicut systems and the Periyár project were exceeded.

Revenue Account (Working Expenses).

Charges on Revenue Account.

The charges under Major Works (Working Expenses) were as shown below:

—	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	1,09,084	1,04,046	1,01,411
Maintenance and repairs	4,38,078	4,88,652	4,90,337
Establishment	3,67,720	3,83,245	3,93,223
Tools and plant	85,018	85,634	78,775
Refunds of revenue	...	...	2,227
Total ...	10,00,000	10,61,577	10,65,973
Indirect Charges.			
Capitalised abatement of land revenue	...	...	7,709
Leave and pension allowances	51,481	53,654	55,052
Total ...	51,481	53,654	62,761
Grand Total ...	10,51,481	11,15,231	11,28,734

The expenditure during the year exceeded the revised estimate by Rs. 4,396. The charge for establishment exceeded the revised estimate or final grant of the year by Rs. 9,978. The difference is attributable chiefly to the actuals of land revenue, due to irrigation, on which the 6 per cent. charge for establishment was calculated to have exceeded the revised estimate of revenue by Rs. 2,52,753.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area irrigated under Major Works and the revenue derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are given below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop...	1887-88	1,999,133	1,985,739	63,78,036	3·21
	1886-87	1,979,519	1,960,610	62,00,974	3·16
Second crop	1887-88	128,509	128,509	3,32,930	2·59
	1886-87	156,847	155,326	4,03,446	2·60

Financial results.

The Revenue Account, compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

—	1887-88.	1886-87.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue exclusive of that derived from the Kurnool canal, the actual collections from which have been included under direct receipts	66,40,094	65,25,890
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	27,74,341	28,80,565
Net Increase ...	38,65,753	36,45,325
Add share of enhanced land revenue	4,45,270	4,62,272
Total ...	43,11,023	41,07,597
Deduct collection charges	2,15,551	2,05,379
Net Total ...	40,95,472	39,02,218
Direct receipts	2,42,816	2,20,761
Total ...	43,38,288	41,22,979
Deduct working expenses	11,28,734	11,09,010
Net Revenue ...	32,09,554	30,13,969
Deduct interest charges	18,96,903	18,50,321
Surplus revenue ...	13,12,651	11,63,648

The net revenue amounted to 6·24 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation against 6·00 per cent. in the previous year.

GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Godàvari delta system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Revised estimate for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Total outlay to end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	110,89,332	1,83,995	1,94,220	106,65,568
Indirect do.	19,34,864	...	9,115	18,68,246
Total ...	130,24,196	1,83,995	2,03,335	125,33,814

The budget grant for works was reduced from Rs. 1,81,968 to Rs. 1,31,697 owing (1) to work on the Bendamurlanka canal having been held in abeyance, (2) to delay in the Revenue Department in the settlement of land compensation claims, and (3) to savings realised on completed works of the project. The outlay exceeded the grant by Rs. 1,583.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 5,49,221 and the receipts in the Public Works Department to Rs. 1,24,307. The principal portion of the receipts was derived from Navigation.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1887-88	588,946	586,379	18,49,711	3·15
	1886-87	583,376	563,621	17,29,014	3·07
Second crop ...	1887-88	22,317	22,317	60,914	2·73
	1886-87	35,227	34,615	1,07,924	3·12

The area irrigated before the present works were started was 150,039 acres. The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 3·34 and Rs. 0·93, respectively, against Rs. 3·35 and Rs. 0·92 in the previous year.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue	19,10,625	...	Direct charges	5,16,799	102,51,847
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,24,333	...	Indirect do.	32,422	6,53,038
			Total ...	5,49,221	109,04,880
Increase of revenue	17,86,292	380,58,311			
Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,49,000	45,07,830	Interest charges	4,22,738	91,21,995
			Total ...	9,71,959	200,26,875
Total ...	19,35,292	425,66,141	Surplus revenue ...	9,90,875	211,18,994
Deduct collection charges at 5 per cent.	96,765	29,03,497			
Net Total. ...	18,38,527	396,62,644			
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	1,24,307	14,83,225			
Total ...	19,62,834	411,45,869	Total ...	19,62,834	411,45,869

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 7·90 per cent. on the Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 7·74 per cent. in the previous year. The estimated ultimate return is 9·3 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The Godávari river rose above the crest of the anicut on the 14th June 1887 and did not fall below it again till the 17th March 1888. On the 19th July 1887 the river attained its greatest height, viz., 15·9 feet on the anicut crest. The highest flood previously recorded was 16·9 feet above the anicut crest which occurred on the 21st August 1886. In the Eastern Division above the delta, the water which found its way up the Torrigedda breached out again into the river at one of the minor outfall sluices, which it partly destroyed. Some young dry crops in the basin of the Torrigedda were destroyed. In the delta, there were no breaches to the river embankment and no injury to works, neither was there any damage to crops. In the Central Division the left bank of the "Vasista" branch, which was exposed to violent wave-wash, caused by the strong westerly winds, suffered much, and four breaches occurred. The "Vainteyam" branch had a large breach in its right bank at Appanapalli which it was impossible to close; this destroyed about 800 acres of wet crop. In the Western Division there were no breaches in the river embankment in the delta, but 24¾ miles above it the flood-water after breaching the river embankment got into the valley of the Rallukalva and by it into the "Main" canal, and the resulting breaches in the Nundamur weir channel proved both difficult and costly to close, necessitating the closing of

the head-sluices and consequent stoppage of navigation from the 23rd July to the 6th August 1887. No damage was done to any masonry works in the delta, and there but a few acres of crops damaged by excess of water. In August 1887 the works in the Godávari delta were inspected by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Kistna delta system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Total outlay to end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	139,19,784	4,76,091	4,13,056	78,14,022
Indirect do.	9,81,160	...	75,060	5,95,358
Total ...	149,00,944	4,76,091	4,88,116	84,09,380

Revised estimates were sanctioned during the year for the excavation of the first 13 miles of the Bank canal in the Kistna Eastern Division, for the excavation of the Sreerangapuram channel of the Commamur canal, for the construction of an inlet sluice in the right bank of the Répalle main drain and an inlet in the Kavur affluent, and for the Bank canal in the Kistna Western delta. The outlay fell short of the budget grant by Rs. 1,63,944. The lapse is attributable to insufficient establishment and to the numerous changes made in the district during the past few years, the result being that estimates have not been submitted for sanction as they would otherwise have been, and proper and timely arrangements for carrying out works have not been made.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account amounted to Rs. 3,43,431, and the receipts collected in the Public Works Department to Rs. 43,938 against Rs. 37,910 in the previous year. The navigation charges fell from Rs. 78,284 to Rs. 58,246.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total irrigable area was 475,000 acres. The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1887-88	388,699	387,414	13,22,582	3·41
	1886-87	352,627	337,327	11,28,901	3·35
Second crop.	1887-88	91	91	160	1·76
	1886-87	90	90	162	1·80

The increase both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived in 1887-88 was mainly due to the improvements to the works carried out during the year, but partly also to timely freshes in the river. The area irrigated before the present works were constructed was 71,565 acres. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 3·52 and Rs. 0·90 per acre against Rs. 3·48 and Rs. 1·00, respectively, in the previous year.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Gross irrigation revenue ...	13,22,742	...	Direct charges	3,26,627	58,22,878
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	74,984	...	Indirect do.	16,804	3,54,441
			Total ...	3,43,431	61,77,319
Increase of revenue	12,47,758	187,02,094	Interest charges	3,04,300	55,77,201
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,44,591	29,29,881	Total ...	6,47,731	117,54,520
			Surplus revenue ...	7,18,939	89,38,467
Total ...	13,92,349	216,31,975			
Deduct collection charges ...	69,617	14,51,406			
Net Total ...	13,22,732	201,80,569			
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department	43,938	5,12,418			
Total ...	13,66,670	206,92,987	Total ...	13,66,670	206,92,987

The return, after paying interest charges, was 8·54 per cent. on total Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 6·88 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The year was a favorable one; there was ample water both for irrigation and navigation all through the season. The river rose over the crest of the anicut on the 10th June 1887, and on the 18th July it attained its maximum height, viz., 16·3 feet. The highest flood recorded is 20·04 feet, and this occurred in July 1882. The left flood bank of the Kistna river breached in three places. Owing to the absence of rain the banks were much cracked and fissured, and it is supposed that water percolated through the bank by means of those cracks and caused the breaches. Some little damage was also done to two villages by the water. The breaches were closed at a cost of Rs. 4,055. In February 1888 the works in progress were inspected by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

PENNER ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Pennér anicut system was as follows:—

	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Total outlay to end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	16,12,789	38,233	60,315	15,64,565
Indirect do.	2,44,544	...	2,283	2,40,918
Total ...	18,57,333	38,233	62,598	18,05,483

The budget grant for works was reduced from Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 42,000 during the course of the year, but the outlay exceeded the reduced grant by Rs. 7,079. More work was done owing to the favorable character of the season and to the competition for labor having diminished with the completion of the railway work at Nellore; hence the excess.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account for the year were Rs. 5,777; there were no receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1887-88	63,628	62,719	2,34,243	3·73
	1886-87	62,956	62,137	2,32,273	3·74
Second crop	1887-88	2,268	2,268	5,827	2·57
	1886-87	1,343	1,343	3,457	2·57

The increase both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during 1887-88 was due to the favorable character of the season. The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 2·10 and Rs. 0·09, respectively, against Rs. 2·05 and Rs. 0·20 in the previous year. The area irrigated before the new works were started was 41,821 acres and the share of enhanced land revenue due to the works amounted to Rs. 15,869.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	2,40,070	...	Direct charges	24,450	8,01,395
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,17,171	...	Indirect do.	3,580	66,661
			Total ...	28,030	8,68,056
Increase of revenue	1,22,899	18,91,640	Deduct old maintenance charges	22,253	6,45,135
Share of enhanced land revenue	15,869	3,39,115			
			Net Total ...	5,777	2,22,921
Total ...	1,38,768	22,30,755	Interest charges	61,376	12,40,346
Deduct collection charges ...	6,938	1,48,913			
			Total ...	67,153	14,63,267
Net Total ...	1,31,830	20,81,842	Surplus revenue ...	64,677	6,22,104
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	...	3,529			
Total ...	1,31,830	20,85,371	Total ...	1,31,830	20,85,371

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 3·58 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 3·38 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The season was a favorable one for work, and good progress was made up to October 1887. The channels of this delta were opened for irrigation on the 5th July 1887. The greatest depth of water on the Nellore anicut was 9 feet, and this occurred on the 8th September 1887. The highest flood on record is 19·3 feet, and this took place on the 30th November 1882. The supply of water was good throughout the year.

SANGAM ANICUT PROJECT.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Outlay to end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	28,96,437	1,27,662	1,30,751	28,49,088
Indirect do.	6,72,612	...	10,287	6,47,306
Total ...	35,69,049	1,27,662	1,41,038	34,96,389

The budget grant for works was reduced from Rs. 1,52,350 to Rs. 1,13,075, but the expenditure exceeded the reduced grant by Rs. 225. The reduction of the budget grant was due to the difficulty experienced in utilising the grants, most of the larger works having been completed and the works still in hand being small and much scattered.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account for the year were Rs. 45,400, and the receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 864.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1887-88 ...	52,068	49,530	1,97,604	3·99
	1886-87 ...	48,947	46,796	1,79,679	3·84
Second crop ...	1887-88 ...	2,363	2,363	6,467	2·73
	1886-87 ...	628	625	1,772	2·84

The increase both in the area irrigated and revenue derived therefrom during 1887-88 is due to the completion of the main works and the consequent extension of irrigation during the year. The total irrigable area is 94,000 acres, and the extent occupied for cultivation during the year was 52·07 per cent. of the estimated irrigable area. The area under the old and natural sources of supply was 48,058.

The following statement shows the financial results:— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	2,04,071	...	Direct charges	43,687	74,141
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,22,143	...	Indirect do.	1,713	3,130
			Interest do.	1,11,348	4,37,309
Increase of revenue	81,928	1,74,790			
Share of enhanced land revenue	2,715	9,095			
Total ...	84,643	1,83,885			
Deduct collection charges ...	4,232	9,194			
Net Total ...	80,411	1,74,691			
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department ...	864	864			
Total ...	81,275	1,75,555			
Net deficit	75,473	3,39,025			
Total ...	1,56,748	5,14,580	Total ...	1,56,748	5,14,580

The deficit, after paying interest charges, was 2·16 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The channels of this delta were opened for irrigation on the 1st July 1887. The greatest depth of water on the Sangam anicut was 5½ feet on the 8th September 1887. The supply of water was good throughout the year. A considerable length of new channels was brought into operation during the year.

KURNOOL CANAL.

Capital Account.

The cost of the purchase of the canal was reduced during the year from Rs. 216,55,457 to Rs. 216,44,795 owing to receipts on Capital Account to the extent of Rs. 10,662. There has been no expenditure in India on the Capital Account of the canal since its purchase.

Revenue Account.

The expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 1,44,942 and the collections in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 9,234.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Kurnool ...	1887-88	10,053	31,368	3·12.
	1886-87	10,441	38,188	3·66
Cuddapah ...	1887-88	11,874	38,618	3·25
	1886-87	12,235.	40,342	3·29
Total ...	1887-88 ...	21,927	69,986	3·19
	1886-87 ...	22,676	78,530	3·46

Extension of irrigation.

Liberal concessions are accorded to persons who, having capital at command, are desirous of taking up blocks of unoccupied waste lands of 50 acres and upwards in extent under the canal for irrigated cultivation. Irrigation is at a very low ebb owing to the existence of several causes which militate against its extension, hence the concessions which comprise provision of water free of charge for five years and at half rates for another five years, after which full rates are charged. In July 1886 it was decided that these rates should be levied on the extent actually irrigated, subject to a minimum of 8 annas per acre for the second five years, and of 1 rupee per acre for subsequent years, on the entire extent of the blocks. With the same object dry lands, which have not been irrigated within the last ten years, if irrigated, are allowed a remission of water-rates to the extent of 50 per cent. for the first five years and 25 per cent. for the second five years. Under these concessions in the Kurnool district 1,459 acres of waste lands were cultivated and 232 acres of dry lands were converted into wet, while in the Cuddapah district 1,248 acres of dry lands and 6 acres of waste lands were brought under wet cultivation.

Financial results.

The following statement exhibits the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue :—

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Revenue collected in Public Works Department	9,234	74,654	Direct charges	1,41,440	10,34,945
			Indirect do.	3,502	31,510
Revenue collected in the Civil department exclusive of collection charges	56,284	3,70,740	Interest do.	8,66,005	47,65,883
Total ...	65,518	4,45,394			
Net deficit	9,45,429	53,86,944			
Total ...	10,10,947	58,32,338	Total ...	10,10,947	58,32,338

General Remarks.

On the 17th July 1887 the Tungabhadra attained its maximum height during the year, viz., 6 feet above the crest of the Sunkesala anicut. On the 29th June 1887, there was a high flood in the Kali which breached the flood bank just below lock 15 on the left side. The gauge showed 17 feet as the height of the flood, the maximum recorded being 19½ feet on the 11th August 1885. The breach was closed a fortnight before the Tungabhadra water reached this part of the canal. On the same day an under-tunnel at Ayalur blew up, there being no water in the canal and a height of 9 feet of water above the culvert. The work could not be repaired before water was let down the canal, but temporary arrangements were successfully made to pass the water on. In July 1887 the canal was inspected by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Revised estimates for this work were sanctioned during the year, the revision being due to modification of some of the rates of the project in view to its speedy completion. The expenditure on Capital Account is shown below:—

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1887-88.	Expenditure during 1887-88.	Total expenditure to end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	4,00,000	41,087	40,433	3,07,310
Indirect do.	25,300	...	1,300	16,389
Total ...	4,25,300	41,087	41,733	3,23,699

The budget grant for works was increased during the year from Rs. 24,400 to Rs. 33,470 to admit of several works in hand being completed. The outlay fell short of the increased grant by Rs. 598 owing to non-settlement by the Revenue Department of the claims for land compensation and to savings realised on completed works.

Revenue Account.

No expenditure on works was incurred on Revenue Account. The area irrigated during the year was 492 acres, but the revenue derived therefrom was Rs. 280 less than the average revenue derived before the project came into operation.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement compares the expenditure on the Cauvery delta system, Capital Account, with the revised estimate for the year and the total expenditure with the sanctioned estimates:—

Departmental heads.	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Total outlay to end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	16,62,925	15,706	4,489	16,57,159
Indirect do.	1,66,767	...	227	1,23,386
Total ...	18,29,692	15,706	4,716	17,80,545

The budget grant for works of Rs. 7,890 was increased to Rs. 12,529 during the year, but the outlay fell short of the revised grant by Rs. 5,715 chiefly owing to savings realised on completed works and to the sale of lands not required for the Cauvery and Vennár regulators.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account for the year were Rs. 22,587, and the receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 6,577.

The area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—	Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
First crop ... 1887-88	860,404	854,820	25,72,502	3·00
First crop ... 1886-87	908,656	906,801	27,27,846	3·00
Second crop 1887-88	82,814	82,814	2,03,275	2·45
Second crop 1886-87	99,825	99,825	2,26,170	2·27

The decrease during 1887-88 in both the area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom is due to the transfer of certain irrigation works in the Trichinopoly division hitherto shown under the Cauvery upper anicut to "Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept." The area of lands irrigated under the old native works was 696,584 acres.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	27,75,777	...	Direct charges	1,49,964	68,69,040
Deduct share due to irrigation.	22,54,009	...	Indirect do.	7,539	3,32,571
Increase of revenue	5,21,768	139,57,087	Total ...	1,57,503	72,01,611
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,31,008	38,76,775	Deduct old maintenance charges.	1,34,916	72,78,096
			Net Total ...	22,587	— 76,485
Total ...	6,52,776	178,33,862	Interest charges	66,197	12,71,500
Deduct collection charges ...	32,639	12,34,433			
			Total ...	88,784	11,95,015
Net Total ...	6,20,137	165,99,429	Surplus revenue ...	5,37,930	155,02,225
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department ...	6,577	97,811			
Total ...	6,26,714	166,97,240	Total ...	6,26,714	166,97,240

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 30·22 on the Capital outlay against 35·63 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

In the Negapatam division the south-west monsoon was not good. In the Tanjore division the season was favorable for irrigation up to the middle of December. Water rose to the crest of the upper anicut on the 9th July and between that date and the 31st December 1887 flowed over the anicut only 61 days. The greatest height attained by the Cauvery during the year was on the 11th October 1887 when the river rose to 13 feet above the crest of the Cauvery dam. This flood has been exceeded only twice during the past 42 years. In November 1858 the reading on the gauge was 13·25 feet, and in 1882 it was 13·10 feet. It is not, however, possible to make any satisfactory comparison of the floods of these two years with that of 1887, as the circumstances on the three cases are essentially different. The flood of 1858 was intensified by heavy rain in the delta and that of 1882 by its long duration, it having stood at over 10 feet on the gauge for 17 days; the flood of 1887 was, on the other hand, accompanied by no rain and was of short duration, standing at over 10 feet for 36 hours only. The Cauvery and Vennár regulators, notwithstanding the great height of the flood of October 1887, effectually prevented any great damage either to works or to the crops, and the cost of repairs amounted only to some Rs. 4,000. Without the regulators the damage would have been far more serious, as the Vennár and its branches must have been extensively breached and the damage to the Cauvery and Kodamurti would have been very severe.

SRIVAIKUNTHAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement compares the expenditure on the Srívaikuntham anicut system, Capital Account, with the revised estimate for the year and the total expenditure with the sanctioned estimates :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimates.	Final grant for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Outlay to end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	13,61,520	13,776	13,630	13,43,197
Indirect do.	1,15,286	...	366	1,00,307
Total ...	14,76,806	13,776	13,996	14,43,504

The budget grant for works was raised to Rs. 14,115 and subsequently reduced to Rs. 11,200. Rs. 11,114 were spent during the year, the unexpended balance representing the saving realised on the work done in the Public Works Workshops.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were Rs. 17,396, and the receipts collected in the Public Works Department from canal produce, rents of buildings, fresh water-supply to the town of Tuticorin, and from miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 1,612. Grant and outlay.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the preceding year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1887-88	22,969	22,458	1,28,877	5·74
	1886-87	22,957	21,250	1,24,731	5·87
Second crop	1887-88	18,174	18,174	55,827	3·07
	1886-87	19,734	18,828	63,961	3·40

The area of the lands formerly irrigated under the old works and natural sources of supply was 14,648 acres.

The following statement exhibits the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue ...	1,84,704	...	Direct charges	23,153	4,48,237
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	79,301	...	Indirect do.	1,344	25,711
			Total ...	24,497	4,73,948
Increase of revenue	1,05,403	11,47,778	Deduct old maintenance charges	7,101	1,32,009
Share of enhanced land revenue	2,087	26,811	Net Total ...	17,396	3,41,939
Total ...	1,07,490	11,74,589	Interest charges	53,455	8,13,943
Deduct collection charges ...	5,375	75,292	Total ...	70,851	11,55,882
Net Total ...	1,02,115	10,99,297	Surplus revenue ...	32,876	— 37,458
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ...	1,612	19,127			
Total ...	1,03,727	11,18,424	Total ...	1,03,727	11,18,424

The return, after paying interest charges, was 2·27 per cent. against 2·59 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The water in the Támbraparni river rose above the crest of the Srívaikuntham anicut only once during the south-west monsoon, but during the north-east monsoon the anicut was topped for 60 days. The greatest height attained by the river was 6·90 feet on the 13th December 1887, and this is the third highest recorded flood, the maximum being 11·75 feet on the 7th December 1877. The south-west monsoon was practically a failure as far as Tinnevelly was concerned. Under the Srívaikuntham anicut no attempt was made to cultivate a large portion of irrigable area, while the failure of standing crops was very extensive. The north-east monsoon rain was abundant, and freshes, generally, though not so high as in former years, were more or less continuous during the months of October, November, and December 1887, and did much damage to the flood-banks below the anicut.

PERIYAR PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Though the estimates for the Periyár project were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in September 1884, owing to financial pressure funds were not allotted by Allotment of funds.

the Government of India for the commencement of works till August 1887, when sanction was communicated of a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for expenditure on acquiring land and commencing work; this amount was subsequently increased and the final grant for the year was raised to Rs. 2,57,607. The detailed arrangements for commencing work were approved by Government in August 1887, and the project organised as a temporary third-class division.

Outlay. The expenditure on Capital Account is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Departmental heads.	Estimate.	Grant for 1887-88.	Expenditure during 1887-88.	Total expenditure to end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	54,25,000	2,57,607	2,70,995	2,70,995
Indirect do.	2,14,913	...	3,394	3,394
Total ...	56,39,913	2,57,607	2,74,389	2,74,389

The grant for works was exceeded by Rs. 13,388 owing to advantage having been taken of the somewhat unexpected labor supply to push on with the works as expeditiously and as efficiently as possible.

General Remarks.

As the unhealthy feverish season sets in towards the end of March, work on the hills was stopped on the 15th of that month, and the office and establishment left for Madura on the 20th and following days. A small temporary establishment was left behind to take care of the camps. In October 1887, His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the site of the project accompanied by Colonel J. O. Hasted, R.E., the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department. In December following the Chief Engineer for Irrigation inspected the works. The forecast statements submitted with the project estimates were revised owing to the acceptance by the Travancore Government of an annual payment of Rs. 40,000, to commence from the date on which water in the Periyár river may by means of the project works be diverted from Travancore into British territory, in lieu of the lump sum payment of Rs. 8,00,000 originally proposed as compensation for the site of the works and for the water to be diverted. The revised statements which were forwarded to the Government of India in June 1887 showed that the project would yield a net revenue of 8·53 per cent. on the total estimated outlay including indirect charges against 7·80 per cent. anticipated when the estimates for the project were sanctioned.

PROTECTIVE WORKS.

In the subjoined statement the outlay debited to Protective Works is compared with the grant:—

—	Grant.				Outlay.			
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Buckingham canal	80,391	...	...	80,391	80,391	...	...	80,391
Rushikulya project	1,88,766	38,434	9,000	2,36,200	1,96,768	38,937	18,866	2,54,571
Periyár project	— 254	— 4,988	— 149	— 5,391	— 254	— 4,988	— 149	— 5,391
Total ...	2,68,903	33,446	8,851	3,11,200	2,76,905	33,949	18,717	3,29,571

Buckingham canal. As the progress of works on the Buckingham canal was good and the supply of labor ample, the grant-in-aid of Rs. 80,391 was fully worked out.

The total outlay incurred on the Rushikulya project up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 9,79,790. The expenditure on works exceeded the grant by Rs. 8,002 owing to compensation for lands required for the project having been settled and paid more expeditiously than was anticipated. Rushikulya canal.

General Remarks.

The extent of land made over during the year was 454 acres principally for the Rushikulya and Mahanadi canals and the Russellkonda reservoir. Eighteen miles of the Rushikulya and 5 miles of the Mahanadi canals were surveyed and levelled, lock-spitted and made over to the department.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Total outlay to end of 1887-88.
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	104,84,351	2,04,406	2,05,015	84,06,319
Establishment	24,55,359	63,196	63,825	20,20,398
Tools and plant	2,10,475	9,855	6,965	1,93,784
Loss by exchange	2,000	...	...	...
Total ...	131,52,185	2,79,457	2,75,805	106,20,501
Less receipts on Capital account ...	1,965	...	75	2,154
Net Total ...	131,50,220	2,79,457	2,75,730	106,18,347
Indirect charges.				
Capitalised abatements of land revenue	7,57,339	...	5,807	5,79,315
Leave and pension allowances ...	3,89,107	...	8,891	3,24,334
Total ...	11,46,446	...	14,698	9,03,649
Grand Total ...	142,96,666	2,79,457	2,90,428	115,21,996

The budget allotment was reduced from Rs. 2,85,750 to Rs. 2,79,457, as it was found necessary to defer expenditure pending the revision of the estimates for some of the works of the Pálár anicut system.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were as shown below :—

—	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	12,064	16,199	15,400
Maintenance and repairs	1,35,636	1,61,901	1,57,455
Establishment	39,998	47,740	47,757
Tools and plant	2,552	2,394	3,004
Refunds of revenue	...	...	1,624
Total ...	1,90,250	2,28,234	2,25,240
Indirect charges	...	...	6,777
Grand Total ...	...	...	2,32,017

The budget grant was increased, it having been found to be absolutely necessary to augment the grant for the Buckingham canal for repairing the damages caused by the cyclone of November 1886, as expenditure on repairs could not be deferred without considerable risk to the future safety of the canal and inevitable

interruption of traffic. The area irrigated was 91,918 acres against 89,571 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 2,46,546, and deducting the working expenses, the net revenue amounted to Rs 14,529, or 0·12 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 0·25 in the previous year.

CHEMBRAMBAKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital Account of this system. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were — Rs. 4,138, and the receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 49.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1887-88	12,891	12,848	39,253	3·06
	1886-87	12,956	12,938	39,589	3·06
Second crop	1887-88	3,338	3,338	8,868	2·66
	1886-87	6,466	6,466	17,070	2·64

The area of the lands formerly irrigated under the old works and natural sources of supply was 11,232 acres.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	48,121	...	Direct charges	2,664	1,80,543
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	16,358	...	Indirect do.	70	9,420
			Total ...	2,734	1,89,963
Increase of revenue	31,763	4,97,683	Deduct old maintenance charges...	6,872	1,27,737
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	747	8,755			
			Net Total ...	—4,138	62,226
Total ...	32,510	5,06,438	Surplus revenue ...	35,072	4,11,788
Deduct collection charges ...	1,625	33,187			
Net Total ...	30,885	4,73,251			
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	49	763			
Total ...	30,934	4,74,014	Total ...	30,934	4,74,014

The actual return was 4·76 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 4·87 per cent. in the previous year.

PÁLÁR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Outlay to end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	18,94,915	48,172	45,431	17,42,157
Indirect do.	98,978	...	1,186	92,839
Total ...	19,93,893	48,172	46,617	18,34,996

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were Rs. 61,200, and the receipts collected in the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 903.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1887-88	68,180	68,160	1,84,476	2·70
	1886-87	66,324	65,768	1,79,683	2·73
Second crop	1887-88	23,319	23,319	49,647	2·13
	1886-87	24,042	23,995	51,691	2·15

The area of the lands formerly irrigated under the old works and natural sources of supply was 46,126 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	2,34,123	...	Direct charges	63,471	10,70,361
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,20,617	...	Indirect do.	1,671	48,855
			Total ...	65,142	11,19,216
Increase of revenue	1,13,506	16,66,307	Deduct old maintenance charges.	3,942	1,43,028
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	13,550	3,87,708			
			Net Total ...	61,200	9,76,188
Total ...	1,27,056	20,54,015	Surplus revenue ...	60,406	9,47,730
Deduct collection charges ...	6,353	1,36,898			
Net Total ...	1,20,703	19,17,117			
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works Department ...	903	6,801			
Total ...	1,21,606	19,23,918	Total ...	1,21,606	19,23,918

The actual return was 3·29 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 4·41 per cent. in the previous year.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pelandorai anicut system was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Outlay to end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,05,000	7,460	5,805	3,97,388
Indirect do.	43,246	...	889	41,175
Total ...	4,48,246	7,460	6,694	4,38,563

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were Rs. 13,271 and Rs. 53 were collected in the Public Works Department.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1887-88	3,731	3,678	9,417	2·56
	1886-87	3,626	3,583	8,761	2·48
Second crop	1887-88	85	85	198	2·33
	1886-87	100	99	243	2·45

Area and revenue of old and new irrigation.

The area of the lands formerly irrigated under the old works and natural sources of supply was 1,731 acres.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	9,615	...	Direct charges	13,078	3,16,291
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	3,316	...	Indirect do.	343	13,133
			Total ...	13,421	3,29,424
Increase of revenue	6,279	59,340	Deduct old maintenance charges ...	150	1,998
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	126	1,318			
Total ...	6,405	60,658			
Deduct collection charges ...	320	3,828			
Net Total	6,085	56,830			
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	53	325			
Total ...	6,138	57,155			
Excess expenditure (deficit) ...	7,133	2,70,271			
Total ...	13,271	3,27,426	Net Total ...	13,271	3,27,426

The financial result of the year was a loss of Rs. 7,133 against Rs. 8,543 in the previous year.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION PROJECT.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital Account of this system, no allotment of funds having been sanctioned during the year for expenditure owing to unavoidable delay in the preparation of the revised estimates for distributaries. The total outlay including indirect charges to the end of the previous year was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were Rs. 16,507, while the receipts collected in the Public Works Department for the supply of fresh water to the town of Madras amounted to Rs. 9,385 and other receipts to Rs. 61, making a total of Rs. 9,446.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare with those of the previous year as follows:—

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1887-88	7,275	7,232	16,828	2·33
	1886-87	7,345	7,332	16,522	2·25
Second crop	1887-88	2,003	2,003	2,996	1·50
	1886-87	2,352	2,352	3,848	1·60

Area and revenue of old and new irrigation.

The area of the lands formerly irrigated under the old works and natural sources of supply was 5,356 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation revenue	19,824	...	Direct charges	20,633	5,01,818
Deduct share due to old irrigation	11,151	...	Indirect do.	739	15,499
Increase of revenue	8,673	1,28,268	Total ...	21,372	5,17,317
Share of enhanced land revenue.	441	6,315	Deduct old maintenance charges.	4,865	90,457
Total ...	9,114	1,34,583	Net charges	16,507	4,26,860
Deduct collection charges ...	456	8,917			
Net Total ...	8,658	1,25,666			
Direct receipts in the Public Works Department	9,446	95,671			
Total ...	18,104	2,21,337			
Net deficit	—1,597	2,05,523			
Total ...	16,507	4,26,860	Total	16,507	4,26,860

The net loss is 0·09 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 1·13 per cent. in the previous year.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

Departmental heads.	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1887-88.	Outlay during 1887-88.	Outlay to end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	86,14,000	2,20,750	2,22,916	63,38,550
Indirect do.	6,77,954	...	12,623	4,19,253
Total ...	92,91,954	2,20,750	2,35,539	67,57,803

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue Account were Rs. 1,38,468, and the gross receipts were Rs. 69,140 against Rs. 60,949 in the preceding year. The increase was under license and wharfage fees.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.	Charges.	During 1887-88.	To end of 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Navigation receipts	66,501	6,90,713	Direct charges	1,34,293	19,16,092
Miscellaneous do.	2,639	14,33,500	Indirect do.	4,175	57,477
			Total ...	1,38,468	19,73,569
			Balance, net revenue ...	—69,328	1,50,644
Total ...	69,140	21,24,213	Total ...	69,140	21,24,213

The financial result during the year was a loss of Rs. 69,328 against Rs. 51,952 in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The rainfall was heavy, but it was evenly distributed and caused no particular damage to any portion of the canal. About 24 miles of new canal in the shape of diversions were opened for traffic. The most important of these is from Coromandel

to Thettupett on the northern section, which takes the line of navigation out of the Pulicat lake. The resulting benefit to traffic is very great. In August 1887 wharfage fees were imposed between the limits of the Shadayankuppam lock on the north and Adyar north lock on the south, no boats being allowed to load and unload cargo or embark or disembark passengers except at six specified wharves. The northern section of the canal was inspected by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation both in July 1887 and in February 1888.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL.

Capital Account.

In August 1887 an allotment of Rs. 2,460 was sanctioned for continuing the work of deepening the canal. Of this amount only Rs. 983 were expended. Materials required for the construction of the inlets on this canal were collected and brought on to the site of the work.

Revenue Account.

Against a grant of Rs. 615 an expenditure of Rs. 377 was incurred in maintaining the canal in proper order.

WEST COAST CANAL.

Capital Account.

An allotment of Rs. 615 required for bench mark stones and for lascars required for taking survey and levels of the canal from Beypore to Badagara was sanctioned in November 1887. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 406 and to the end of the year to Rs. 3,482 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,500. The survey of the canal which was suspended during the previous year owing to reduced establishments was resumed. The levels and soundings from Tirur to Badagara were taken and mostly plotted during the year.

VEDARNIEM CANAL.

Revenue Account.

Against the budget grant of Rs. 6,175 an expenditure of Rs. 6,154 was incurred in the maintenance of the canal. License fees for boats plying on the canal, levied at 8 annas per ton, realised Rs. 614 during the year.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Grants and outlay.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as shown below :—

	Grant for 1887-88.		Outlay during 1887-88.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Ordinary Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"Imperial" works—			
Original works—			
Major	45,053	71,788	69,598
Minor	90,000	71,477	65,799
Repairs	4,67,004	4,54,970	4,52,624
Establishment	1,39,673	1,38,798	1,35,788
Tools and plant	9,031	8,975	9,782
Total ...	7,50,761	7,46,008	7,33,531

	Grant for 1887-88.		Outlay during 1887-88.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Ordinary Works—continued.	RS.	RS.	RS.
"Minor" Works—			
Original works	...	7,577	4,693
Repairs	2,75,000	2,90,566	2,79,249
Establishment	...	1,743	1,079
Tools and plant	...	114	71
Total	2,75,000	3,00,000	2,85,092
Total, Ordinary Works	10,25,761	10,46,008	10,18,623
Old Maintenance Charges.			
Original works	10,039	10,039	10,039
Repairs	1,30,972	1,30,972	1,30,972
Establishment	2,06,913	2,05,953	1,98,894
Tools and plant	2,115	2,115	2,115
Total	3,50,039	3,49,079	3,42,020
Tank Restoration Scheme.			
Investigation—			
Original works	28,000	28,000	24,500
Establishment	49,540	83,540	62,816
Tools and plant	420	420	72
Total	77,960	1,11,960	87,388
Execution—			
Original works	83,024	1,12,742	1,10,011
Repairs	1,75,000	1,18,202	1,08,999
Establishment	59,346	53,118	50,372
Tools and plant	3,870	3,463	2,285
Total	3,21,240	2,87,525	2,71,667
Total for Tank Restoration Scheme	3,99,200	3,99,485	3,59,055
Grand Total	17,75,000	17,94,572	17,19,698

The budget grant for Major Original Works was increased chiefly by reducing the grants for Minor Original Works and Repairs to provide for incomplete works of the previous year and for works sanctioned but not commenced for want of funds. In the Nellore division, progress of work under Original Works was not good owing to the presence of water in tanks during the working season and to the failure of contractors; but on repairs the expenditure exceeded the grant by Rs. 1,871 owing to the emergent repairs necessitated by the heavy rainfall. In the Kurnool division there was a lapse of Rs. 1,047 under Repairs owing to sickness and changes in the establishment. In the Chingleput division the unusually heavy and frequent rainfall and the very frequent changes of officers retarded the progress of works. In the South Arcot division improvements to the Muttrampett tank were stopped on account of the objection raised by the French Government to the site of the weir, but the expenditure incurred on repairs slightly exceeded the grant. In the Trichinopoly division the amount reserved for repairs to the Peruvalai channel was not utilised, as the Collector found it impossible to close the channel before the 1st April 1888.

Of the grant for Minor Irrigation Works 4·97 per cent. was unexpended. The balances were large in Cuddapah and Coimbatore and more especially in Kurnool and South Arcot; that in the former district is attributed to the fact that certain works were under investigation by the Tank Restoration Party and were consequently not taken up by the Revenue Department.

Tank restoration scheme.

In March 1887, the Government of India sanctioned an additional allotment of 3 lakhs under "Minor Works and Navigation," which enabled Government in the following month to accord sanction to the employment in the investigation of the requirements of tank restoration works in the Madura, Chingleput, Kurnool, and Coimbatore districts of four survey parties, and a fifth was subsequently started in

North Arcot. At the beginning of the year, the total area covered by tank restoration operations was 8,082 square miles, of which 5,485 had been completely gone over and the requirements estimated for. During the year the total area covered was increased to 8,684 square miles and the area completed to 7,233 square miles.

Number of works investigated.

The subjoined statement shows the number of works investigated and the estimated cost of the improvements proposed to be carried out :—

Districts.	Number of works investigated.	Area of irrigation.		Revenue.		Number of sluices estimated for.	Estimated cost of improvements.
		Present area.	Proposed area.	Actual.	Expected.		
During 1887-88.		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.		RS.
No. 1 Investigating party—Madura	111	10,954	12,052	44,288	63,997	30	1,07,783
No. 2 Investigating party—Chingleput	66	8,343	9,849	25,049	27,385	30	46,086
No. 3 Investigating party—Kurnool	18	2,584	2,782	18,194	19,885	1	15,303
No. 4 Investigating party—Coimbatore	15	4,764	4,997	23,293	25,109	22	46,490
No. 5 Investigating party—North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	210	26,645	29,680	1,10,824	1,36,376	83	2,15,662
Total to end of 1887-88 ...	928	1,23,982	1,33,997	4,47,844	5,34,096	485	11,43,799

Receipts in the Public Works Department.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department from Irrigation and Navigation works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 11,192 against a budget estimate of Rs. 12,000.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area occupied for irrigation under all works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept was 2,859,295 acres, of which 2,794,534 acres were effectively irrigated for first crop and 812,787 acres for second crop against 2,688,228 and 796,998 acres in the previous year. The total revenue dependent on these works was Rs. 127,41,307 and the share due to "Irrigation" was Rs. 94,74,377 exclusive of deductions and remissions, which amounted to Rs. 5,93,192, the remainder being due to "Land." The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, (1) "Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually," (2) Other "Imperial" works under the charge of the Public Works Department, and (3) "Minor" irrigation works under the charge of the Revenue Department compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1. Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	358,337	355,674	17,60,162	17,53,745
2. Other "Imperial" works	1,117,639	1,047,466	38,02,491	35,24,259
3. "Minor" irrigation works	1,318,558	1,285,088	39,11,724	37,40,003
Total ...	2,794,534	2,688,228	94,74,377	90,18,007

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation and miscellaneous revenue derived from works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, exclusive of collection charges in the Revenue Department, was Rs. 90,11,850, and the total outlay, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 14,12,686, leaving Rs. 75,99,164 as the net revenue. The net revenue due to old irrigation under works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, exclusive of all charges, was Rs. 24,09,648.

Area irrigated, revenue derived and expenditure incurred in each district.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the revenue derived, and the expenditure incurred on each class of works :—

	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1297 (1887-88).			Outlay during the official year 1887-88.	Percentage of repairs on irrigation revenue.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.		
	First crop.	Second crop.			
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	
Vizagapatam	20,405	1,673	47,058	3,434	5·54
Kurnool	5,304	4,140	36,380	2,659	5·87
Chingleput	11,798	1,593	23,470	1,441	3·32
North Arcot	41,432	17,893	1,56,614	20,253	10·12
South Arcot	147,609	11,582	4,62,466	78,527	10·91
Salem	457	453	1,496	854	45·85
Coimbatore	54,795	32,136	3,63,411	36,468	4·82
Tanjore	22,463	1,981	66,657	...	...
Tinnevelly	54,074	49,926	6,02,610	41,405	5·18
Total...	358,337	121,377	17,60,162	1,85,041	6·84
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept collectively.					
"Imperial" works—					
Ganjam	103,245	3,560	1,74,478	17,435	5·17
Vizagapatam	15,784	712	36,545	3,620	6·66
Godâvari	47,543	458	83,041	32,846	16·97
Kistna	15,253	...	37,858	13,300	11·07
Nellore	95,645	7,655	3,45,427	1,11,593	17·40
Cuddapah	58,711	28,679	2,74,954	33,965	7·26
Anantapur	46,723	14,455	1,79,880	23,414	5·99
Bellary	30,133	10,438	1,72,060		
Kurnool	20,914	5,649	76,254	2,806	2·38
Chingleput	218,081	44,868	5,62,558	67,708	7·58
North Arcot	56,762	26,608	2,18,958	40,089	13·46
South Arcot	68,505	9,622	2,39,849	61,668	17·94
Tanjore	18,717	1,559	36,585	2,80,943	306·78
Trichinopoly	132,939	56,806	4,69,624	56,427	6·46
Madura	74,325	23,802	2,80,519	17,802	4·59
Tinnevelly	63,392	37,275	3,82,129	83,311	7·62
Coimbatore	26,820	17,181	1,33,234	8,674	10·07
Salem	24,147	23,553	98,538	22,228	14·45
Malabar	...	...	...	2,681	...
Improving tanks—Madura	...	...	...	1,32,519	...
Improving tanks—Chingleput	...	...	...	75,982	...
Improving tanks—Kurnool	...	...	...	30,406	...
Improving tanks—Coimbatore	...	...	...	33,760	...
Survey operations—No. I Tank division	...	...	...	18,912	...
Survey operations—„ II do.	...	...	...	16,514	...
Survey operations—„ III do.	...	...	...	15,924	...
Survey operations—„ IV do.	...	...	...	19,508	...
Head office	...	...	...	16,530	...
Total ...	1,117,639	312,880	38,02,491	12,49,565	14·99
"Minor" irrigation works—					
Ganjam	89,967	2,943	1,03,659	9,975	9·62
Vizagapatam	14,388	224	39,616	2,735	6·90
Godâvari	42,981	172	57,565	10,000	17·37
Kistna	24,257	149	75,461	9,834	13·03
Nellore	38,158	4,408	1,22,117	10,052	8·23
Cuddapah	155,621	50,835	4,94,995	19,857	4·01
Anantapur	61,732	21,470	2,11,651	25,104	11·86
Bellary	21,189	7,493	60,506	7,577	10·73
Kurnool	31,510	5,353	99,842	7,352	7·36
Chingleput	122,802	18,739	2,67,253	24,294	9·09
North Arcot	174,703	83,520	6,53,426	36,690	5·12
South Arcot	185,654	28,516	6,09,420	35,187	5·77
Tanjore	30,618	1,770	54,786	10,197	18·61
Trichinopoly	53,802	19,151	1,21,258	8,677	7·15
Madura	84,925	16,962	1,95,569	21,149	10·81
Tinnevelly	82,518	36,217	3,83,928	21,171	5·10
Coimbatore	18,069	5,337	54,203	6,727	12·43
Salem	85,664	75,271	3,06,469	18,345	5·99
Madras	...	...	...	169	...
Total ...	1,318,558	378,530	39,11,724	2,85,092	7·13
Grand Total ...	2,794,534	812,757	94,74,377	17,19,698	10·24

"Imperial" and "Minor" irrigation works.

The lists of "Imperial" works, or works under professional supervision, submitted to Government in March 1886, were approved in May 1887. The Periya-

kulam minor basin in the Madura district, the only minor basin in which all repairs estimated by the Tank Restoration Scheme had been completed, was selected for initiating the experiment of making over to the ryots the tanks and channels finally settled as falling within the category of "Minor" irrigation works. The ryots are expected, under the supervision of the Collector, to maintain the tanks in a state of repair up to the standard laid down in the descriptive memoirs relating to the basin. At the end of three years, from the time of handing over of the minor works to the ryots, the whole of them will be inspected by a superior officer of the Public Works Department, and a report as to whether they have been kept up to the standard will be submitted to Government through the Collector.

Standard designs for new irrigation sluices.

In June 1887 Government approved of the standard designs for new irrigation sluices prepared by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for "Minor" irrigation works and sanctioned their distribution to Collectors for information and guidance.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works as compared with the grants:—

	Grant for 1887-88.		Outlay during 1887-88.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Original works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major	1,20,482	1,10,151	1,10,972
Minor	15,000	13,857	15,180
Total ...	1,35,482	1,24,008	1,26,152
Repairs	1,85,000	2,02,692	2,02,749
Establishment	74,711	76,137	73,091
Tools and plant	4,807	4,900	4,709
Refunds of revenue	...	...	90
Total ...	4,00,000	4,07,737	4,06,791

The budget grant was increased from Rs. 4,00,000 to Rs. 4,07,737 owing to the necessity of providing funds for incomplete works of the previous year.

Accidents and damages.

In October 1887, several tanks in the Pólúr and Wandiwash taluks of the North Arcot district were damaged, but most of these were "Minor" works. The Cheyár and Aliabad anicuts were also damaged. The left embankment of the Cheyár anicut was breached in the same place as in 1884. In the Tanjore and Trichinopoly divisions the flood-banks sustained some damages by the flood in the Cauvery of October 1887, but these were not serious. There was no damage or accident in the Negapatam division although the rivers were in freshes from October to December 1887. In the Madura division damage to irrigation works was heavy. A fresh in the Upper Vaigai in the latter part of October 1887 carried away the greater part of the apron of the Kunur anicut and a portion of the crest, while a fresh in the Thaniar displaced the Thanari anicut, destroying one of the flood-banks. A flood in the Shanmuganadi carried away a portion of the Manur anicut, injuring the apron of the Keeranur anicut. A heavy fresh in December 1887 in the Suruliyár damaged the Uthamut channel in several places; at Chinnammanúr anicut, which was slightly injured, the water went over the head-sluice and breached the channel. A portion of the crest of the Veerapondy anicut was carried away and the apron damaged. There were also petty breaches in tanks and channels, but there was no loss of revenue, as steps were promptly taken to close the breaches. In the Tinnevelly division the Támbraparni flood-banks below the Srívaikuntham anicut were much damaged by the heavy freshes of the north-east monsoon; some tanks and channels were also damaged, but fortunately not seriously and no loss of revenue resulted. The total cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 36,991.

Photo-Zincographed in Central Survey Office Madras 1885

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY BRANCH.

(a) *General.* (1887-88.)

General working.

During the year under review the mileage worked on the Madras Railway was increased by the opening of the Calicut extension and of the Pálghat branch; and on the South Indian Railway by the opening of the Nellore-Tirupati section of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, which was worked by that railway under an agreement with the Secretary of State for India. There were no train accidents of a serious nature during the year, and the only flood damages which occurred were on the Nellore-Tirupati section, the heavy rains of October 1887 having tried this new line severely; there were no actual breaches, but the line became unsafe through the sinkage of some of the banks, and traffic was suspended for a few days. On the Madras Railway, the gross earnings showed an increase over the preceding year of about 2 lakhs, but the expenditure increased by upwards of 5½ lakhs, thus reducing the net revenue by 3½ lakhs. On the South Indian Railway, the earnings were higher by 1⅔ lakhs and the expenses by ⅓ lakh, giving a net increase over 1886 of 1⅓ lakhs. During the first half of the year the net profits were exceptionally good, but this advantage nearly disappeared in consequence of the heavy outlay incurred in the second half.

Train service.

On the 1st July 1887 a revised train service was introduced on the Madras Railway in order to afford additional convenience to the third-class traffic between Madras, Vellore, and Rénigunta, and to decrease the number of extra goods trains that were run on special notices. Some slight alterations were also made in the running of the trains between Gooty and Raichur consequent on the transfer of the Bellary branch and the erection of the new Guntakal junction station. On the South Indian Railway a revised time-table was sanctioned from the 1st August 1887, the necessity for which arose out of the renewal of the present 41¼ lb. rails by others of 50 lb. section, entailing reduction of speed at several places. This time-table was further modified on the 1st January 1888. The Nellore-Tirupati section was opened for passenger traffic on the 15th September 1887 with one train a day which ran from Tirupati to Nellore and back, but this was subsequently altered to a train starting from each terminus early in the morning.

New works.

On the Madras Railway South-west line the Pálghat branch was opened for public traffic on the 2nd January 1888. It is 2½ miles in length, and the designation of the old Pálghat station, which is now the junction with the branch, has been altered to Olavakode. The Calicut extension, which involved the construction of 9 miles of line and the abandonment of 2¼ miles, together with the terminal station at Beypore, was opened for public traffic on the 2nd January 1888, but the Férok and Kallai bridges not being completed on that date, passengers were transhipped at the former bridge, and the train crossed the Kallai river on a diversion. The Férok bridge, six 130-feet spans, was opened for public traffic on 5th March 1888. The Kallai bridge, three 130-feet spans, the work on which was delayed on account of its having been decided to carry the cylinders down to rock, was in progress, the line being, as before stated, worked over a diversion. On the North-west line the work on the new bridge across the Pennér river, consisting of 13 spans, 140 feet from centre to centre, on cast-iron cylinders sunk to rock and filled with concrete, made good progress. The new bridge across the Chitravati river of nineteen 140 feet spans was also in hand; the construction of the temporary bungalows, laying the lines of rails required for the conveyance of material, and the diversion of the permanent line to approach the site of the new bridge were pushed on. The Swarnamukhi bridge, three piers and four arches of which were washed away in the cyclone of 9th November 1886, was repaired and re-opened for public traffic on the 6th October 1887. Considerable progress was made in lengthening platforms and in adding lay-byes and loading banks, where required by the traffic, and in providing additional crossing stations. Electric starting signals were in use generally throughout the line. The joint station at Rénigunta junction was finished. On the South Indian Railway the principal works were, raising by 5 feet the piers and girders of the Pálár bridge, which consists of eighteen 120-feet spans: doubling the Tondayar bridge which is now two 100-feet spans: adding eleven 30-feet spans to the present Gingee bridge: replacing the single 70-feet bridge in the 128th mile

near Cuddalore by a 150-feet span: and extending the station yard at Egmore, Madras. The old 41¼ lb. iron rails on wooden sleepers are gradually being replaced by new materials, consisting of 50 lb. steel bull-headed rails on pot sleepers; 114 miles have now been laid in.

Comparison of work done by the Madras and South Indian Railways.

The work done for the public by the two lines in 1887 compares as follows:—

—	Tons of goods.	Average distance.	Passengers.	Average distance.
Madras Railway carried	705,021	150·2	7,046,930	41·96
South Indian Railway carried	656,906	71·5	6,832,098	35·1
The average bookings per mile of line were—				
Madras Railway	849	....	8,490	...
South Indian Railway	* 891	...	10,446	...

Some further particulars of the working of the two lines are shown in the following table:—

Railway.	Passenger traffic.		Goods traffic.			
	Average number of passengers in a train.	Average cost of carrying a passenger one mile.	Average load of a train.	Cost of hauling a ton of goods one mile.	Percentage of freight upon capacity hauled.	Percentage of freight upon gross ton mileage.
		PIES.	TONS.	PIES.		
Madras	293	1·15	87	5·3	48·5	30·5
South Indian	279	1·03	48	6·5	46·9	33·5

Lengths of Railways in Madras Presidency.

The following statement shows the length of lines, Guaranteed and State, including Provincial, under survey or construction or open for traffic, in the Madras Presidency at the end of 1887-88:—

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.			
Madras Railway	840	...	...	5′ 6″	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
South Indian Railway	654	...	...	Metre.	Do. ...	Do.
Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway...	83	...	...	Do.	Do. (worked by South Indian Railway).	State Imperial.
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	72	...	...	Do.	Bombay Government.	Do.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	90	189	...	Do.	Do. (worked by Southern Mahratta Railway).	Do.
Bezváda to Nizam's Frontier ...	...	21½	...	5′ 6″	Madras Government.	Do.
Guntakal-Hindupur	...	...	111	Metre.	Do. ...	Do.
Tirupati-Dharmavaram ...	...	...	165½	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Villupuram-Pákál	...	...	134½	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Pálghat-Dindigul	...	...	100 or 107	Do.	Do. ...	Provincial.
Porto Novo-Salem	...	...	116½	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Madura-Pámban	...	...	93	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Máyavaram-Mutupet	...	...	55½	Do.	Do. ...	Guaranteed by Tanjore District Board.
Nílgiri Railway	...	...	Not decided.		Do. ...	Assisted.

Works in progress.

The following works were in progress or under survey:

Bellary-Kistna State Railway.—Terms were arranged for transferring the Bellary-Kistna Railway both for completion and working to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company from the 1st January 1888. The Guntakal-Nandyál section was opened for traffic on the 11th July 1887.

Bezváda to His Highness the Nizam's Frontier.—The extension of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway from Warangal to the Singareni coal-fields was opened for public traffic on the 1st January 1888, and it is hoped that the extension from Dornakal, the junction for the coal-fields to Bezváda, will be opened before the close of the year 1888.

* Exclusive of harbour materials.

Guntakal-Hindupur Extension.—The only work in progress on the Guntakal extension was the completion of the land plans with a view to the settlement of some outstanding claims by land-owners. Lines under survey or projected. (1) Imperial lines.

Tirupati-Dharmávaram and Villupuram-Pákál Lines.—The State Railway staff was transferred to the South Indian Railway, who undertook to construct the lines as soon as the requisite powers for raising the capital were obtained. The staff was engaged in marking out the line with a view to the early transfer of the land.

Pálghat-Dindigul, Porto Novo-Salem, Madura-Pámban.—The preliminary surveys and estimates for these lines were submitted to the Government of India, and they having withheld promise of financial support, it was decided to incur no further outlay from Provincial funds on further investigation. (2) Provincial lines.

Máyavaram-Mutupet.—The construction of this line was deferred, pending the assent of the Governor-General in Council to the Local Authorities Loan Bill. (3) Other lines.

Nílgiri Railway.—In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State, a draft modification of section 54 of the agreement executed between the Secretary of State and the Nílgiri Railway Company, so as to empower the company to raise their capital in England, was submitted to the Government of India for approval and their sanction awaited.

Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.—The Government having stated that no hope could be held out of their affording any financial support, negotiations have, it is understood, been opened between the Travancore Government and the South Indian Railway Company, having for their object the construction of the line independently of Government support.

No mineral traffic exists at present on the open lines in this Presidency. The Madras Railway imports patent fuel from England; the South Indian Railway draws its supplies of coal partly from England, but to a greater extent from Australia. No Indian coal was used on either line during 1887, but as the line from the Singareni field to Bezvada was drawing towards completion, it is probable that coal from this source will shortly be used on the Madras Railway. A charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per ton was levied as harbour dues on fuel landed in Madras. Mineral resources.

(b) *Madras Railway.*

The open length of this railway, which is on the 5′ 6″ gauge, was at the close of the year 840 miles, having been increased during the year by the addition of the Pálghat branch (2½ miles) and by the extension to Calicut (9 miles). The Beypore station, together with 1½ miles of line from the Kadalundi bridge to that place, was abandoned, and three new stations were opened on this extension, viz., Kadalundi, Férok and Kallai. The portion of the line between Madras and Arkónam, viz., 42½ miles is double. Open mileage.

The gross outlay on capital account during the year was Rs. 18,86,744, but owing principally to the payment of Rs. 30,00,000 by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the Bellary branch, the net result was a credit of Rs. 12,60,795. The following are the principal works on which expenditure was incurred :— Capital expenditure.

	Rs.
Reconstruction of the Pennér bridge	2,05,582
Do. of Chitrávati	1,47,491
Calicut extension	7,86,709
Pálghat branch	1,23,908
Joint station works, Rénigunta junction	74,985
Extension of the block system	23,590
Locomotive Department, new stock, &c.	2,79,658

The credits to Capital included—

Sale-proceeds of the Bellary branch	30,00,000
Revenue contribution to Calicut extension	67,673
Contribution by Malabar District Board to Calicut extension	56,000
Sale-proceeds of an engine to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways.	8,000
Amount refunded to Capital on account of new Pennér bridge	7,747

The permanent-way was well maintained throughout, and the introduction of iron wedge pieces on the double line resulted in a very perceptible diminution in the creep of the rails. Altogether 122 sets of Stoney's interlocking points have been laid. Condition of way and works.

Bridges. Works on bridges have already been described under the head "General, New Works."

Stations. The new station at Calicut was practically finished, the only work to be completed being the transfer from the abandoned Beypore buildings of the roofs for the covered way of the passenger station, and for the engine shed, carriage shed, and fuel shed. The dock at Kallai for floating timber was in progress. The new station at Rénigunta junction was completed, and that at Guntakal, which is being carried out by the Southern Mahratta Railway, nearly so. An intermediate crossing station, named Thinnapatti, was opened between Salem and Mallapuram, a distance of 27 miles, to replace Shevaroy Hills station, which was abandoned as a crossing station, owing to its unhealthiness and to its proximity to the ghât, which rendered it dangerous. The following trial stations were opened during the year: Veyasarpaudi, Washermanpettah, Connur, Ariyanur, Pallipuram, and Viziamangalam. The first three were for local traffic near Madras, and the last three in order to facilitate the crossing of trains under the block system. Veyasarpaudi has since been closed, as it was found to be unnecessary.

Accidents. There were no serious accidents to trains; the total number of accidents was higher than in the two preceding years, being 178 against 150 in 1886 and 163 in 1885, but this was mainly due to a large increase in derailments, which were nearly all asserted to have been caused by the carelessness of pointsmen. The collisions all occurred at stations and were slight. The only damages to the line occurred between Muddanúr and Mungapatnam, and near Súlúr, where the ballast was washed away by heavy rains. A mail train passed over the first of these places, and on account of a slack in the line the buffers of five vehicles became interlocked, but the train was brought to a stand-still at once and an accident averted. The total number of passengers killed was 15 and of those injured 45, against 13 and 26, respectively, in the previous year.

Persons employed. There were 12,454 persons employed on the railway, an increase of 404 over the preceding year, due to traffic and telegraph requirements for extra stations and the block system, and to a large increase of native labor in the Locomotive Department, on account of pressure of work in the shops. Of the total number, 11,159 were natives, 1,062 East Indians, and 233 Europeans.

Police. The police force consisted of 9 subordinate officers and 242 constables, and the total cost of maintaining them was Rs. 35,323. These men are not under the Police Act, and have no further powers than are possessed by all railway servants under the Railway Act. They are under a "Superintendent of Watchmen," who works under the orders of the Agent and Manager. The force of watchmen employed by the Railway Company is supplemented by about 90 constables from the general police of the country at the cost of Government. These men attend the stations at train times only, their duties being to keep order, to receive complaints from passengers or railway officials, to watch for any suspicious characters, and to receive into custody offenders arrested by the railway servants under the Act. At Raichur and Mutmurri stations all police duties are undertaken by His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Volunteers. The strength of the regiment known as the "Madras Railway Volunteers" grew during the year from 24 officers and 749 non-commissioned officers and men, total 773, to 22 officers and 810 non-commissioned officers and men, total 832, and with this increase of numbers, the proportion of non-efficients fell from 47 or 6·27 per cent. of all ranks to 38 or 4·92 per cent. All companies are now provided with rifle ranges except at head-quarters where the men have to go 8 miles from Madras to fire their annual course. A short range was procured at Raichur during the year.

Medical department. The medical staff of the company consisted of a medical officer and 19 apothecaries. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,796 per mensem.

Schools. The railway schools were 7 in number. The number attending increased from 270 in 1886 to 273 in 1887, but the average daily attendance at the same time decreased from 219·1 to 214·39. The Government grant was Rs. 520 against Rs. 922 in the previous year, and the railway grant Rs. 6,191 against Rs. 5,426. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,858 against Rs. 9,436 in 1886.

During the calendar year 12,186 tons of stores and materials valued at £94,702 were shipped to India in 55 consignments, besides which 6,253 tons of patent fuel and coke were forwarded from England at an average cost at port of delivery of £1-8-4 per ton. At the close of 1887 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 24,64,088 as against the balance at the close of 1886 of Rs. 31,40,460. Stores.

The total rolling-stock on the line at the end of the year was as follows :— Rolling-stock.

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	156	38	118
Coaching vehicles	694	60	634
Goods do.	2,836	268	2,568

Seventy-six engines passed through the shops for repairs, 2 being A class tender engines which were practically rebuilt as tank engines; 4,196 vehicles were repaired; 251 new vehicles were constructed (this outturn being the largest on record); and 110 iron-covered goods wagons, received from England, were put together.

The capital expenditure on the open line up to end of December 1887 was Rs. 11,17,59,178 (£10,244,591), and the value of stores in stock was Rs. 24,64,088. The total capital expenditure including stores was Rs. 11,42,23,266 (£10,470,466) equivalent to Rs. 1,37,618 (£12,615) per mile. The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of 1887:— Capital transactions.

	£
Subscribed capital, at 5 per cent.	8,757,670
Do. do. at 4¼ do.	999,960
Do. do. at 4½ do.	500,000
Debentures, at 4 per cent.	102,200
Do. at 3½ do.	297,800
Capital not bearing interest	12,014
Total ...	10,669,644

Expenditure.

	£	
On way and works	8,973,747	
On rolling-stock	1,270,844	
On stores and suspense	226,533	
		10,471,124
Balance available ...		198,520

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 28,80,028 (£264,002) giving a dividend at the rate of 2·58 per cent. on the capital outlay, and falling short of the guarantee by £256,329. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1887 amounted to £13,376,959 and the net profits, for the same period, to £6,024,932, leaving a balance of £7,352,027 to be met from the revenues of India in addition to the expenditure on land and control. Revenue transactions.

The total number of trains arriving late rose during the year from 8·68 to 14·68, a result which does not speak well for the punctuality of the line. Train service.

The period, after which demurrage on wagons falls due, was reduced from 36 to 24 hours, which is the rule in force on other Indian railways. Demurrage rules.

The general results of the last five calendar years are compared in the following table:— Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.
1883	66,31,909	41,05,360	25,25,549	2·21	61·90	147·7
1884	71,41,317	42,05,631	29,35,686	2·57	58·89	158·6
1885	76,57,993	43,78,825	32,79,168	2·85	57·19	170·5
1886	79,66,098	47,36,854	3,29,244	2·78	59·46	177·6
1887	81,72,535	52,92,507	28,80,028	2·58	64·76	188·8

Considering that the average mileage during the calendar year was reduced from 860 to 830, the gross earnings may be considered satisfactory. The large increase in expenditure of upwards of 5½ lakhs was due to the abnormal outlay incurred in the construction of new bridges over the Pennér and Chitrávati rivers, the Calicut extension, and Pálghat branch, the cost of 8 new engines, and the heavy repairs and renewals of rolling-stock. The receipts under coaching traffic rose from Rs. 33,27,011 in 1886 to Rs. 33,51,018 in spite of the reduction in mileage: goods traffic also increased, the receipts being Rs. 46,20,847 against Rs. 44,57,841 in 1886; this latter increase was mainly due to better cotton crops, and to large despatches of railway plant and rolling-stock to the Southern Mahratta Railway. The traffic train mileage rose from 2,273,073 miles in 1886 to 2,323,498 in 1887, a rise caused by the introduction of additional mixed trains and the requirements of increased goods traffic. The gross earnings per traffic train mile at the same time rose from 3·504 to 3·517, but profits fell from Rs. 1·420 to Rs. 1·239.

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were as follow:—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.
1883	12,068	32,907	4,345,480	4,390,455
1884	13,962	33,564	5,082,326	5,129,852
1885	11,924	31,323	5,438,024	5,481,271
1886	13,025	33,177	6,216,897	6,263,099
1887	12,082	33,173	6,915,779	6,961,034

The receipts from each class were:—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	1,55,035	1,12,808	19,72,199	22,40,042
1884	1,64,228	1,14,889	21,05,992	23,85,109
1885	1,59,729	1,18,605	22,60,292	25,38,626
1886	1,62,475	1,21,018	23,44,190	26,27,683
1887	1,65,686	1,24,132	23,81,993	26,71,811

The decrease in first-class passengers was due to the fact, that in the previous year a large number travelled on account of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Southern India. The average distance travelled by each first-class passenger however rose from 165·2 to 176 miles, which accounts for the enhanced receipts. The increase in third-class traffic was partly due to the introduction on the 1st July 1886 of a single fare of 1½ pies per mile for all trains other than the mail, the return third-class fare being abolished. This measure, which was brought in mainly in order to increase the percentage of passengers in the mail trains, did not have the desired effect, as only 16 per cent. of these passengers used the said trains. The average number of passengers in a train was 293 and the average fare paid by a third-class passenger was 1·66 pies per mile, as compared with 285 passengers and 1·75 pies in 1886. There was a falling off in the receipts for the carriage of troops, the figures being Rs. 2,75,278 in 1886 and Rs. 2,34,902 in 1887: this was due to the smaller movement of troops. The receipts for the carriage of passengers' luggage rose by nearly Rs. 10,000, but those for carriages and horses again decreased. Receipts for parcels rose from Rs. 1,91,340 to Rs. 2,12,577 on account of the introduction of higher rates during the year. The receipts for special trains fell from Rs. 18,821 to Rs. 10,878.

Goods traffic.

The receipts from merchandise carried for the public and the tonnage are shown in the following table:—

—	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Receipts from merchandise ... ... Rs.	35,26,877	37,49,657	40,47,163	41,88,280	43,19,683
Tonnage of do. ... ... Tons.	511,279	600,995	646,395	656,601	705,021
Average receipt per ton lifted ... ... Rs.	6·90	6·23	6·26	6·38	6·13
Do. do. per mile ... Pies.	8·76	7·79	7·84	7·78	7·83

The increased earnings were due to the larger amount of cotton carried: Rs. 3,10,691 were paid for the carriage of 23,302 tons of this commodity against Rs. 2,63,346 and 19,934 tons in 1886. The receipts for the carriage of railway plant and rolling-stock also augmented the general increase: the figures were Rs. 2,32,800 against Rs. 1,83,213 in 1886. The total quantity of grain carried during the year was 175,024 tons yielding a receipt of Rs. 7,00,158 as compared with 180,706 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 7,42,809 in 1886. The total quantity of salt carried over the system was 64,900 tons, yielding a receipt of Rs. 4,11,240 as compared with 67,321 tons with a receipt of Rs. 4,40,134, during the previous year. The shorter lead for the traffic from the Western Coast accounts for the falling off in receipts.

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years:— Working expenses.

Years.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from Revenue funds.	Per mean mile maintained.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.	AS.
1883	10,50,719	858	1,225	13,07,503	11·123	9·663
1884	10,89,747	859½	1,267	14,44,812	10·845	9·498
1885	10,82,590	861	1,257	15,45,093	11·089	9·729
1886	13,12,495	860	1,526	16,56,216	11·658	10·171
1887	14,44,330	830	1,740	18,35,484	12·209	10·900

'During the year 1887 the cost of maintenance averaged Rs. 1,481 per mile of track, including sidings, or Rs. 1,740 per mile of line. The excess over the preceding year is more than accounted for by the outlay on the Pennér and Chitrávati bridges and loss by exchange. Against this there was a saving of nearly a lakh of rupees under permanent-way and stations, due to smaller charges on account of the Calicut extension. The increase under locomotive was mainly due to the cost of 8 new engines. Against this must be mentioned the large saving in the cost of fuel, amounting to about Rs. 1,08,200, which was due partly to reduction in price and partly to the smaller quantity used. The expenditure in other departments is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Expenses.					
	Carriage and wagon.		Traffic.		General charges.	Miscellaneous.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	RS.
1883	5,79,786	15·594	6,81,596	5·798	4,44,468	41,288
1884	4,95,115	11·433	7,02,473	5·273	4,43,386	30,098
1885	4,95,331	11·212	7,31,146	5·248	4,70,717	53,948
1886	4,72,763	10·478	7,64,999	5·384	4,90,889	39,492
1887	7,26,521	15·449	7,70,612	5·306	4,81,009	34,551

The increase shown under "carriage and wagon" was due to the very heavy outlay under "repairs and renewals." Loss by exchange continued to affect all abstracts very seriously, the total amount debited during the year being Rs. 2,99,650, which is an increase of Rs. 1,02,332 over the preceding year.

There has been no alteration in passenger fares since 1st July 1886. On the 1st April 1887 the charge for parcels weighing from 60 to 80 lb. was increased from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-3-0, and a revised rate for parcels weighing from 80 to 100 lb. at Rs. 1-8-0, was introduced. On the 1st February the rate for bangles was reduced from 18 pies to 13·61 pies per ton per mile. On the 1st March the rate for coffee from the Mysore State Railway to Madras was reduced from 10 pies to 9 pies per ton per mile.' On the 1st May the rate for matches was reduced from 24 pies to 13·61 pies per ton per mile, and wines, spirits, and oilmans stores were charged at classified Rates and fares.

instead of special rates. The rate for iron (unmanufactured) was reduced from 8 to 6 pies and the rates for wooden wheels from 18 to 10 pies per ton per mile.

(c) *South Indian Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 654 miles on the metre gauge. The Pondicherry railway, from the Gingee river to Pondicherry, 8 miles in length, and the Nellore-Tirupati section of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, 83 miles in length, are also worked by the South Indian Railway, making the total length under its management 745 miles.

Capital expenditure.

The net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 7,33,744, incurred chiefly on the following works :—

	Rs.
Extensions and repairs to bridges	1,95,349
Additions and extensions to Egmore station yard, Madras	19,187
Extension of Locomotive workshops at Negapatam	1,50,681
Locomotive Department rolling-stock	1,98,796

The credits to capital during the year amounted to only Rs. 779.

Condition of way and works.

The old permanent-way consisting of $41\frac{1}{4}$ lb. rails was in fairly good order. The new 50 lb. road gave great satisfaction and good progress was made in laying it down, 114 miles having been completed by the close of the year.

Stations.

At Egmore, Madras, the extension of the goods shed was well in hand, and will be completed shortly. Several minor works were in progress.

Bridges.

Works on bridges have already been described under the head "General, New Works." In addition to the above, the waterways of a great many bridges were increased during the year.

Accidents.

The total number of accidents, excluding those on the Cuddapah-Nellore Railway, was the same as last year, viz., 233. There were no serious accidents to trains, and the collisions, which were all in stations, were slight. Two cases of fracture of the new 50 lb. rails occurred, but no accident resulted. No flood damages of any importance took place. The toe of an embankment near Chidambaram was washed away, delaying a mail train half an hour, and the Karanguli diversion subsided from heavy rain, but was repaired again in 2 hours. The only serious case of accident through fire was a consignment of combustibles wrongly declared as "sundries" which exploded at Egmore station causing considerable damage to rolling-stock. There were in all 6 persons killed and 35 injured against 9 and 46, respectively, in 1886.

Persons employed.

There were 8,585 persons employed on the railway against 8,327 in 1886. Of the total, 8,093 were natives, 378 Eurasians, and 110 Europeans.

Police.

On the South Indian Railway there is no separate police force, but two Inspectors and about 100 watchmen are employed for purposes of watch and ward, chiefly in the Traffic and General Stores departments. This force is supplemented by the Government police, in the same way as is done on the Madras Railway.

Volunteers.

The strength of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps, which was enrolled in 1884, increased during the year under review from a total of 458 with 342 efficients to a total of 523 with 357 efficients. The band was kept up to its full strength and continued to receive the Government grant of Rs. 100 in aid of its funds.

Schools.

There are no railway schools, but the children belonging to the employés attend local schools at the principal stations. The South Indian Railway does not find it necessary to contribute to any of the district schools.

Medical department.

For medical purposes this railway is divided into nine districts, each in charge of an apothecary, who is under the supervision of the Company's Superintending Physician residing at Trichinopoly. The cost of the medical establishment for the year under review, including medicines, was Rs. 15,099.

Stores.

During the calendar year stores and materials, amounting to 27,012 tons, valued at £143,235, were shipped to India in 52 consignments, besides which 22,691 tons of coal were forwarded from England, and 5,511 tons were obtained from Australia at an average cost at port of delivery of 19*s.* 9*d.* per ton. At the close of 1887 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 28,75,686 as against

Rs. 23,21,484, the balance at the close of 1886. The increase was due principally to heavy shipments of permanent-way materials for renewals of line.

Rolling-stock.

The total rolling-stock on the line on the 31st December 1887 was as follows :

—	Total constructed.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	124	21	103
Coaching vehicles	515	63	452
Goods vehicles	2,075	166	1,909

Capital transactions.

The capital expenditure on the open line up to end of December 1887 was (including cost of 168 miles of broad gauge line subsequently converted to metre gauge) Rs. 451,69,182 (£4,328,713), and the value of stores in stock was Rs. 28,75,686. The total capital expenditure, including stores, was Rs. 480,44,868 (£4,604,300), equivalent to Rs. 73,463 (£7,040) per mile.

The capital of the Company stood as follows at the end of the year 1887 :—

	£
Consolidated stock at 5 per cent.	3,055,533
Do. do. at 4½ do.	153,544
Debenture do. at 4½ do.	425,000
Do. bonds at 3½ do.	970,000
Capital not bearing interest	59,328
Total ...	4,663,405

Expenditure.

On ways and works	3,693,906
Working stock	634,807
Stores, &c.	275,587
	4,604,300
Amount overdrawn	59,105

The net capital expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 7,33,744, equivalent, at 1*s.* 11*d.* exchange, to £70,317.

Revenue transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 16,09,557 (£154,249), giving a dividend at the rate of 3·56 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The net profits fell short of the guarantee by £55,741. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to the 31st December 1887 amounted to £3,847,917 and the net profits for the same period to £1,938,549, leaving a balance of £1,909,368 to be met from the revenues of India in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Train service.

The percentage of late trains was 14·72, showing a marked improvement on that of the two preceding years (17·49 and 20·50).

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results for the last five calendar years (excluding the amounts received from the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway and Pondicherry Railway) are compared in the following table :—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.
1883	38,69,668	25,47,335	13,22,333	2·91	65·83	113·3
1884	41,89,049	26,96,558	14,92,491	3·28	64·37	122·5
1885	45,60,126	29,78,412	15,81,714	3·39	65·32	133·7
1886	49,20,176	34,44,262	14,75,914	3·15	70·00	144·2
1887	50,83,895	34,74,338	16,09,555	3·56	68·34	149·9

The earnings show an increase of 1⅔ lakhs over the preceding year, which was nearly all due to the development of passenger traffic; there was a large increase under "ordinary goods," but this was neutralised by a large falling off in the carriage of harbour materials. The earnings under coaching and goods both rose : the figures were Rs. 25,42,673 and Rs. 23,10,126, respectively, in 1886, and Rs. 26,95,465

and Rs. 23,30,260 in 1887. The train mileage showed an increase of 75,761 miles, mainly due to the second through train to Trichinopoly and others introduced in the revised time-table on the 1st July 1887.

Passenger traffic.

The number of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class was as follows:—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1883	10,330	56,098	...	5,079,430	5,145,858
1884	10,714	60,380	...	5,620,727	5,691,821
1885	11,122	44,365	41,646	6,152,842	6,249,975
1886	10,009	25,454	96,557	6,311,099	6,443,119
1887	9,708	25,914	107,445	6,618,958	6,762,025

The receipts from each class were:—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1883	42,073	50,891	...	18,54,966	19,47,930
1884	42,317	49,081	...	20,17,623	21,09,021
1885	42,273	45,583	26,726	22,89,639	24,04,221
1886	40,432	41,411	60,481	22,50,965	23,93,289
1887	39,466	42,727	67,404	23,94,421	25,44,018

The falling off in first-class passengers still continued, but the second-class traffic showed a slight increase over the preceding year. The third-class showed a marked increase both in numbers and receipts. The average number of passengers in a train was 279, and the average fare paid by a third-class passenger 1·99 pies per mile, as against 265 and 1·98 pies in the previous year. The average distance travelled by each first-class passenger was only 49·4 miles, the lowest on record for the last five years. There was a falling off in the number of troops carried, and a consequent diminution in receipts under that head. Passengers' luggage and parcels showed a satisfactory development.

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic for the past five years compares as follows:—

Year.	Ordinary goods.		Harbour materials.		Average receipts per ton per mile.
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	
		RS.		RS.	PIES.
1883	429,953	16,04,524	4,881	2,601	8·426
1884	461,114	17,50,898	39,435	21,035	8·615
1885	465,531	17,05,698	118,344	94,632	8·433
1886	545,777	18,87,830	211,654	2,24,575	8·298
1887	582,984	20,18,528	73,922	78,543	8·712

The diminution under harbour materials was occasioned by a partial suspension of work on the Madras Harbour. There was an increase of over 1½ lakhs under the head of grain.

Working expenses.

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years:—

Year.	Maintenance of way, works, and stations.			Locomotive expenses.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from revenue funds.	Cost per mean mile maintained from revenue funds.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.	AS.
1883	6,59,543	655	1,007	8,39,555	8·442	7·153
1884	6,49,239	654	993	8,90,703	8·568	7·345
1885	9,21,115	654	1,408	9,30,107	8·282	7·119
1886	12,69,867	654	1,942	9,50,670	7·834	6·748
1887	14,22,827	654	2,175	9,64,692	7·510	6·485

The increase under the head of maintenance was due to the substitution of the 50 lb. for the 41¼ lb. rail, to increased outlay under "Repairs of bridges," and to a corresponding increase under "Loss by exchange," for the large quantity of new permanent-way used. The total number of train miles, including the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, was 2,055,077 against 1,939,237 in 1886, and the average coal used per train mile was 27·66 against 26·89 in the former year. The quantity of wood burnt during the year was 9,138 tons at an average cost of Rs. 4·5 per ton, and the quantity of coal was 22,332 tons at an average issue price of Rs. 13·1 per ton. Coal and wood were as before burnt south of Trichinopoly and on the Erode branch; on other parts of the system coal alone was used. The carriage and wagon expenses were Rs. 2,82,958 against Rs. 4,11,834 in 1886, the decrease being due to smaller outlay on repairs and renewals. Traffic expenses at the same time rose from Rs. 4,20,972 to Rs. 4,24,738. The total loss by exchange during the year amounted to no less than Rs. 3,17,608, being Rs. 29,843 in excess of the amount paid in the previous year.

Rates and fares.

There was no alteration in the passenger fares during the year, which were 12, 6, 3, and 2 pies per mile for first, second, intermediate and third classes, respectively. No return tickets were issued. The rate for kerosine oil was reduced to 3 annas per truck per mile at owner's risk, and small changes were introduced in the rates to certain stations for firewood, jaggree, salt and cotton with seeds or cappas.

(d) *Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 83 miles on the metre gauge. The line was opened for traffic on the 15th September 1887 and worked by the South Indian Railway.

Capital transactions.

The net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 12,28,591, and to the end of December 1887 Rs. 60,90,836. The following are the heads under which this expenditure was incurred :—

	During 1887.	To end of 1887.
	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	...	48,997
Land	7,417	63,103
Construction of line	7,60,321	23,07,686
Ballast and permanent-way	9,06,109	15,67,555
Stations and buildings	1,51,330	3,79,981
Plant	24,482	2,02,639
Rolling-stock	3,46,256	4,92,065
Establishment	1,44,658	5,59,694
Loss by exchange	...	2,42,360
Suspense, exclusive of stores	—2,06,382	15,981
	21,34,191	58,80,061
Stores	—9,03,007	2,19,406
	12,31,184	60,99,467
Receipts on Capital Account	2,593	8,631
	12,28,591	60,90,836

Condition of way and works.

The permanent-way, consisting of 41¼ lb. rails, laid partly on Denham-Olpherts and partly on steel trough sleepers of the "peapod" pattern, was in good running order, the line was fully ballasted, and the banks and cuttings well maintained.

Accidents.

There were 15 accidents, though none of them serious. One person was killed and 3 injured. Some damage was caused to the line by the heavy rains of October, which caused the rails to subside in places, and traffic was delayed a few days.

Stores. At the close of 1887 the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 2,19,406 as against Rs. 11,22,413 at close of 1886.

Rolling-stock. The rolling-stock on the line consisted of 11 engines, 7 coaching vehicles, and 212 goods vehicles. This stock was originally provided by the State, but arrangements were being made to transfer the whole of it to the South Indian Railway Company.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses. The gross earnings for the period under review amounted to Rs. 48,452, or Rs. 37·83 per mile per week, and the working expenses, which with the exception of maintenance are based on the agreement, amounted to Rs. 71,280. The net result was a loss of Rs. 22,828. The earnings under coaching and goods amounted to Rs. 29,953 and Rs. 18,111, respectively. The average number of passengers in a train was 238, and the average weight of goods 75·90 tons, one train being run each way daily. The number of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class was 94,666, of whom 93,858 travelled third-class. The receipts from each class were—first-class, Rs. 408; second-class, Rs. 770; third-class, Rs. 27,630—total Rs. 28,808. The revenue from troops and parcels was Rs. 136 and Rs. 209, respectively, that for carriages, horses, and dogs being Rs. 190. The carriage of railway materials for construction amounted to Rs. 5,476 and of revenue stores to Rs. 18,098.

Rates and fares. The rates and fares were the same as those for the South Indian Railway, except that there was no intermediate class.

IMPERIAL POST. (1887-88.)

Post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen. The year closed with 1,132 post offices, 1,090 detached letter-boxes, and 511 village postmen, showing an increase of 39 post offices, 496 letter-boxes, and 30 village postmen, as compared with similar figures at the end of 1886-87. Forty-six post offices were opened and 7 closed, leaving the balance noted above. The very large increase in the number of letter-boxes was partly due to 90 boxes, which were in previous years under the control of the Railway mail service, having been transferred to the post office; the remainder were established with the object of providing increased facilities for posting correspondence in outlying stations. The increase of 30 village postmen was chiefly due to the transfer to the Imperial Department of certain District Post village postmen from whose operations a profit was being derived.

Mail lines. The length of the railway lines increased from 1,856 miles in 1886-87 to 2,032 miles in 1887-88. The new lines opened were the Guntakal-Nandyál section of the Bellary-Kistna Railway and the Rénigunta-Nellore section of the Cuddapah-Nellore Railway. The latter of these is the most important, as it forms part of the line by which the Northern Circars are served, and a railway will naturally give better results in speed and punctuality, more especially over a route that in the monsoon is always difficult of passage. The total length of the mail cart lines fell from 144 miles to 138, a result that was mainly attributable to the extension of the Madras Railway to Calicut. There was a decrease in the total length of runners' lines from 6,815 to 6,722 miles. The opening of the railways, alluded to above, was the chief factor in this decrease. The boat and steamer lines remained the same, namely, 15 and 1,207 miles respectively. In all there was a net increase of 77 miles in the total length of mail lines, the entire mileage being 10,114 against 10,037 on the 31st March 1887.

Speed of mails. The average speed maintained on the mail cart lines was 6 miles 6 furlongs per hour in the wet season and 7 miles in the dry season, a slight falling off from the speed maintained in the previous year, which was due to unsatisfactory work on the Calicut and Cannanore portion. The speed on the letter and parcel mail lines differed very slightly from that maintained in 1886-87, being 4 miles 4 furlongs and 3 miles per hour respectively.

Correspondence. The following comparative statement shows the amount of correspondence received for delivery at the post offices in this Presidency :—

Description of articles.	Number given out for delivery in 1886-87.	Number given out for delivery in 1887-88.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters, paid	21,855,080	22,709,648	854,568	...	3·91	...
Do. unpaid	2,448,888	2,412,072	...	36,816	...	1·50
Do. registered	934,622	997,490	62,868	...	6·72	...
Do. value-payable, registered	4,316	6,058	1,742	...	40·36	...
Do. insured	25,818	25,038	...	780	...	3·02
Do. service privileged	7,098	7,904	806	...	11·35	...
Post-cards, single	10,121,150	11,335,870	1,214,720	...	12·001	...
Do. reply	334,126	348,114	13,988	...	4·18	...
Newspapers	3,243,786	3,246,100	2,314	...	·07	...
Book and pattern packets, unregistered ...	1,213,160	1,503,450	290,290	...	23·92	...
Book and packets, registered	14,092	16,666	2,574	...	18·26	...
Do. value-payable, registered ...	12,922	11,596	...	1,326	...	1·26
Do. do. unregistered.	41,782	62,348	20,566	...	49·22	...
Parcels, paid	77,298	81,484	4,186	...	5·41	...
Do. unpaid	49,582	47,008	...	2,574	...	5·21
Do. insured	33,800	32,526	...	1,274	...	3·76
Do. value-payable	47,970	54,626	6,656	...	13·87	...
Money orders, inland	804,362	861,432	57,070	...	7·09	...
Do. telegraphic	7,696	16,562	8,866	...	115·2	...
Do. foreign	10,530	11,804	1,274	...	12·09	...
* Indian postal notes	12,090	...	...	12,090	...	...
Total ...	41,300,168	43,787,796	2,542,488	54,860	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	2,487,628	...	6·02	...
Total number of articles given out for delivery during 1887-88	...	43,787,796	...	...	...	...
Total number of articles returned undelivered for 1887-88	...	1,086,124 or 2·4 per cent.	...	...	...	...

In the number of articles of all kinds there was a net increase of 6·02 on the figures of the preceding year, which itself showed an increase of 7·9 on the year before. Single post-cards appear still to be in great demand, and reply post-cards, the supply of which last year fell off considerably, seem also to have proved their utility.

Value-payable system.

The number and value of articles transmitted under the value-payable system again showed a considerable increase: over 72,000 articles were posted, their value amounting to 6½ lakhs of rupees, against 58,700 articles and 5½ lakhs in 1886-87. The traffic in value-payable registered letters and packets was almost stationary, but the number of parcels rose from 25,522 to 29,428 and of unregistered packets from 18,024 to 26,632. The total commission realised increased 25 per cent.

Insurance.

The number of articles insured increased from 46,632 in 1886-87 to 48,877 in the year under report, while the total value fell from 164½ lakhs to 157½. The cause for this divergence is not apparent. The insurance fees amounted to Rs. 41,201, or Rs. 1,149 more than was realised in the previous year.

Money orders.

There was a considerable expansion in the money order business of all kinds during the year. The three forms of money order in use are styled inland, telegraphic, and foreign, respectively. Under the first head there was an increase of 11·8 per cent. in the number of orders issued, and the commission received rose from Rs. 1,52,674 to Rs. 1,67,287. The public will doubtless utilise these orders to a still greater extent when the scheme for payment through the agency of village postmen has been brought into full operation. The increase under telegraphic orders was still more marked: the number issued rose from 2,848 to 5,369, an increase of 88·5 per cent. This was due to the commission having been recently reduced. The increase under the third head was not so great, but 11,253 orders were issued against 9,320 in the former year and 21,981 orders were paid against 17,692. The excess of payments over issues is accounted for by the fact that emigrants to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements make remittances in this way to their families in Southern India.

Savings' bank.

The Savings' Bank transactions during the year under review are compared with those of the previous year in the following table:—

* Discontinued from 18th October 1886; hence decrease.

Year.	Savings' Bank deposits.		Savings' Bank with drawals.		Savings' Bank accounts remaining open on 31st March.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
For 1886-87	80,690	55,05,480 13 7	45,223	28,95,105 14 6	32,931	45,33,387 3 1
For 1887-88	85,831	40,41,215 6 1	56,797	35,80,323 0 3	40,570	49,84,579 8 11

It will be observed that there has been an increase of 4½ lakhs or 9·8 per cent. in the balance at the credit of depositors, but that the increase in the number of accounts is considerably higher, the percentage being 23·1. This divergence probably arises from the fact that deposits are, as a general rule, withdrawn when they reach a certain figure, and the money invested elsewhere, thus tending to make the average deposit smaller. The object of these banks is the encouragement of petty thrift, and it would therefore appear that their object is now being realised.

Complaints by the public against the post office.

The total number of complaints received during the year was 959 against 936 in the previous year: of these, 142 were proved on enquiry to be groundless.

Offences by post office officials.

There were 34 cases of offences by post office officials against 36 in the previous year. In 26 cases a conviction was secured, and in the remaining cases the accused was acquitted or discharged.

Mail robberies.

One highway robbery of the mail was attempted during the year. A night runner in the Tinnevelly district was attacked, but assistance arrived before the bag could be taken from him. The offender was apprehended shortly after the occurrence and was tried, convicted, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

DISTRICT POST. (1887-88.)

Places unconnected with the Imperial lines are served by the District Post under the management of the Imperial department. The only change during the year under review was one which abolished the village letter-box holders on salaries of Rs. 2, and substituted in their stead the unpaid assistance of influential villagers: under the latter scheme, the letter-box is simply attached to some influential villager's house and is cleared by the postman, who has the key and the responsibility, the former's assistance being obtained in the shape of prompt complaint to the postal authorities in the case of the latter's unpunctuality. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,06,284, a decrease of Rs. 20 on the figures for 1886-87. The largest expenditure was in Vizagapatam, where nearly Rs. 12,000 were spent: Madura came next with Rs. 8,160, and the smallest amount was spent on the Nílgiris, viz., Rs. 1,005. During the year 16 post offices and 25 postmen were transferred from the District to the Imperial Post. New mail lines to the length of 144 miles were opened and 134½ miles of old lines were closed: the total mileage of District Post lines at the end of the year was 3,109. The two most important new lines were, one connecting Cumbum, in Kurnool, with the postal system of Nellore, and the other connecting the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam with the Central Provinces. The number of articles collected for despatch during the year was 882,056, and of those received for delivery 2,244,789, an increase of 27·9 and 7·4 per cent., respectively, on the figures of 1886-87. The increased utility of the District Post, as shown by these figures, was satisfactory, but further extensions of the department are much needed both by the rural population for private correspondence and by district officers for official communications.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1887-88.)

The following tables furnish statistics of telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1887-88 :—

Lines.

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
*4,414	82	3	4,493	*11,374	777	4	12,147

Offices.

—	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							RS. A. P.
Government offices ...	108	5	...	113	536,325	48,754	9,35,680 14 7
Railway and canal offices.	30	24	...	54			
Offices not open for paid messages	61	16	17	60			
Total ...	199	45	17	227			

The five Government offices opened were at Bangalore bazaar, Bangalore Fort, Oorgaum, Pithápuram and Periyakulam.

* Wrongly given last year as 4,521 miles of line and 11,709 miles of wire.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1887-88.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross income and expenditure.

THE gross income and expenditure for each year since 1875-76 are given in the following table; but the figures for 1887-88 are not final, as the Comptroller-General has not yet closed the finance and revenue accounts of that year. The income and expenditure comprised in this statement are the revenue and service charges of the Civil, Military, and Public Works departments and of the Excluded Local Funds. It also includes issues to and receipts from the Postal and Telegraph Departments as they appear in the accounts of district treasuries. It is further to be noted that the expenditure of the last 3 years (1885-86 to 1887-88) is exclusive of loss by exchange, amounting to Rs. 18,09,863, Rs. 11,96,341, and Rs. 50,82,032, respectively, which have been transferred for adjustment in the accounts of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	948,28,101	722,84,439	225,43,662	...	...	8,06,515
1876-77	791,61,412	898,55,654	...	106,94,242	...	13,48,688
1877-78	798,74,526	1,144,49,003	...	345,74,477	4,60,106	...
1878-79	1,005,07,293	740,53,291	264,54,002	...	16,70,612	...
1879-80	1,028,80,336	718,78,637	310,01,699	...	18,51,487	...
1880-81	985,05,486	751,59,831	233,45,655	...	1,17,782	...
1881-82	994,76,958	759,16,763	235,60,195	...	7,58,374	...
1882-83	995,87,130	794,83,365	201,03,765	...	6,25,184	...
1883-84	1,011,53,063	830,15,559	181,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	985,37,381	887,79,614	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	1,062,38,441	950,77,083	111,61,358	...	21,27,738	...
1886-87	1,093,52,501	1,013,38,289	80,14,212	...	14,36,980	...
1887-88	1,113,20,407	974,51,995	138,68,412	...	14,51,287	...

It will be seen that the surplus in 1887-88 was 58½ lakhs more than that of 1886-87, and was made up of an increase of 19½ lakhs in the income and a saving of 39 lakhs in the expenditure. The larger income accrued mainly under Land Revenue, Excise, Provincial Rates, Customs and Salt. The above increase was, however, somewhat counterbalanced by a deficiency in interest and other miscellaneous accounts. The postal receipts in 1886-87 were abnormally high, owing to the transfer of the Savings Bank accounts of district depositors to the Savings Bank instituted by that department. The large saving in expenditure was the result of a comparatively short outlay on railways, consequent partly on the completion of certain lines, but chiefly on the transfer of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances which stood at nearly 231¾ lakhs on the 31st March 1887 fell to 210¼ lakhs at the close of 1887-88, and were distributed as follows :—

—	31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branch Reserve treasury, Madras	36,08,099	11,70,862	– 24,37,237
District treasuries	131,05,019	130,67,205	– 37,814
Bank of Madras	26,23,493	16,09,528	– 10,13,965
Branches of the bank	38,30,635	51,78,900	+ 13,48,265
Total ...	231,67,246	210,26,495	– 21,40,751

Debt and foreign transactions.

The following is a summary of the more important items of debt and foreign transactions :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	—	1886-87.	1887-88.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Charges.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Guaranteed railways	64¾	58¾	Interest on Government securities	31½	30¾
Other deposits	...	7	Southern Mahratta Railway...	67½	33½
Receipts of Home Government	1	1	Other deposits	21½	...
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments	240¾	234½	Advances repayable	2	2½
Funds obtained by the Public Works department for stores, &c.	11½	...	Net unadjusted debits on various accounts	8	...
Repayment of loans by native states	66	3	Net unadjusted London bills account	1¼	...
Maisur assigned tract ...	2	2¾	Cash and departmental balances raised	10	...
London bills outstanding ...	...	13¼	Remittances to other provinces, including Council bills	312¾	363½
Net unadjusted credit ...	...	3¾	Exchange transactions ...	12	50¾
Cash and departmental balances lowered	...	18¼			
Total ...	386	342¼			
Add surplus revenue	80¼	138¾			
Grand Total ...	466¼	481	Total ...	466¼	481

Remittances to and from other provinces.

The following statement shows how the remittances to and from other provinces, amounting to 440¾ lakhs and 569 lakhs and 128 and 205½ lakhs respectively, were made in 1886-87 and 1887-88 :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	—	1886-87.	1887-88.
Remittances from Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Remittances to Madras.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Specie to Calcutta and Bombay.	6¾	...	Bills and wire transfers from Calcutta	10¾	4
Bills and wire payments on Calcutta	99	88	Small silver coin	5	7½
Bills and wire payments on Bombay	190¾	197	Currency notes	6	7¾
Bills and wire payments on Rangoon	...	6	Transfers from currency ...	105	185
Transfers to currency ...	104	152½	Copper coin	1¼	1¾
Uncurrent silver	1¼	1½			
Small silver coin	⅛	¼			
Copper coin	⅛	1¼			
Council bill payments ...	38¾	122			
			Total received ...	128	205½
Total sent ...	440¾	569	Net sent from Madras ...	312¾	363½

Supply of different kinds of money.

Currency notes to the value of 16¼ lakhs were sent in 1887-88 from Madras to the district treasuries against 15½ and 15 lakhs in the two preceding years, while the notes drawn to Madras from those treasuries amounted to 52½ lakhs against 40½ and 50¾ lakhs in the previous years. Copper coin was obtained from Calcutta and Bombay to the value of Rs. 1,36,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively, against Rs. 1,35,000 imported in 1886-87. The issues from this Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,02,500 to Coorg, Rs. 40,000 to Nagpur in the Central Provinces, Rs. 5,000 each to Broach and Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency, and Rs. 50,000 to Hyderabad, Berar, against a total of Rs. 71,300 supplied in the previous year. The local circulation of copper coin thereby increased by 161 thousands, the

corresponding increase in the two preceding years being 102 and 20 thousands respectively. The current copper balance in the Presidency at the close of the year was Rs. 4,61,000 against Rs. 6,58,000 at the close of the previous year. The amount of small silver coin received during the year from Calcutta was Rs. 7,60,000 against Rs. 4,90,000 drawn in the previous year, in addition to which Rs. 19,000 were supplied from Hyderabad, Deccan, for the Bellary treasury. The issues from this Presidency were Rs. 51,000 sent to Coorg, the corresponding issue in 1886-87 having been Rs. 15,000. The amount which passed into local circulation, therefore, was 600 thousand against 529 and 102 thousands in the two preceding years. The quantity remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 14,26,000 against Rs. 13,17,000 in the former year.

Mode of keeping accounts.

During the year under review the charges of the Maisur Residency and of the Archæological Department were transferred from the Madras books to those of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and the Jail receipts and charges, which prior to 1887-88 were grouped under the general head Law and Justice, were formed into an independent major head of Jails.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statements give respectively the receipts and charges in 1886-87 and 1887-88 of the Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund services, including the Imperial Public Works and the Postal, Telegraph, and Military departments as well as Excluded Local Funds:—

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1887-88 compared with 1886-87.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue... ...	337,62,433	327,61,502	135,82,870	155,30,780	11,45,941	10,76,680	484,91,244	493,68,962	+ 8,77,718
III. Salt	141,30,109	143,45,380	1,20,115	1,44,319	...	...	142,50,224	144,89,699	+ 2,39,475
IV. Stamps	29,10,337	14,92,901	29,10,387	44,78,702	...	...	58,20,674	59,71,603	+ 1,50,929
V. Excise	45,83,288	73,04,173	45,83,288	24,34,725	...	...	91,66,576	97,38,898	+ 5,72,322
VI. Provincial rates ...	...	...	...	...	64,96,923	68,74,377	64,96,923	68,74,377	+ 3,77,454
VII. Customs	12,31,019	15,31,230	26,342	27,280	...	...	12,57,361	15,58,510	+ 3,01,149
VIII. Assessed taxes ...	*13,21,342	* 9,04,226	2,16,735	7,64,281	...	...	15,38,077	16,68,507	+ 1,30,430
IX. Forest	...	...	12,46,911	13,74,920	...	...	12,46,911	13,74,920	+ 1,28,009
X. Registration	4,35,609	4,53,809	4,35,609	4,53,810	...	...	8,71,218	9,07,619	+ 36,401
XI. Tributes	34,46,431	34,46,431	...	...	...	...	34,46,431	34,46,431	...
XII. Interest	3,24,287	2,31,670	2,342	2,342	80,716	83,277	4,07,345	3,17,289	— 90,056
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.									
Post office	...	...	47	...	...	...	47	...	— 47
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mint	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	— 400
Receipts by Civil Departments.									
XVI. Law and Justice — A. Courts of Law...	...	...	4,01,427	4,57,878	...	...	4,01,427	4,57,878	+ 56,451
XVI. Law and Justice — B. Jails ...	...	...	1,54,336	1,49,069	...	...	1,54,336	1,49,069	— 5,267
XVII. Police	...	...	3,54,405	3,62,276	...	...	3,54,405	3,62,276	+ 7,871
XVIII. Marine	...	...	4,506	13,846	...	...	4,506	13,846	+ 9,340
XIX. Education	...	...	1,64,566	1,62,808	1,18,841	1,42,616	2,83,407	3,05,424	+ 22,017
XX. Medical	...	...	1,41,049	1,14,982	11,993	22,811	1,53,042	1,37,793	— 15,249
XXI. Scientific, &c., departments	...	...	1,47,093	90,225	...	...	1,47,093	90,225	— 56,868
Miscellaneous.									
XXII. Superannuation ...	3,96,847	3,15,706	21,072	35,461	801	1,042	4,18,720	3,52,209	— 66,511
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	9,200	9,240	83,460	88,404	...	...	92,660	97,644	+ 4,984
XXV. Miscellaneous	10,679	19,972	68,639	1,21,910	4,99,056	4,76,269	5,78,374	6,18,151	+ 39,777
XXVI. State Railways gross earnings	...	1,31,874	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,874	+ 131,874
Revenue from Productive Public Works.									
XXIX. Irrigation and Navigation (direct receipts).	2,20,761	2,42,816	...	...	...	...	2,20,761	2,42,816	+ 22,055
Receipts from Public Works not classed as Productive.									
XXX. Irrigation and Navigation	23,550	...	74,472	1,00,303	...	...	98,022	1,00,303	+ 2,281
XXXI. Military Works ...	23,984	26,973	...	...	...	...	23,984	26,973	+ 2,989
XXXII. Civil buildings, roads, &c.— In charge of Public Works officers ...	...	...	1,08,737	1,07,121	4,379	5,261	1,13,116	1,12,382	— 734
In charge of Civil officers	...	...	3,617	20,813	7,99,520	8,23,126	8,03,137	8,43,939	+ 40,802
Receipts by Military Department.									
XXXIII. Army	25,74,120	27,69,159	...	...	...	...	25,74,120	27,69,159	+ 1,95,039
Contributions. Provincial to Local ...	...	...	...	...	3,21,426	3,63,962	3,21,426	3,63,962	+ 42,536
Contributions. Local to Provincial	...	...	2,20,485	2,71,623	...	...	2,20,485	2,71,623	+ 51,138
Contributions. Local to Local.	...	...	...	...	1,34,569	1,15,911	1,34,569	1,15,911	— 18,658
Total Receipts. Civil	624,06,464	626,76,294	248,89,251	271,00,454	96,09,786	99,80,071	969,05,501	997,56,819	+ 28,51,318
Total Receipts. Non-civil ...	29,97,932	33,10,768	1,83,209	2,07,424	4,379	5,261	31,85,520	35,23,453	+ 3,37,933
Total Receipts. Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	6,34,845	6,03,452	6,34,845	6,03,452	— 31,393
Total ...	654,04,396	659,87,062	250,72,460	273,07,878	102,49,010	105,88,784	1,007,25,866	1,038,83,724	+ 31,57,858

* Includes income-tax realised by the Military, Public Works, and State Railway departments.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.		Actuals of 1887-88 compared with 1886-87.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,09,694	1,90,935	74,884	1,10,653	16,236	23,484	3,00,814	3,25,072	+ 24,258
2. Assignments and compensations ..	11,43,155	11,21,549	...	...	...	...	11,43,155	11,21,549	— 21,606
3. Land revenue	...	...	45,82,046	46,44,915	31,81,114	32,18,385	77,63,160	78,63,300	+ 1,00,140
5. Salt	13,86,017	13,53,392	...	...	...	...	13,86,017	* 13,53,392	— 32,625
6. Stamps	81,432	38,523	81,432	1,15,568	...	...	1,62,864	1,54,091	— 8,773
7. Excise	1,20,415	1,82,602	1,20,415	60,868	...	...	2,40,830	† 2,43,470	+ 2,640
9. Customs	...	...	1,76,150	1,61,214	...	...	1,76,150	1,61,214	— 14,936
10. Assessed taxes	58,335	16,744	3,329	16,744	...	...	61,664	33,488	— 28,176
11. Forest	...	...	11,49,060	11,26,525	...	...	11,49,060	11,26,525	— 22,535
12. Registration	3,07,128	3,10,632	3,07,127	3,10,632	...	...	6,14,255	6,21,264	+ 7,009
13. Interest on ordinary debt	6,489	10,994	...	...	...	...	6,489	10,994	+ 4,505
14. Do. on other obligations	51,838	51,162	...	...	9,792	9,046	61,630	60,208	— 1,422
15. Post office	...	...	1,06,304	1,06,284	...	...	1,06,304	1,06,284	— 20
18. General Administration	2,91,003	2,79,513	10,53,038	9,64,254	1,46,617	1,97,685	14,90,658	14,41,452	— 49,206
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	...	39,28,050	39,88,778	...	...	39,28,050	39,88,778	+ 60,728
19-B. Do. Jails	...	...	8,83,059	8,62,990	...	...	8,83,059	8,62,990	— 20,069
20. Police	26,464	27,264	39,19,536	37,92,959	...	...	39,46,000	38,20,223	— 1,25,777
21. Marine	...	...	18,389	26,738	...	...	18,389	26,738	+ 8,349
22. Education	...	...	12,67,080	12,50,065	6,44,513	6,72,789	19,11,593	19,22,854	+ 11,261
23. Ecclesiastical...	3,27,449	3,30,452	...	...	...	...	3,27,449	3,30,452	+ 3,003
24. Medical	...	...	11,47,670	11,50,850	5,03,854	5,09,671	16,51,524	16,60,521	+ 8,997
25. Political	2,16,487	8,717	...	81,444	...	...	2,16,487	90,161	— 1,26,326
26. Scientific, &c., departments	18,568	...	3,94,773	3,63,827	...	...	4,13,341	3,63,827	— 49,514
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	10,97,645	10,36,580	...	...	...	...	10,97,645	10,36,580	— 61,065
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	424	511	...	...	...	...	424	511	+ 87
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	1,21,756	1,18,572	9,83,455	10,77,972	5,542	5,196	11,10,753	12,01,740	+ 90,987
30. Stationery and printing	2,84,072	2,95,166	6,67,303	8,98,165	...	...	9,51,375	11,93,331	+ 2,41,956
32. Miscellaneous	36,358	43,182	2,51,940	1,62,505	4,89,630	5,54,610	7,77,928	7,60,297	— 17,631
33. Famine relief	...	...	5,184	670	...	...	5,184	670	— 4,514
34. Protective Works—Railways	48,11,795	8,47,081	38,891	8	...	...	48,50,686	8,47,089	— 40,03,597
35. Do. Irrigation ...	3,65,139	3,35,015	...	...	...	...	3,65,139	3,35,015	— 30,124
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).									
39. Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Interest and profit)	2,24,684	2,24,463	...	...	...	...	2,24,684	2,24,463	— 221
42. Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	10,49,172	10,65,973	...	...	...	...	10,49,172	10,65,973	+ 16,801
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.									
43. Irrigation and Navigation	22,84,158	— 82,390	4,22,802	26,22,015	...	...	27,06,960	25,39,625	— 1,67,335
44. Military Works (P.W.D.)	5,67,207	5,28,310	...	...	...	...	5,67,207	5,28,310	— 38,897
45. Civil Works—									
Public Works officers	43,390	22,214	21,76,954	19,42,590	1,03,643	2,15,766	23,23,987	21,80,570	— 1,43,417
Civil officers	...	...	2,05,283	85,001	35,04,437	37,59,562	37,09,720	38,44,563	+ 1,34,843
Army Services.									
46. Army	427,69,377	421,05,507	...	...	...	...	4,27,69,377	421,05,507	— 6,63,870
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).									
47. Irrigation and Navigation	9,81,020	11,17,227	...	...	...	...	9,81,020	11,17,227	+ 1,36,207
Contributions { Provincial to Local	...	...	3,21,426	3,63,962	...	...	3,21,426	3,63,962	+ 42,536
Contributions { Local to Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	2,20,485	2,71,623	2,20,485	2,71,623	+ 51,138
Contributions { Transfers between Local & Local	...	...	...	...	1,34,569	1,15,911	1,34,569	1,15,911	— 18,658
Total Expenditure ...	588,80,671	515,79,890	242,85,580	262,88,196	89,60,432	95,53,728	921,26,683	874,21,814	— 47,04,869
Civil ...	57,84,729	54,16,490	216,46,933	217,23,583	88,56,789	93,37,962	362,88,451	364,78,035	+ 1,89,584
Non-civil ...	530,95,942	461,63,400	26,38,647	45,64,613	1,03,643	2,15,766	558,38,232	509,43,779	— 48,94,453
Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	11,56,288	5,64,622	11,56,288	5,64,622	— 5,91,666
Surpluses or Deficits. { Imperial	+ 65,23,725	+144,07,172	...	...	...	...	+ 65,23,725	+144,07,172	+ 78,83,447
Surpluses or Deficits. { Provincial	...	...	+ 7,86,880	+ 10,19,682	...	...	+ 7,86,880	+ 10,19,682	+ 2,32,802
Surpluses or Deficits. { Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	+ 6,53,733	+ 4,31,604	+ 6,53,733	+ 4,31,604	— 2,22,129
Surpluses or Deficits. { Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	— 5,21,443	+ 38,830	— 5,21,443	+ 38,830	+ 5,60,273
Total Surpluses or Deficits ...	+ 65,23,725	+144,07,172	+ 7,86,880	+ 10,19,682	+ 1,32,290	+ 4,70,434	+74,42,895	+158,97,288	+ 84,54,393
Grand Total ...	654,04,396	659,87,062	250,72,460	273,07,878	102,49,010	105,88,784	1,007,25,866	1,038,83,724	+ 31,57,858

* Subsequently reduced by Rs. 25,944.

† Subsequently raised by Rs. 25,944.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*A*) CIVIL.

This section, as usual, comprises the Imperial and Provincial civil receipts and charges excluding transactions of the Military, Imperial Public Works, and the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Departments, a separate account of Provincial services only being given in section III. The figures now to be reviewed are entered in the accompanying statement:—

Difference between 1887-88 and 1886-87.	Receipts—(Actuals).		Major heads of account.	Charges—(Actuals).		Difference between 1887-88 and 1886-87.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
+ 9,46,978	473,45,303	482,92,281	... ... Land Revenue	45,82,046	46,44,915	+ 62,869
+ 2,39,475	142,50,224	144,89,699	... ... Salt	13,86,017	* 13,27,448	− 58,569
+ 1,50,929	58,20,674	59,71,603	... ... Stamps	1,62,864	1,54,091	− 8,773
+ 5,72,322	91,66,576	97,38,898	... ... Excise	2,40,830	* 2,69,414	+ 28,584
+ 3,01,149	12,57,361	15,58,510	... ... Customs	1,76,150	1,61,214	− 14,936
+ 1,46,001	13,82,560	15,28,561	... ... Assessed taxes	61,664	33,488	− 28,176
+ 1,28,009	12,46,911	13,74,920	... ... Forest	11,49,060	11,26,525	− 22,535
+ 36,401	8,71,218	9,07,619	... ... Registration	6,14,255	6,21,264	+ 7,009
+ 25,21,264	813,40,827	838,62,091	... ... Total	83,72,886	83,38,359	− 34,527
			Miscellaneous or other heads.			
...	...	...	... Interest on ordinary debt ...	6,489	10,994	+ 4,505
− 92,617	3,26,629	2,34,012	... Interest on other obligations ...	51,838	51,162	− 676
...	...	...	... Refunds and drawbacks ...	2,84,578	3,01,588	+ 17,010
...	...	...	. Assignments and compensations.	11,43,155	11,21,549	− 21,606
...	34,46,431	34,46,431	... Tributes from Native States ...	...	...	...
− 47	47	...	... ... Post Office	1,06,304	1,06,284	− 20
− 400	400	...	... ... Mint	...	...	...
...	...	...	... General Administration ...	13,44,041	12,43,767	− 1,00,274
+ 56,451	401,427	4,57,878	... Law and Justice—A. Courts of Law.	39,28,050	39,88,778	+ 60,728
− 5,267	1,54,336	1,49,069	Do. B. Jails ...	8,83,059	8,62,990	− 20,069
+ 7,871	3,54,405	3,62,276	... ... Police	39,46,000	38,20,223	− 1,25,777
+ 9,340	4,506	13,846	... ... Marine	18,389	26,738	+ 8,349
− 1,758	1,64,566	1,62,808	... ... Education	12,67,080	12,50,065	− 17,015
...	...	...	... ... Ecclesiastical	3,27,449	3,30,452	+ 3,003
− 26,067	1,41,049	1,14,982	... ... Medical	11,47,670	11,50,850	+ 3,180
...	...	...	... ... Political	2,16,487	90,161	− 1,26,326
− 56,868	1,47,093	90,225	. Scientific and other minor departments.	4,13,341	3,63,827	− 49,514
...	...	...	.Territorial and Political Pensions.	10,97,645	10,36,580	− 61,065
...	...	...	... Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances.	424	511	+ 87
− 66,752	4,17,919	3,51,167	. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	11,05,211	11,96,544	+ 91,333
+ 4,984	92,660	97,644	... Stationery and Printing ...	9,51,375	11,93,331	+ 2,41,956
+ 62,565	79,318	1,41,883	.. ... Miscellaneous	2,88,298	2,05,687	− 82,611
...	...	...	... ... Famine Relief	5,184	670	− 4,514
...	...	.	... Protective Works—Railways ...	38,891	8	− 38,883
+ 25,831	74,472	1,00,303	... Irrigation and Navigation ...	4,22,802	26,22,015	+ 21,99,213
+ 17,196	3,617	20,813	... Civil works by Civil officers ...	2,05,283	85,001	− 1,20,282
− 1,616	1,08,737	1,07,121	. Do. by Public Works officers.	21,76,954	19,42,590	− 2,34,364
+ 51,138	2,20,485	2,71,623	... ... Contributions	3,21,426	3,63,962	+ 42,536
− 16,016	61,38,097	61,22,081	... Total, other heads ...	216,97,423	233,66,327	+ 16,68,904
+ 24,81,033	872,95,715	897,76,748	... ... Total, Civil	274,31,662	271,40,073	− 2,91,589
+ 24,215	1,83,209	2,07,424	... ... Total, Non-civil	26,38,647	45,64,613	+ 19,25,966
+ 25,05,248	874,78,924	899,84,172	... Total, Imperial and Provincial...	300,70,309	317,04,686	+ 16,34,377

* Altered subsequent to the closure of the final accounts of March 1888.

The total receipts and payments in this section were greater by Rs. 25,05,248 and Rs. 16,34,377, respectively, than in 1886-87 in consequence of the irrigation and navigation works having been Imperial in 1886-87, and hence not having been included in the report of that year. The following statement shows the incidence of taxation, the revenue being taken from the foregoing figures and the population from the census of 1881. The average incidence of land revenue ranged from Rs. 0-9-7 in Vizagapatam to Rs. 3-0-4 in Kistna.

—	Incidence of taxation per head of population.							
	Land revenue.	Income tax.	Stamps.	Excise on spirits (abkári).	Opium.	Customs, sea and land.	Salt.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1887-88	1 9 1	0 0 10	0 3 1	0 4 9	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 6 8	2 9 7
1886-87	1 8 6	0 0 8	0 3 0·46	0 4 5	0 3 4	0 0 8	0 6 4	2 7 10

(1) Land Revenue.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts from this source are shown below :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ordinary revenue	470,67,351	482,03,272	+ 11,35,921
Sale-proceeds of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates.	68,402	13,957	- 54,445
Fisheries and other receipts classified as miscellaneous revenue.	2,09,549	75,052	- 1,34,497
Total ...	473,45,302	482,92,281	+ 9,46,979

The net excess of Rs. 9,47,000 in 1887-88 over 1886-87 was made up of a gross increase of Rs. 19,86,000 in 12 districts, and a gross decrease of Rs. 10,39,000 in the others. The increase was greatest in the districts of Godávari, Cuddapah, Kistna, Tinnevelly, Bellary, and Vizagapatam, where it was caused partly by the favorable season. The falling off, as compared with 1886-87, occurred in the districts of Tanjore, Ganjam, Salem, and Madura, where the season was unfavorable. The land revenue charges were as follows .—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Charges of district administration	34,31,931	34,76,395	+ 44,464
Charges on account of fishery collections ...	15,341	8,585	- 6,756
Survey and settlement	10,96,441	10,94,894	- 1,547
Land Records and Agriculture	29,053	50,957	+ 21,904
Inam Commissioners	9,280	14,084	+ 4,804
Total ...	45,82,046	46,44,915	+ 62,869

The expenditure in 1886-87 under the first head was low, principally from the larger absence of Covenanted officers on leave out of India than in 1887-88. "Land Records and Agriculture" is a new minor head, the full scope of which was not quite understood in 1886-87, and hence it did not receive in that year all the charges debited to it in 1887-88. The charges of 1887-88 under "Inam Commissioner" include the cost of a Special Deputy Collector for the full year, while the actuals of 1886-87 include it only for a portion of that year.

(2) Salt.

Administration.

During the year under review the reorganisation of the Board of Revenue was carried out, and one of the changes involved in the reconstitution consisted in making the Commissioner of Salt Revenue one of the ordinary Members of the Board with a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the official designation of the Commissioner being at the same time altered into Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue. Again, the control and supervision of the Abkári and Opium department, Madras, was transferred from the Collector and Deputy Collector to

the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, Madras, with effect from the 16th November 1887, and the Abkári establishments were simultaneously reorganised without additional cost. Finally, a new circle, designated the Villupuram circle, under the charge of an Assistant Inspector was formed during the year to prevent the smuggling of liquor from Pondicherry.

Excise system.

The excise system was not extended during the year, the number of factories being 40 under excise and 6 under monopoly as in 1886-87.

Manufacture.

The total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store in 1887-88 was 8,867,644 against 4,809,138 maunds in 1886-87, showing an increase of 4,058,506 maunds, or 84·39 per cent. This increase was due to the favorable character of the season, the outturn in 1887-88 being larger than that of any of the preceding 10 years. The outturn of Government monopoly salt showed an advance of 326,518 maunds over 1886-87, in which year it amounted to 502,589 maunds only. The increase in the salt manufactured under the excise system was still greater, and amounted to 8,012,137 against 4,337,749 maunds in 1886-87. This large increase, due, as already stated, to the favorable season, had, however, an appreciable effect in lowering prices in the Southern districts. The stocks of Government salt in the Presidency diminished during the year by about 119,000 maunds, while those of excise salt increased by 1,918,000 maunds.

Issues.

The subjoined statement shows the total quantity of salt issued under all heads as compared with 1886-87. The sales were somewhat affected by the enhancement of duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund, which came into force from January 1888:—

Items.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or decrease.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Issued for home and inland consumption ...	7,701,739	77,00,724	− 1,015
Do. for fish-curing	123,018	1,51,300	+ 28,282
Do. for exports	100	...	− 100
Sold to French Government	59,426	60,905	+ 1,479
Miscellaneous	126,246	1,85,499	+ 59,253
Total ...	8,010,529	8,098,428	+ 87,899

Receipts.

The total receipts of salt revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 140,64,373 as detailed below. The continuous and rapid fall in the yield of Government salt and the corresponding rise in the sale-proceeds of salt manufactured under the excise system is mainly due to the extension of that system to factories where the Government monopoly previously obtained:—

Items.	Receipts in 1887-88.			Total receipts of 1886-87.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Home and inland consumption ...	22,36,739	2,28,299	24,65,038	41,89,427
Issued to French Government ...	...	8,287	8,287	5,560
Do. for fish-curing	...	1,00,379	1,00,379	81,331
Customs duty	21,541	...	21,541	2,411
Excise duty	113,52,486	...	113,52,486	93,77,627
	136,10,766	3,36,965	139,47,731	136,56,356
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,16,642	1,16,642	1,02,402
Total ...	136,10,766	4,53,607	140,64,373	137,58,758

Charges.

The total charges of the department, excluding the debit to excise and the expenses of the salt administration of Orissa, amounted to Rs. 12,50,150 against Rs. 13,01,354 in 1886-87, showing a saving of Rs. 51,204, which occurred chiefly under the heads Office and Revenue Contingencies, Conveying and Storing, and Miscellaneous. The first head in 1886-87 comprised the payment of Rs. 1,00,547 as compensation to the Coondapoor licensees for the suppression of salt manufacture, and the second, a payment of Rs. 9,085, was on account of transport charges on behalf of the licensees in the Chingleput division. Allowing for these special items,

the expenditure in 1887-88 was greater than in 1886-87 owing to the additions made to the strength of the department. It may be added that during the year under report 2,363 factories for the manufacture of crude saltpetre and 41 refineries were worked against 2,434 crude factories and 47 refineries in the preceding year.

Orissa. The revenue from Orissa salt amounted to Rs. 4,25,326 against Rs. 4,91,466 in 1886-87, presenting a fall of Rs. 66,140, which was chiefly in duty on excise salt owing to smaller sales. The total charges amounted to Rs. 77,298 against Rs. 84,663 in the preceding year.

(3) Stamps.

The stamp revenue of the year was unusually high and amounted to Rupees 59,71,603 against Rs. 58,20,674 in 1886-87. This includes, however, a special item of about Rs. 21,000 on account of stamp papers purchased in April 1887 by a new Bank, as well as the value of stamps taken in connection with the lease of a large Zemindari. But apart from these special items, there was a large increase both in judicial and non-judicial stamps, the former being attributable chiefly to greater litigation, and the latter to activity in trade. The charges aggregated Rs. 1,54,091 only against Rs. 1,62,864 in 1886-87 owing to the amalgamation of the office of the Superintendent of Stamps with that of the Collector of Madras.

(4) Excise.

Abkári. The abkári revenue was Rs. 91,45,321, or Rs. 6,05,389 more than was produced in 1886-87, in consequence principally of (1) increase in the rates of excise duty on country spirits in certain districts; (2) higher rents obtained in October 1887 for the lease of toddy and of combined country spirits and toddy farms; and (3) better administration and preventive arrangements generally. The abkári charges were Rs. 2,69,414, or Rs. 28,584 more than in 1886-87, owing to the increased strength of the combined departments.

Opium. The total opium receipts were Rs. 5,93,577 against Rs. 6,26,644 in 1886-87, the decrease of Rs. 33,067 being due chiefly to a reaction from the excessive bids for opium farms in the previous year.

(5) Customs.

Sea customs. The receipts under this head, inclusive of miscellaneous items but exclusive of import duty on salt which was credited to Salt revenue, amounted to Rs. 14,83,291, or Rs. 3,01,000 more than in the previous year, a rise which was caused by an increase of import duties, due to larger importations of Colombo arrack into the town of Madras, to the temporary closing of toddy shops on the introduction of the tree-tapping system in Madras, and to the operation of the amended Act II of 1887, which came into force in the middle of January 1887. There was a small decrease under export duties. The sea customs charges were Rs. 1,46,302, being Rs. 14,290 less than those of 1886-87 owing to the revision of establishments.

Land customs. The land customs gave Rs. 75,219 in 1887-88, being Rs. 154 less than was collected in the previous year. The charges were Rs. 14,911 against Rs. 15,558 in 1886-87.

(6) Assessed Taxes.

Assessed taxes produced Rs. 15,28,561 against Rs. 13,82,560 in 1886-87, of which Rs. 22,270 appertained to the old license-tax. The increase was general and occurred in almost all the districts, it being due partly to the recovery of arrears, but chiefly to more extended assessments. The charges were Rs. 33,488 against Rs. 61,664 in 1886-87. The charges are decreasing as the Act is better worked.

(7) Forest.

These receipts and charges are shown below for the past 5 years. It will be observed that the surplus of 1886-87 fell considerably below that of former years and of the estimated annual surplus of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs fixed by the Finance

Committee. This was due chiefly to large departmental felling operations and to the payment of Rs. 75,000 in connection with the Tekkadi lease, while the revenue did not advance in the same proportion. The revenue in 1887-88 showed a considerable improvement over 1886-87, while the charges exhibited a small saving, the former being due to the higher prices realised on timber and to larger collections under the permit system and grazing dues. The surplus in 1887-88 very closely corresponds with the surplus estimated for by the Finance Committee :—

—	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1887-88 compared with 1886-87 + or — .
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	9,53,704	11,66,915	11,98,650	12,46,911	13,74,920	+ 1,28,009
Charges	7,85,690	8,95,453	9,30,743	11,49,060	11,26,525	— 22,535
Surplus	1,68,014	2,71,462	2,67,907	97,851	2,48,395	+ 1,50,544

(8) Registration.

A similar statement to that drawn up for Forests demonstrates the financial condition of the Registration department since 1883-84. The expenditure in 1887-88 would have been greater but for the introduction of fixed salaries for the clerical establishments, which cost less than the commission formerly allowed :—

—	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1887-88 compared with 1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	6,32,067	7,58,407	9,26,353	8,71,219	9,07,619	+ 36,400
Charges	4,82,632	5,28,838	5,80,944	6,14,255	6,21,264	+ 7,009
Surplus	1,49,435	2,29,569	3,45,409	2,56,964	2,86,355	+ 29,391

(9) Other Heads.

The aggregate amount of the receipts and charges composing this group is as follows :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	61,38,097	61,22,081	— 16,016
Charges	216,97,423	233,66,327	+ 16,68,904

The decrease in the receipts of 1887-88 was spread over the following accounts :— Receipts.

Decrease.	Rs.
(*a*) Interest on other obligations	92,617
(*b*) Post office	47
(*c*) Mint	400
(*d*) Jails	5,267
(*e*) Education	1,758
(*f*) Medical	26,067
(*g*) Scientific, &c., departments	56,868
(*h*) Superannuations, &c.	66,752
(*i*) Civil Works by Public Works officers	1,616
Total ...	2,51,392

Increase.	Rs.
(*j*) Law and Justice—Courts of Law	56,451
(*k*) Police	7,871
(*l*) Marine	9,340
(*m*) Stationery and Printing	4,984
(*n*) Miscellaneous	62,565
(*o*) Irrigation and Navigation	25,831
(*p*) Civil Works by Civil officers	17,196
(*q*) Contributions	51,138
Total ...	2,35,376
Net ...	16,016

Large repayments of debts made by the Maisur State and the Ramnad Zemindari explain the fall in interest realised. The decline under Medical was nominal, contributions to Provincial services from Local Funds for the maintenance of lunatics having been differently accounted for during the year. The fall in Scientific departments was almost entirely due to there having been no sales of cinchona bark. As regards the heads which showed an increase; the excess in Law and Justice, Courts of Law, came mainly from magisterial fines, which is a fluctuating item, and from Printing and Translation fees in the High Court.

The improvement under Police was in the receipts from pounds, and under Marine in the receipts of the Harbour Master's department at Madras, which are now credited to Provincial Services instead of to Port Funds. The proceeds of stationery this year include the value of supplies made to the Pudukóta State and the Harbour Trust Board. The larger sum entered against miscellaneous represents the recovery for the first time in 1887-88 of an annual contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the Madras Municipality as recommended by the Finance Committee, as well as about Rs. 14,000 paid by other municipalities as their share of the cost of Local and Municipal Fund establishments in the Chief Secretariat and the Accountant-General's office. The advance in Irrigation and Navigation receipts arose from the development of traffic on the Buckingham canal and in Civil Works by Civil officers from the Maharaja of Jeypore's contribution for the Jubilee ghât road. The excess under Contributions was to a great extent nominal, as it includes the sums given by Local to Provincial on account of educational inspection imposed for the first time in 1887-88, but subsequently returned by Government and debited on the other side.

Charges.

On the charge side, the differences under other heads may be summarised as follows :—

Increase.	Rs.
(1) Interest on ordinary debt	4,505
(2) Refunds and drawbacks	17,010
(3) Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	60,728
(4) Marine	8,349
(5) Ecclesiastical	3,003
(6) Medical	3,180
(7) Civil Furlough, &c., allowances	87
(8) Superannuation, &c.	91,333
(9) Stationery and Printing	2,41,956
(10) Irrigation and Navigation	21,99,213
11) Contributions	42,536
Total ...	26,71,900

Decrease.	Rs.
(12) Interest on other obligations	676
(13) Assignments and compensations ...	21,606
(14) Post office	20
(15) General Administration	1,00,274
(16) Jails	20,069
(17) Police...	1,25,777
(18) Education	17,015
(19) Political	1,26,326
(20) Scientific, &c., departments	49,514
(21) Territorial and Political Pensions ...	61,065
(22) Miscellaneous	82,611
(23) Famine Relief	4,514
(24) Protective Works, Railways	38,883
Civil Works—	
(25) By Civil officers	1,20,282
(26) By Public Works officers	2,34,364
Total ...	10,02,996
Net ...	16,68,904

Interest on ordinary debt depends upon the quantity of stock notes held in the Presidency and whether they are duly presented for interest. The difference in the present year does not call for special remark. Refunds and drawbacks are necessarily a fluctuating item. The head Law and Justice includes increased charges in the High Court by the appointment of an additional Puisne Judge for about 3 months, as well as from larger outlay for translation and printing, for law charges, and for Civil and Sessions Courts. The increase under Marine was the result of a change in classification connected with Harbour Master's department. Superannuations show a progressive increase from the yearly increasing number of admissions to the pension list. Stationery and printing was high owing partly to large supplies from central stores. Irrigation and Navigation works appear in this report for the first time, as they were formerly treated as Imperial Public Works. This is the principal cause of the excess here, in addition to which the Periyár project was commenced in 1887-88 and the grants were worked up more fully than in the previous year. As regards the heads which show a saving, the Payments on account of Assignments and Compensations were small, as some of the stipendiaries did not fully draw their allowances. The reduction in "General Administration" was principally due to the reorganisation of the Board of Revenue. The saving under Jails was chiefly the result of restricted outlay on manufactures and on lock-ups and Presidency jails. Under Education, an excess expenditure of Rs. 26,000 under Grants-in-aid and payments by results was more than counterbalanced by savings under Colleges and Schools. The transfer of the charges of the Maisur Residency from the Madras accounts to those of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, explains the saving under Political. A similar transfer was made during 1887-88 of the charges of the Archæological Department, and this produced a smaller total expenditure under Scientific, but the details show that in 1886-87 a large expenditure was incurred on account of the

Museum, and of the Madras Manual. As regards Miscellaneous, Rs. 8,000 only were paid in 1887-88 on account of special commissions of enquiry against Rs. 43,000 in 1886-87, when Mr. Thomas, C.S., was deputed to Madura and Mr. H. J. Stokes, C.S., was employed on the Malabar Land Tenures Commission. Moreover the rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals in 1887-88 were less by Rs. 33,000 than those in 1886-87, in which year an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 was also incurred on account of the Jubilee celebration. The saving in Protective Public Works, Railways, was due to nothing having been spent from Provincial Services in 1886-87 on account of railways. The large difference in Civil Works by Civil officers arose from the payment made in 1886-87 of one lakh to the Madras Municipality for sewage and drainage purposes, nothing of the same kind having occurred in 1887-88. The short outlay under Civil Works was due to the reduced grant.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statement gives the Imperial Public Works receipts, compared with the corresponding sums in the previous year :—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Direct revenue from productive public works	2,20,761	2,42,816	+ 22,055
Receipts from Public Works not classed as productive ...	23,550	...	— 23,550
2. Military works	23,984	26,973	+ 2,989
3. Railways	...	1,31,874	+ 1,31,874
Total ...	2,68,295	4,01,663	+ 1,33,368

The excess in 1887-88 under the first head was comprised of greater navigation receipts from the Godávari and Kistna delta systems than was realised in the previous year. There were no figures in 1887-88 against Receipts from Public Works not classed as Productive, as these have been removed to the Provincial account. The increase under Military Works was chiefly under Rent of Quarters for Officers and Sales of old Materials. The railway receipts in 1887-88 represent the gross earnings of the Cuddapah-Nellore State line from the 15th September 1887, when it was opened for traffic, to the 31st December 1887. The following statement contains the Imperial Public Works charges :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals.		Difference.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Railways—Protective Works—			
Bellary-Kistna State Railway	30,86,933	...	— 30,86,933
Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway	16,46,591	8,31,630	— 8,14,961
Hindupur Extension Survey, Kadiri Extension Survey, and Villupuram-Damalcheruvu Survey, &c.	78,271	15,451	— 62,820
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	2,24,684	2,24,463	— 221
2. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Famine relief protective public works	3,65,139	3,35,015	— 30,124
Productive public works, Capital account	9,81,020	11,17,227	+ 1,36,207
Do. do. Revenue account	10,49,172	10,65,973	+ 16,801
Works not classed as Productive for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—			
Capital	57,646	...	— 57,646
Revenue	59,958	...	— 59,958
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	17,94,670	— 80,197	— 18,74,867
Agricultural works	3,71,884	— 2,193	— 3,74,077
3. Military works	5,67,207	5,28,310	— 38,897
4. Civil works	43,390	22,214	— 21,176
Total ...	103,26,565	40,57,893	— 62,68,672

The short expenditure on railways was caused by the completion of certain lines and surveys, but chiefly by the transfer of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The diminished outlay in 1887-88 for Famine Relief Protective Public Works was due entirely to the reduced grant-

in-aid allotted during the year for the Buckingham canal. The excess under Productive Public Works was connected with the outlay on the Periyár project, and other grants also were worked up to more fully than in the previous year. The minus entries against the next two accounts represent transfers of the preliminary charges for the Periyár project to the head Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue. The outlay in 1887-88 on account of Military Works was short of that in 1886-87, partly because of smaller grants and partly because the grants sanctioned were not fully utilised. The expenditure in 1886-87 on Civil Works was high in consequence of large grants for new works connected with the Postal and Telegraph departments.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(C) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and payments connected with these departments during the last 5 years were as follows :—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	46,53,755	50,40,726	+ 3,86,971	6,58,117	11,83,858	+ 5,25,741
1884-85	53,45,698	57,56,289	+ 4,10,591	6,35,815	10,44,281	+ 4,08,466
1885-86	58,25,915	63,92,090	+ 5,66,175	6,23,711	9,47,186	+ 3,23,475
1886-87	79,72,824	72,74,294	— 6,98,530	6,53,805	7,77,386	+ 1,23,581
1887-88	67,94,084	87,68,532	+ 19,74,448	6,42,599	7,08,616	+ 66,017

The postal receipts in 1886-87 were swelled by the transfer to this head of the balances held by district depositors in the Presidency Savings Bank. The withdrawals from these accounts led to large Post office payments. The sale proceeds of postage stamps and the discount paid thereon are shown below :—

Years.	Sale of postage stamps.	Sale of service postage stamps.	Discount on sale of stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	11,06,901	2,70,296	20,653
1886-87	11,82,051	2,79,176	18,148
1887-88	12,67,978	2,97,422	19,449

In the Telegraph department there has been a successive decrease in the payments for the construction of lines.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(D) MILITARY.

The following are the details of the Military receipts and charges in 1887-88 and 1886-87 :—

Heads of account.	Receipts.			Charges.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Army and garrison staff	212	17	— 195	13,80,217	14,80,990	+ 1,00,773
2. Administrative staff	...	...	...	4,32,426	4,61,859	+ 29,433
3. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	1,33,911	1,58,395	— 25,516	149,70,685	146,77,923	— 2,92,762
4. Commissariat establishments, supplies, and services	11,69,948	17,22,979	+ 5,53,031	138,23,419	148,95,701	+ 10,72,282
5. Remount and Veterinary establishments, supplies and services ...	36,421	54,720	+ 18,299	8,28,632	7,14,958	— 1,13,674
6. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	2,00,295	1,75,193	— 25,102	3,02,230	3,68,444	+ 66,214
7. Barrack establishments, supplies and services	12,554	15,940	+ 3,386	7,68,868	7,00,693	— 68,175
8. Administration of martial law ...	16,592	14,629	— 1,963	93,862	90,726	— 3,136
9. Medical establishments, supplies and services	73,604	36,201	— 37,403	16,85,336	17,99,295	+ 1,13,959

Heads of account.	Receipts.			Charges.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	3,36,451	2,98,660	— 37,791	8,27,232	7,85,171	— 42,061
11. Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	78,114	95,108	+ 16,994
12. Education	695	772	+ 77	1,42,123	1,40,648	— 1,475
13. Sea transport charges	14,463	15,334	+ 871	1,92,844	2,22,611	+ 29,767
14. Miscellaneous services	3,72,135	94,191	— 2,77,944	38,86,140	22,45,274	— 16,40,866
15. Volunteer corps	...	...	...	3,21,460	3,70,157	+ 48,697
16. Rewards for military services ...	...	...	...	10,379	14,652	+ 4,273
17. Military pensions to Europeans ...	59,046	86,153	+ 27,107	5,35,694	5,67,812	+ 32,118
18. Military pensions to Natives ...	...	...	...	22,61,304	22,40,996	— 20,308
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	97,793	95,975	— 1,818	95,353	98,909	+ 3,556
20. Departmental pensions	...	...	...	1,33,059	1,33,580	+ 521
Total ...	25,74,120	27,69,159	+ 1,95,039	427,69,377	421,05,507	— 6,63,870

Receipts.

The sum of Rs. 1,95,039, noted under Receipts in the foregoing statement, is the difference between a gross increase of Rs. 6,02,771 under 6 and a decrease of Rs. 4,07,732 under 8 heads. The largest excess was in Commissariat Establishments and supplies, and was chiefly due to the supply of rations, &c., on payment to officers and men on field service, as well as to the recovery of 3 lakhs on account of advances made in 1886-87 to the Irrawady Flotilla Company. The large sum realised in connection with "Remounts" consisted of the sale-proceeds of Regimental cast horses and chargers, while the receipts on account of "Military Pensions to Europeans" include large recoveries on account of annuities and pensions of Military officers, who had served in the Hyderabad Contingent and in Berar. As regards the decreases, the decline in "Regimental Pay and Allowances" was caused by the amounts due not having been fully realised; in "Clothing Establishments and Supplies" by no supplies having been taken by Infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent; in "Medical Establishments and Supplies" by small issues to the civil and police hospitals in Upper Burma; and in "Ordnance Stores" by diminished demands chiefly for small arms, &c., from the Hyderabad Contingent. The fall was greatest under "Miscellaneous Receipts," but the credits in 1886-87 included sale-proceeds of property captured in Burma.

Charges.

The gross increase in the above table under charges is Rs. 15,18,587 and the decrease Rs. 21,82,457. The increased expenditure under grants 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, and 13 is connected directly or indirectly with the operations attending the occupation of Upper Burma. Under "Volunteer Corps" it was due to the formation of additional battalions and the appointment of additional sergeant-instructors to existing regiments, and under "Military Pensions to Europeans" to greater expenditure under the heads "Pensions to Commissioned Officers" and "Pensions to Combatant Warrant Officers." On the other hand, the expenditure was less under "Regimental Pay and Allowances" owing chiefly to the strength of officers and men of the Native Army being less than in 1886-87, to the withdrawal of a mountain battery to Bengal, and to other changes involving decreased expenditure. The shrinkage in "Remounts" was caused by fewer purchases in 1887-88, and in "Barrack Establishment and Supplies" to less expenditure for "Purchase and Repair of Barrack Bedding and Furniture." By far the largest decrease occurred under "Miscellaneous Services." This was partly due to the compensations for dearness of provision granted to Native troops to the extent of Rs. 6,59,000 having been debited to grant 4 in 1887-88, while in the previous year they were shown under this head. Another cause of difference is that in the accounts of 1886-87 this head included debits from the Public Works department on account of Upper Burma. The other differences do not call for special remarks.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

The receipts and charges appertaining to this branch of the account are detailed in the subjoined statement:—

Major heads of account.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1887-88 compared with 1886-87.	—
Income, Provincial Proper.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
I. Land revenue	137,82,187	131,50,023	142,16,442	135,82,870	155,30,780	+19,47,910	
III. Salt	38,337	45,101	91,295	1,20,116	1,44,319	+ 24,203	
IV. Stamps	28,12,431	28,24,516	29,49,749	29,10,338	44,78,702	+15,68,364	
V. Excise	33,05,992	38,66,317	44,14,960	45,83,289	24,34,725	−21,48,564	
VII. Customs	40,495	24,525	22,598	26,342	27,280	+ 938	
VIII. Assessed taxes	2,33,137	2,16,381	2,16,735	2,16,735	7,64,281	+ 5,47,546	
IX. Forest	9,53,704	11,66,914	11,98,650	12,46,912	13,74,920	+ 1,28,008	
X. Registration	3,16,034	3,79,203	4,63,176	4,35,609	4,53,810	+ 18,201	
XII. Interest	3,294	2,342	2,342	2,342	2,342	...	
XIII. Post office	3	15	...	47	...	− 47	
XVI-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law...	3,66,994	4,13,153	3,70,219	4,01,427	4,57,878	+ 56,451	
XVI-B. Do. Jails.	2,13,759	2,03,216	1,69,084	1,54,336	1,49,069	− 5,267	
XVII. Police	1,04,648	83,669	61,593	89,451	84,456	− 4,995	
XVIII. Marine	5,446	5,068	4,019	4,506	13,846	+ 9,340	
XIX. Education	2,12,712	2,10,861	1,77,083	1,64,567	1,62,808	− 1,759	
XX. Medical	1,08,166	87,964	1,12,971	1,41,049	1,14,982	− 26,067	
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments	1,46,119	1,68,518	1,67,096	1,43,887	87,079	− 56,808	
XXII. Superannuations	23,279	21,782	23,358	21,072	35,461	+ 14,389	
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	72,877	83,938	1,03,757	83,460	88,404	+ 4,944	
XXV. Miscellaneous	79,059	72,730	85,693	68,640	1,21,910	+ 53,270	
XXX. Irrigation and Navigation.	55,683	52,717	58,982	74,472	1,00,303	+ 25,831	
XXXII. Civil Works—							
Civil officers	9,333	28,891	29,558	3,617	20,813	+ 17,196	
Public Works officers ...	1,36,678	79,207	97,989	1,08,737	1,07,121	− 1,616	
Contributions from Local.	2,36,145	1,87,903	2,08,243	2,20,485	2,71,623	+ 51,138	
Total ...	232,56,512	233,74,954	252,45,592	248,04,306	270,26,912	+22,22,606	{ + 44,67,729 − 22,45,123
Provincial Deficit. ...	...	8,56,791	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	232,56,512	242,31,745	252,45,592	248,04,306	2,70,26,912	22,22,606	
Expenditure, Provincial Proper.							
1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,77,596	89,552	90,831	74,884	1,10,653	+ 35,769	
3. Land revenue	45,67,890	47,42,550	44,78,804	45,62,600	46,29,915	+ 67,315	
6. Stamps	77,602	83,979	80,010	81,432	1,15,568	+ 34,136	
7. Excise	99,734	1,16,216	1,76,690	1,20,415	60,867	− 59,548	
9. Customs	1,70,005	1,60,128	1,65,363	1,76,150	1,61,214	− 14,936	
10. Assessed taxes	3,399	3,487	3,329	3,329	16,744	+ 13,415	
11. Forest	7,85,690	8,95,453	9,30,743	11,49,060	11,26,525	− 22,535	
12. Registration...	2,41,316	2,64,419	2,90,472	3,07,127	3,10,632	+ 3,505	
15. Post office	1,18,466	1,11,086	1,06,843	1,06,304	1,06,284	− 20	
18. General administration ...	10,07,351	10,50,225	10,66,754	10,53,038	9,64,254	− 88,784	
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law...	38,74,559	39,45,615	39,03,908	39,28,050	39,88,778	+ 60,728	
19-B. Do. Jails ...	7,89,250	8,02,167	7,98,602	8,83,059	8,62,990	− 20,069	
20. Police	36,45,381	36,78,419	36,39,797	37,37,270	35,95,909	− 1,41,361	
21. Marine	8,168	27,295	22,785	18,389	26,738	+ 8,349	
22. Education	11,41,736	12,37,039	12,98,616	12,67,080	12,50,065	− 17,015	
24. Medical	10,85,091	11,18,520	11,86,722	11,47,670	11,50,850	+ 3,180	
25. Political	...	...	...	...	81,444	+ 81,444	
26. Scientific, &c., departments.	3,28,112	3,10,979	3,19,799	3,40,290	3,27,310	− 12,980	
29. Superannuations	8,61,750	9,16,097	9,52,259	9,83,455	10,77,972	+ 94,517	
30. Stationery and Printing ...	8,51,265	7,60,488	7,62,775	6,64,968	8,97,253	+ 2,32,285	
32. Miscellaneous	2,58,645	2,82,117	2,52,660	2,51,940	1,62,505	− 89,435	
33. Famine relief	32,023	57,110	2,78,138	5,184	670	− 4,514	
34. Protective works—Railways.	11,720	6,003	38,534	38,891	8	− 38,883	
43. Irrigation and Navigation...	3,33,244	4,44,978	6,22,020	4,22,802	26,22,015	+21,99,213	
45. Civil Works—							
Civil officers	2,46,368	3,57,820	2,38,933	2,05,283	85,001	− 1,20,282	
Public Works officers ...	21,95,793	25,29,891	18,64,533	21,76,954	19,42,590	− 2,34,364	
Contributions to Local ...	2,01,803	2,40,112	2,11,929	2,81,175	3,23,777	+ 42,602	
Total Provincial Charges ...	231,13,957	242,31,745	237,81,849	239,86,799	259,98,531	+20,11,732	{ + 28,76,458 − 8,64,726
Provincial Surplus ...	1,42,555	...	14,63,743	8,17,507	10,28,381	2,10,874	
Grand Total ...	232,56,512	242,31,745	252,45,592	248,04,306	270,26,912	22,22,606	

It will be seen that the receipts in 1887-88 were greater by Rs. 22,22,606 and the charges by Rs. 20,11,732 than in 1886-87. The difference between these two sums, viz., Rs. 2,10,874, indicates the improvement effected in the year, the surplus realised being Rs. 10,28,381 against Rs. 8,17,507 in 1886-87. The balance of Provincial Services proper on the 31st March 1887 was Rs. 42,32,852, and hence, with the addition of the surplus of Rs. 10,28,381, it was raised on 31st March 1888 to Rs. 52,61,233, exclusive of the amount due from the Village Service Fund, Nellore, which stood on the date just mentioned at Rs. 89,495, a

recovery of Rs. 920 having been made during the year. The minimum balance is still fixed at Rs. 17,00,000. The difference between the receipts and charges of the 2 years, 1886-87 and 1887-88, under each head has already been explained in chapter II. It is therefore only necessary to note what has been the effect of the new Provincial contract upon the account under consideration, the contract having come into operation on the 1st April 1887. There was no change in this respect as regards the charge side of the head Land Revenue, which remained wholly Provincial under both contracts. As regards the revenue side, under the contract which expired on the 31st March 1887, 28·8 per cent. of the collections was Provincial, subject to certain corrections on account of special assignments subsequently agreed to, while under the present arrangement a quarter of the total collections is Provincial supplemented by a grant of Rs. 33,01,000. The old arrangement of carrying all additions to, or deductions from, the Provincial assignment through the Land Revenue head is still in force. Formerly, "Stamps" and "Excise" were divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, but now the Provincial portion is three-fourths and one-fourth respectively. Half of "Assessed Taxes" is now Provincial, whereas under the former arrangement, Provincial received an amount equal to the moiety of the collections on account of the now displaced license tax. The other important changes introduced in the present contract are that outlay on ordinary or minor irrigation works and all Political charges, excepting those of the Maisur Residency and State prisoners, are made Provincial.

The following statement gives details of the Provincial share of land revenue for the past 2 years, being the last year of the expired contract and the first year of the new one. As already stated, this share has been calculated differently for the 2 years, and hence no useful comparison can be made :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total land revenue, Imperial and Provincial ...	473,45,303	4,82,92,281
Provincial share as divided proportionately ...	136,38,904	120,73,070
Add fixed assignment under the new contract...	...	33,01,000
„ Special transfers on account of the Tanjore survey	— 20,024	...
Write back on account of cinchona transactions, 1882-83 and 1883-84	17,221	...
Interprovincial adjustments	1,146	38,651
Miscellaneous transfers on account of administrative improvements	5,00,000	...
Record-room receipts and charges	95,000	...
Altered rate of exchange on stationery debits..	65,000	...
On account of duty on Colombo arrack credited to Customs	60,663	91,718
Political agency charges as per Government of India Financial No. 4883, dated 13th September 1887	...	75,000
District Manuals	1,000	1,000
Minor items	2,114	...
Total additions ...	7,22,120	35,07,369
Deduct amount payable from Provincial to Imperial—		
Special contributions to Imperial	6,00,000	...
Miscellaneous transfers on account of water works adjustments	1,09,840	...
Savings in Customs establishment	42,552	...
Salary of the Inspector of Local Fund Accounts	12,000	...
School of Ordnance Artificers	3,800	...
Miscellaneous adjustments on account of refund of famine outlay	8,962	...
Local Fund contributions for Imperial Public Works charges	1,000	...
Transfers from Land Revenue to Forests and *vice versâ*	...	* 21,959
Reorganisation of the Board of Revenue ...	...	27,700
Total deductions ...	7,78,154	49,659
Net additions or deductions ...	— 56,034	+ 34,57,710
Actual Provincial share of Land Revenue ...	135,82,870	155,30,780

* Since reversed under Government of India No. 4514, dated 18th August 1888.

(2) UNFETTERED LOCAL FUNDS.

This division includes the transactions relating to Cattle Pound Fund and Agricultural services, of which the receipts and charges, as well as opening and closing balances during the past 5 years, are given in the accompanying statement:—

Major heads of account.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Cattle Pound Fund.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	1,90,993	2,06,525	2,03,458	2,22,500	2,35,380
Expenditure	1,90,640	2,02,109	1,87,724	2,22,881	2,37,575
Surplus	353	4,416	15,734	...	...
Deficit	...	...	...	381	2,195
Opening balance	22,189	22,542	26,958	42,692	42,311
Closing do.	22,542	26,958	42,692	42,311	40,116
Agricultural Services.					
Receipts	46,665	36,705	45,929	45,660	45,586
Expenditure	95,048	57,165	58,480	75,901	52,089
Surplus	...	...	...	...	...
Deficit	48,383	20,460	12,551	30,241	6,503
Opening balance	1,73,521	1,25,138	1,04,678	92,127	61,886
Closing do.	1,25,138	1,04,678	92,127	61,886	55,383

While the receipts from pounds in 1887-88 improved by Rs. 12,880, the charges also increased by Rs. 14,694, thus reducing the balance of Rs. 42,311, which stood at credit of these funds on 31st March 1887, to Rs. 40,116 on 31st March 1888. The improved receipts resulting, it is said, chiefly from the establishment of new pounds, and increase in the number of cattle impounded, have been more than counterbalanced by higher charges generally due to the construction of new pounds. The number of pounds rose from 7,831 at the end of 1886-87 to 7,980 at the close of 1887-88. The account of Agricultural services in 1887-88 resulted in a deficit of Rs. 6,503 against Rs. 30,241 in 1886-87. This improvement was due chiefly to smaller expenditure on account of cattle disease inspection than in 1886-87. The balance at credit of these services amounted to Rs. 55,383 on the 31st March 1888 against Rs. 61,886 at the beginning of the year. The following statement exhibits in one view the progress made in the administration of Provincial finances both as regards Provincial Services proper and Unfettered Local Funds during the past 7 years. The abolished Local Funds which appear in the years 1881-82 to 1883-84 were the (*a*) Jungle Conservancy Fund, (*b*) Convict Labor Fund, (*c*) Book depôt, Police lodging, Bearers' fee, and Educational Building Funds:—

——	1881-82	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance of Provincial services proper	3,46,512	13,52,653	26,31,096	28,08,393	19,51,602	34,15,345	42,32,852
Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	+ 6,36,914	+ 10,64,335	+ 1,42,555	− 8,56,791	+ 14,63,743	+ 8,17,507	+ 10,28,381
Add balances of abolished Local Funds.	3,69,227	2,14,108	34,742	...	...	...	...
Closing balances of Provincial services proper	13,52,653	26,31,096	28,08,393	19,51,602	34,15,345	42,32,852	52,61,233
Add balances of—							
Unfettered Local Funds	2,29,390	1,95,710	1,47,680	1,31,636	1,34,819	1,04,197	95,499
Convict Labor Fund (abolished) ...	1,60,561	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total balances, Provincial services ...	17,42,604	28,26,806	29,56,073	20,83,238	35,50,164	43,37,049	53,56,732

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

(1) FETTERED LOCAL FUNDS.

In this group are included (1) Local Funds (Act V of 1884), (2) Village Service Fund, (3) Irrigation Cess Fund, (4) Canal and Ferry Fund, and (5) Bhadráchalam Road Fund. The receipts, charges, and balances of these several funds, as recorded in both the Civil and Public Works accounts, are given in the accompanying statement, which shows that as regards the Local Funds Act V of 1884 the receipts were better by Rs. 1,60,574 than the corresponding collections in 1886-87. This improvement is spread over all the heads except Land Revenue, which exhibits a decline of Rs. 18,356, of which Rs. 16,077 occurs under Rents, &c., of Fisheries and Rs. 2,279 under Rents, &c., of Escheated Land :—

	Total receipts.		Total expenditure		Surplus.		Deficit.		Opening balance.		Closing balance.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local Funds (Act V of 1884)	60,85,912	62,46,486	55,99,301	61,30,462	4,86,611	1,16,024	...	...	21,94,623	26,81,234	26,81,234	27,97,258
Village Service Fund.	33,05,895	35,35,730	31,63,600	32,28,906	1,42,295	3,06,824	...	...	22,29,701	23,71,996	23,71,996	26,78,820
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,81,472	1,61,165	1,52,356	1,49,866	29,116	11,299	...	...	1,97,004	2,26,120	2,26,120	2,37,419
Irrigation Cess Fund.	39,543	40,886	41,719	42,491	...	...	2,176	1,605	73,128	70,952	70,952	69,347
Bhadráchalam Road Fund	1,344	1,065	3,456	2,002	...	...	2,112	937	4,070	1,958	1,958	1,021
Total ...	96,14,166	99,85,332	89,60,432	95,53,727	6,53,734	4,31,605	...	...	46,98,526	53,52,260	53,52,260	57,83,865

Local Funds.

There was an improvement of Rs. 34,530 under Provincial Rates, which was the outcome of a decrease of Rs. 24,894 in cess on land revenue and an increase of Rs. 59,424 in the house-tax which was recently imposed. Under the head of Education, school fees contributed Rs. 11,031, chiefly from the transfer of State schools to local agencies, and contributions Rs. 13,193, in which are included subscriptions received for the Jubilee Fund in the Kistna district. There was a large sum received on account of "Medical," made up almost entirely of private contributions. There was an increase of Rs. 14,181 in the sale-proceeds of avenue clippings and produce. Large receipts from tolls and ferries consequent on the opening of additional toll-gates were also recorded. The charge side of the statement shows, as regards Local Funds Act V of 1884, a net excess of Rs. 5,31,161 as compared with 1886-87. This was partly composed of a rise in the charges for education. Under Civil Works by Civil Officers also, the expenditure in the last 2 months of the year largely exceeded that of the same period of 1886-87, chiefly in the districts of Kistna, Godávari, and South Arcot, where large and important works were undertaken. The funded capital of Local Fund Boards advanced from Rs. 11,54,105 in the previous year to Rs. 12,54,105 in 1887-88 by the further investment of one lakh by the Tanjore Board on account of the Railway Guarantee Fund.

Village Service Fund.

The income of the "Village Service Fund" improved in almost all the districts, and in Godávari, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Salem, the balances were considerably in excess of the year's expenditure. Proposals for utilising this surplus were before Government. This satisfactory result has been obtained by an increase of Rs. 3,42,512 under Provincial Rates, the collection of which follows that of the land revenue counterbalanced by a decline of Rs. 50,905 under Land Revenue and Rs. 62,339 under Miscellaneous, but in connection with this last decrease it is to be noted that a large sum accrued in 1886-87 from the sale of service inams appertaining to vacant offices in the Kurnool district, which in 1887-88 were credited to Provincial rates. The land revenue expenditure under Village Service Fund was high in the districts of Godávari, Cuddapah, and South Arcot owing chiefly to arrear payments to village officers. The expenditure on Public Works by Civil officers was also high, being due to the construction of a large number of village chavadies in the South Arcot district. There was no alteration during the year in the amount invested in Government promissory notes, which still amounted in Kurnool to Rs. 4,46,500, in Salem to Rs. 2,25,900, and in Trichinopoly Rs. 1,50,000.

Canal and Ferry Fund.

As compared with 1886-87, the receipts of the Canal and Ferry Fund diminished by Rs. 20,307, but Rs. 19,000 were entered in the actuals of 1886-87 on account of contribution by the District Board, Godávari, towards the construction of the Kovur-Manjair canal. The expenditure side showed a decrease of Rs. 2,490, which calls for no remark.

Irrigation cess, &c.

The variations in the Irrigation cess and Bhadráchalam Road Funds do not require explanation.

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement brings into juxta-position the receipts and disbursements of the funds falling under this category for 1887-88 and 1886-87, together with the opening and closing balances:—

Funds.	Opening balance on 1st April 1886.	Receipts. Actuals.		Charges. Actuals.		Closing balance on 31st March 1888.
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87	1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port and Marine Funds	14,32,660	4,59,304	4,21,687	9,90,789	3,94,124	9,28,738
Cantonment Funds	1,461	14,875	12,164	14,671	11,507	2,322
University Fee Fund	21,943	1,60,666	1,69,601	1,50,828	1,58,991	42,391
Total ...	14,56,064	6,34,845	6,03,452	11,56,288	5,64,622	9,73,451

It will be seen that Port Funds showed an improvement of Rs. 27,563 in the total assets of that year. The large debit in 1886-87 was due mainly to the transfer to the Harbour Trust Board, Madras, of the total assets of that Trust under Act VI of 1882, amounting to Rs. 5,66,279. The receipts of the University Fee Fund were greater in 1887-88 by Rs. 8,934 and the charges by Rs. 8,163, resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 10,609 in 1887-88 against Rs. 9,838 in 1886-87. Of the balance thus formed, Rs. 40,000 have since been invested in Government securities in addition to Rs. 25,000 purchased in 1887-88. The total amount of Government promissory notes so held is now Rs. 1,05,000.

V.—LOANS.

The following statement gives the usual information respecting the loans granted by Government. The outstandings connected with these loans have been considerably reduced during the last 2 years, chiefly from the large repayments made by the Maisur State and the Ramnad Zemindari.

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced in 1887-88.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1887-88.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras Municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869–1873	14,30,000	4	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	...	14,30,000	57,200	...
Ootacamund do.	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875	12,420	4½	6,955	...	6,955	642	6,313	306	...
Coonoor do.	For erecting market sheds, 1875	7,248	4½	2,939	...	2,939	272	2,667	129	...
Chingleput Local Fund Board.	For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Kortaliyar, 1875-1876 ...	1,99,790	4½	1,35,790	...	1,35,790	9,247	1,26,543	6,008	...
Calicut do. ...	For completing the Tamrachéri ghât road and approach in Wynaad, 1874.	89,000	4½	32,657	...	32,657	4,665	27,992	1,470	...
Tellicherry do. ...	For completing the Peria ghât road and constructing a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1875	60,000	4½	36,311	...	36,311	3,000	33,311	1,567	...
Port Trust (Madras Harbour Works).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour Works	...	4½	21,10,230	4,37,000	25,47,230	1,00,000	24,47,230	74,601	...
Maisur State	Advances on account of famine, 1878	80,00,000	4	5,68,976	...	5,68,976	3,77,241	1,91,735	22,759	...
Ramnad Zemindari ...	For liquidation of debts, 1873.	12,72,830	5	4,00,000	...	4,00,000	2,25,000	1,75,000	15,392	...
Banganapalle Nawab ...	Do. do. and repairs and improvements, 1873-1877	3,00,000	6	1,70,426	...	1,70,426	20,248	1,50,178	10,379	...
Andipatti Poligar	For liquidation of debt, 1881-82.	62,000	5	44,034	...	44,034	3,891	40,143	2,209	...
Panayur Mittadar	Do. do. 1882-83.	25,000	4½	7,200	...	7,200	...	7,200	324	...
Shulagiri Estate	For liquidation of debt, 1884.	35,000	5	31,412	...	31,412	1,929	29,483	1,573	...
	Total ...	114,93,288	...	49,76,930	4,37,000	54,13,930	7,46,135	46,67,795	1,93,917	...

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1887.)

Registration.

THE following table shows the number of births and deaths registered in each of the last five years :—

Years.	Population for which returns were received.	Births.	Birth-ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Death-ratio per mille.
1883	28,503,100	791,774	27·7	541,930	19·0
1884	28,151,952	827,381	29·3	650,335	23·1
1885	28,118,178	824,042	29·3	615,449	21·8
1886	28,043,538	855,034	30·4	553,927	19·7
1887	27,907,840	867,451	31·0	604,775	21·6

Births.

The total increase in the birth-rate for the Presidency was 6·0 per 1,000 of population above the mean of the preceding 10 years, the rate for the year being the highest on record, thus showing that the work of registration is improving. The birth-rate for the Bombay Presidency for 1886 was 35·34. The highest birth-rates were again registered in the Chingleput and Kurnool districts, viz., 42·5 and 42·0 respectively. Excluding the Nílgiris, the birth-rates were lowest in the Godávari district (20·4), in Vizagapatam (20·6), and in Ganjam (21·4), the same districts having been at the bottom of the list for several years. For every 100 females born there were 104·7 male births, which is the average ratio between males and females for this Presidency. The Hindus return the highest birth-rate, viz., 31·4. As in the past year the births exceeded the deaths in all districts except Ganjam. The birth-rates were higher among the rural than among the urban population in 11 out of the 20 districts. The highest recorded birth-rates were those of the towns of Conjeeveram (50·1) and Dindigul (49·5), and the lowest Vániyambádi (6·4) and Coonoor (9·8). In many towns, however, registration of births was much neglected.

Deaths.

There were 604,775 deaths registered during the year under report, the death-rate per mille of population in 1887 being 21·6 against 19·7 in 1886, and 19·9 the average annual death-rate for the five years 1882—1886. The death-rate for Bengal in 1886 was 22·74 per mille, and for Bombay in the same year 23·17. There were more deaths registered from cholera, small-pox, fevers and "all other causes" in 1887 than in 1886, but fewer from bowel-complaints and injuries. The rate per 1,000 was 22·5 for males and 20·7 for females. A very high mortality occurred as usual amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year but under 5 in comparison with other periods of life. In fact the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed 37·5 per cent. of the total deaths. The period when fewest deaths occurred was between the ages of 10 and 15, the rate being 5·8 per 1,000 of population. As usual the greatest number of deaths took place in December and the fewest in April. The marked increase in the number of deaths registered in December was due to cholera being very prevalent then in some districts, particularly Trichinopoly and Tanjore. For the districts the highest death-rate (39·4), as has been the case for some years past, was in Madras, then Kurnool (31·0), and the lowest in Malabar (15·8) and Nílgiris (16·2). The high rate in Madras was greatly due to the excessive mortality among infants under one year, the ratio being 517·4 per mille, so that more than half the children who were born died before they were a year old. This high death-rate among children is not creditable to the leading municipality in the Presidency, for it may be said that the death-rate of children

is in most places a far more reliable criterion of the sanitary conditions affecting the health of the communities than the total annual death-rate, even although every allowance is made for neglect, deficiency of food, malnutrition and exposure. In 1886 the mortality among infants under one year of age in London was only 175·5 per 1,000. For municipal towns the highest recorded death-rates were those of Berhampore and Anantapur, viz., 65·2 and 44·4 per 1,000, respectively, although the recorded death-rates of the districts of Ganjam and Anantapur and Bellary were only 23·0 and 27·5, respectively. The lowest recorded death-rate (10·8) was that of the municipality of Vániyambádi, and the next lowest (14·0) that of Coonoor and Tirupatúr. The enormous death-rate in Berhampore was chiefly the result of a very severe outbreak of fever, the deaths from this malady having in one year sprung from 11·9 to 43·2 per mille. The insanitary condition of this town was brought to the notice of Government; its water-supply is polluted, its drainage most defective, and the people live over a damp and impure subsoil. The high rate in Anantapur was due to the prevalence of cholera and fevers, the death-rates being 13·6 and 11·2 per 1,000, respectively.

Chief diseases.

The total mortality in the Presidency, classified according to the chief diseases during the year 1887, compared with the 4 previous years, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years.	Total deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.
1883	541,930	36,284	37,975	203,786	22,098	11,509	230,278
1884	650,335	75,476	61,247	215,977	28,775	11,502	257,358
1885	615,449	58,109	34,726	218,786	31,209	11,659	260,960
1886	553,927	12,417	17,129	221;679	27,379	13,103	262,220
1887	604,775	28,359	21,472	240,860	26,679	11,328	276,077

Cholera.

Cholera caused 28,359 deaths throughout the Presidency or 15,942 more than in the preceding year, but 29,750 less than in 1885. There was no month in the year when cholera was absent. The greatest number of deaths was registered in December, in which month 13,626 deaths were reported as due to it, and all districts were affected. The greatest number of deaths (4,383, or 3·6 per 1,000 of population) took place in the Trichinopoly district: the Godávari, Tanjore, and Cuddapah districts also suffered severely. Of the 76 principal towns, 51 suffered from cholera during the year. In 10 towns the death-rate exceeded 5 per mille of population, which is exceedingly high. Of the 54 municipal towns (excluding Madras) 43 were affected. The measures taken by the district authorities to prevent the spread of the disease were generally satisfactory.

Small-pox.

The deaths from small-pox of 10,777 males and 10,695 females or a total of 21,472 persons were recorded against 17,129 in 1886 and a quinquennial mean of 34,247. As often happens, the largest number of deaths was registered in the month of March: the disease commenced to decline after that month, reaching its minimum in September. It was present in all the districts. The highest ratios (2·0 and 1·7) took place, respectively, in the Nílgiri and North Arcot districts, and the lowest (0·03, 0·04, and 0·09) in Madras, Kistna, and Godávari districts. Of the 54 municipalities, 42 registered deaths from small-pox. Ootacamund headed the list with a ratio of 7·7 per 1,000 of population, the rate for the district being only 0·9 exclusive of municipal towns; Tellicherry came next with a ratio of 6·5, and the town most free from the disease was Vizianagrum (0·03).

Fevers.

Fevers were, as usual, responsible for a large number of the deaths registered, a fact which is partly due to the ignorance of those who register the deaths, "fever" being made to do service for all such diseases as are not easily recognisable. The number of deaths attributed to fever was 240,860. Compared with 1886 there was an increase of 19,181 deaths in the year under report. In all the districts, with the exception of Godávari, Kistna, Chingleput, Madura, Nílgiris, South Canara, and Malabar, fever caused a higher mortality during the year under review than in 1886. The maximum mortality from this cause took place in the month of December, and the minimum in the month of June. As in former years, the highest death-rate (23·7) occurred in the Kurnool district and the lowest (1·3) in Tanjore. In the district of Kurnool there is much canal irrigation, and the drainage

being to a great extent defective, the subsoil is consequently water-logged in many places. The death-rates in 28 municipal towns were greater in 1887 than in 1886, in 24 less, and in 2 they were the same. The highest death-rate was reported from Berhampore, where it attained the enormously high rate of 43·2 per 1,000 of population against a district rate of 18·6. The lowest death-rate (0·6) was recorded by Masulipatam.

Bowel-complaints caused the deaths of 26,679 persons against 27,379 in 1886, the ratio being 0·9 per mille, the same as the mean of the 5 preceding years. Madras, as usual, headed the list with the very high death-rate of 7·3 per 1,000 or 0·8 more than in 1886. Following it, came Chingleput with a ratio of 4·0 per mille, and next to it South Canara (1·7). The Kistna district returned the lowest ratio, viz., 0·2, being 0·1 less than in 1886. The highest death-rate in municipal towns from bowel-complaints is reported to have occurred at Bimlipatam, where it attained the rate of 9·5 per 1,000, while Tuticorin and Conjeeveram had rates of 8·2 and 7·4, respectively. The lowest death-rate (0·06) was recorded by Parlákimedi. Bowel-complaints.

The deaths recorded from injuries amounted to 11,328 or 1,775 less than in 1886. Of this number, 1,784 were due to suicide, 7,339 to wounds and accidents, and 2,205 persons were killed by snakes and wild beasts. The highest death-rate (0·6) from injuries was obtained by Madras, and, excluding Nílgiris, the lowest (0·2) by Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Injuries.

VACCINATION. (1887-88.)

The work performed was for the first time recorded for the official year, the calendar year having formerly been the period taken. The total number of operations during 1887-88 was 738,480, made up of 724,225 primary vaccinations and 14,255 re-vaccinations against a total of 705,587 in 1886. The increase was mainly the result of a strengthened establishment. The percentage of successful cases rose from 94·0 in 1886 to 94·3 in 1887-88. Of the total number of persons successfully vaccinated, 148,895 were under 1 year and 392,652 over 1 and under 6 years of age: these figures are higher than those of 1886, while the number of persons above 6 years of age vaccinated was only 19 per cent. of the total against 22 per cent. in 1886, showing that early vaccination was comparatively more popular than before. The total cost of vaccination in the year under report was Rs. 1,75,786, or Rs. 6,010 more than in 1886: the increase was chiefly under Local Fund establishment, and was due to the larger number of operations performed. The average cost of each successful case came to Annas 4-1, or 2 pies less than in 1886: the diminution, especially as regards Government establishments, was attributable to the vaccinators having performed better work than in the previous year. The number of cases vaccinated in Local Fund districts was 625,795 as against 588,750 in 1886. There was a decrease in work in Bellary, Kistna, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam, the reason assigned for this being generally the absence of vaccinators on leave or cholera duty. In Bellary, cholera and fever were unusually severe. Heavy rains in South Arcot and Vizagapatam, and cholera in Trichinopoly and Tanjore, interfered with the progress of work. During 1887-88 vaccination was made compulsory in the towns of Chidambaram, Ootacamund, and Erode. The number of operations performed by municipal vaccinators amounted to 75,535 against 74,012 during 1886. There was a fall in the municipal cases of infant vaccination, but that of persons above 6 years of age showed improvement. The decrease in Madras town was only 2,797, whereas in 1886 it was 17,934. Animal vaccination was conducted in 10 ranges as compared with 9 in 1886.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS,

AND

HEALTH OF PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Information on this subject has been given in Chapter III under the heads "Military" and "Prisons" respectively.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1887.)

The number of towns administered by the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 during 1887 was the same as in 1886, viz., 54. The total population in municipal towns according to the census of 1881 was 1,848,705 including Madras: the total number of births during 1887 was 62,258 or at the rate of 33·6 per mille, and the total number of deaths 57,695 or 31·2 per mille: both these rates are in excess of the mean for the five preceding years, a rise that gives evidence of improved registration. A comparison of the different rates in individual municipalities and of the different causes of death has already been made above under the head of general sanitary statistics. The subjoined table gives the figures in detail :—

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Estimated income, 1887-88.	Sanitary allotment.		Rate per cent. of Sanitary allotment to available income.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
					Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended in 9 months ending with December 1887.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Chicacole	18,302	27·9	29·2	19,690	4,150	2,304	21·0	1·3	0·1	8·1	0·6	0·6
Berhampore	23,599	31·6	65·8	21,680	6,455	4,609	29·7	0·1	0·3	43·3	5·5	0·2
Parlákimedi	15,365	22·8	23·5	11,210	2,680	1,519	23·9	...	0·9	18·0	0·06	0·2
Vizagapatam	30,291	23·5	32·8	1,04,540	10,980	8,040	10·5	1·1	0·1	9·3	4·8	0·3
Bimlipatam	8,582	30·5	33·9	16,050	7,100	5,297	44·2	1·6	...	4·8	9·7	0·3
Vizianagrum	22,577	34·6	29·0	22,730	4,980	3,872	21·9	...	0·04	9·4	4·3	0·6
Anakápalle	13,341	32·9	26·0	11,530	3,550	2,011	30·7	1·9	...	8·8	0·1	0·5
Cocanada	30,441	28·9	24·5	50,580	13,780	8,224	27·2	3·7	...	2·0	4·8	0·2
Rajahmundry	24,555	26·8	31·6	30,600	12,320	8,559	40·2	1·9	...	8·6	6·7	0·5
Ellore	25,092	27·7	20·0	21,920	6,790	5,297	30·9	0·7	...	4·1	2·7	0·4
Masulipatam	35,056	27·2	16·0	46,110	20,050	7,655	43·4	1·1	...	0·6	...	0·02
Guntúr	19,646	23·5	22·2	37,460	9,750	7,510	26·0	1·9	...	5·3	0·1	0·7
Nellore	27,505	33·2	28·6	36,150	6,880	4,830	19·0	6·7	1·3	4·8	0·4	0·7
Ongole	9,200	38·6	25·0	22,490	2,320	1,841	10·3	0·1	0·3	5·3	1·7	0·8
Conjeeveram	37,275	50·1	40·9	30,410	9,960	5,842	32·7	1·5	0·6	9·6	7·4	0·4
Cuddalore	43,545	23·6	17·0	38,340	10,140	7,763	26·4	...	0·7	3·9	3·2	0·2
Chidambaram	19,837	23·0	19·0	17,100	3,771	2,914	22·0	...	0·2	6·6	2·0	0·1
Trichinopoly	84,449	21·4	32·9	98,820	53,115	30,372	53·7	11·1	0·6	4·4	3·8	0·3
Srírangam	19,773	33·3	36·9	20,810	6,789	4,838	32·6	5·7	1·8	4·8	2·3	0·3
Tanjore	54,745	30·9	31·4	58,370	30,639	20,016	52·4	5·2	0·3	4·6	6·3	0·2
Kumbakónam	50,098	27·5	30·6	63,606	30,550	21,888	48·0	1·7	0·3	5·6	3·6	0·2
Máyavaram	23,044	31·3	31·1	28,760	9,209	6,720	32·0	0·1	0·4	4·4	5·6	0·5
Negapatam	53,776	26·7	26·5	72,590	19,617	14,227	27·0	0·1	2·1	3·8	4·7	0·3
Mannárgudi	19,409	29·1	21·7	24,140	7,940	5,078	32·8	0·4	0·05	2·4	6·5	0·2
Madura	76,847	39·8	32·0	1,23,430	41,500	29,959	33·6	0·1	2·2	5·8	4·0	0·5
Periyakulam	16,446	33·6	31·3	7,610	2,780	3,006	36·5	...	5·4	5·7	5·4	0·5
Dindigul	14,182	50·0	26·8	20,930	7,820	4,169	37·3	0·2	2·9	4·3	2·2	0·9
Palni	13,315	26·7	21·6	10,220	7,967	3,380	77·9	...	0·07	3·8	0·6	0·4
Tinnevelly	23,221	22·9	20·9	34,310	13,650	3,861	39·7	1·3	0·6	2·7	2·3	0·1
Palamcottah	17,964	31·7	29·5	19,080	3,885	2,553	20·3	3·9	0·1	3·8	2·7	0·2
Tuticorin	16,281	39·3	30·5	25,000	11,210	6,872	44·8	0·06	1·1	6·2	8·2	0·3
Kurnool	20,329	35·4	31·1	36,480	9,982	7,241	27·3	2·2	...	15·0	1·4	0·5
Cuddapah	18,982	22·3	42·8	44,950	8,690	5,994	19·1	10·4	2·5	9·6	2·3	0·3
Bellary	53,460	35·8	31·8	81,620	29,435	23,322	36·0	0·6	0·3	7·5	1·6	0·4
Adóni	22,441	31·9	19·3	25,390	8,680	8,785	34·1	0·2	...	10·4	0·2	0·5
Anantapur	4,907	42·3	46·2	14,600	3,520	2,440	24·1	13·6	...	11·2	1·0	0·6
Vellore	37,491	28·7	21·0	62,530	32,480	12,044	51·9	1·3	1·0	4·8	1·3	0·3
Gudiyátam	16,690	39·8	35·0	13,440	4,355	3,210	32·4	1·3	0·1	4·6	1·0	0·1
Wálajápet	10,387	37·7	28·1	14,920	3,360	2,082	22·5	1·8	0·1	3·4	0·5	...
Tirupati	13,232	17·6	18·9	12,730	3,380	2,014	26·5	2·7	0·3	8·8	0·9	0·8
Salem	59,631	30·7	22·9	65,930	22,070	14,416	33·4	0·03	1·8	6·4	2·3	0·2
Vániyambádi	15,933	6·4	10·9	8,370	2,950	1,804	34·0	5·1	...	2·2	1·1	0·06
Tirupatúr	14,278	12·4	14·2	12,780	2,780	1,542	21·7	0·07	0·2	7·0	1·4	0·07
Coimbatore	38,967	42·7	35·0	40,170	11,920	8,591	29·6	3·5	5·2	5·3	3·8	0·2
Erode	9,864	44·0	20·8	16,000	2,635	2,150	16·4	1·8	...	2·6	3·5	0·5
Karúr	9,205	47·3	34·4	16,090	3,370	2,075	20·9	3·4	0·1	8·3	4·8	0·2
Ootacamund	12,335	35·5	29·2	71,220	31,765	29,500	44·6	0·2	7·7	5·6	2·7	0·5
Coonoor	4,778	11·0	15·9	27,670	11,140	7,768	40·2	...	2·9	0·8	4·8	0·2
Mangalore	32,099	45·3	34·9	45,330	10,232	6,660	22·5	...	4·9	6·2	5·5	0·5
Tellicherry	24,581	27·0	27·1	36,870	6,370	4,656	17·2	...	6·6	3·2	1·5	0·2
Calicut	57,085	37·2	30·7	68,410	6,900	4,670	10·0	0·7	3·4	2·7	5·0	0·2
Pálghat	36,339	36·1	28·0	56,950	6,730	4,565	11·8	0·8	0·2	8·1	1·4	0·1
Cochin	15,698	42·9	30·4	19,150	6,810	4,545	35·5	...	1·8	4·2	2·8	0·1
Cannanore	26,386	35·3	26·4	23,150	8,690	5,627	37·5	...	0·9	4·0	2·0	0·07
Total ...	1,442,857	33·6	31·2	19,61,310	6,20,571	4,07,727	31·6	1·9	1·0	7·1	4·1	0·4
Madras	405,848	41·1	39·8	13,81,043	3,44,714	*3,38,043	24·9	1·3	0·03	9·9	7·1	0·6

* Expenditure for the whole year 1887-88.

Sanitary works.

Conservancy, by which is meant surface cleansing, was on the whole fairly well attended to during the year, but in some towns it was defective. Private scavengering was conducted in 36 towns. The total estimated income of the 54 mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 19,61,310 during 1887-88 against Rs. 18,56,720 in 1886-87, being an increase in the revenue of Rs. 1,04,590, and indicating an incidence of Rs. 1-5-9 per head of population against an incidence of Rs. 1-4-7 in the year before. It is to be regretted, however, that with an increased revenue the amount set aside for sanitary purposes fell short of that in the previous year. The total sanitary allotment amounted to Rs. 6,20,571 against Rs. 6,48,473 in 1886-87, yielding a percentage of 31·6 on the estimated income against 34·9 in the preceding year. In half of the towns the allotments made were more than those in 1886-87 and in the other half less. The largest increase was in Masulipatam (Rs. 9,622), but although the allotment made by this municipality was great, yet the amount spent in the nine months ending with December 1887 was not in proportion to it, only Rs. 7,655 having been spent out of Rs. 20,050. Of the total allotment, Rs. 3,86,862 or 62·3 per cent. were set apart for conservancy, Rs. 53,085 or 8·6 per cent. for improvement of town sites, Rs. 60,088 or 9·7 per cent. for improvement of water-supply, Rs. 4,490 or 0·7 per cent. for sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals, Rs. 36,856 or 5·9 per cent. for the construction and repair of markets, slaughter-houses, &c., and Rs. 79,190 or 12·8 per cent. for other sanitary objects. Conservancy had therefore the largest share of the allotment. The percentages of the sanitary allotments to income varied in the several towns, from 10·0 in Calicut to 77·9 in Palni. Except in some few towns, such as Calicut, Ongole, Vizagapatam, and Pálghat, where the allotments were below the minimum, the municipalities contributed very fairly, and some of them very liberally, towards sanitation, Palni, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Vellore, and Kumbakónam especially deserving mention. Of the total sanitary grant only Rs. 4,07,727 were expended during the nine months of the year ending with December 1887, leaving Rs. 2,12,844, or more than one-third, to be expended in the remaining three months of 1887-88. The details of expenditure are subjoined:—

—	1886-87 (for the full year).		1887-88.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1887.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	4,00,194	3,70,619	3,86,862	2,83,013
„ improvement of town sites	39,944	34,261	53,085	28,886
„ improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing and construction of tanks and wells	95,554	53,069	60,088	30,320
„ sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals ...	4,475	3,750	4,490	3,818
„ construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	27,203	24,607	36,856	28,357
„ other sanitary objects	81,103	39,071	79,190	33,333
Total ...	6,48,473	5,25,377	6,20,571	4,07,727

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1887.)

The number of District Boards under Act V of 1884 was the same as last year. No new works of importance were executed during the year. There was no change in the sources of water-supply, systems of drainage and conservancy, and the sanitary works accomplished and in progress at the close of the year were chiefly similar to those detailed in former reports. Greater interest in sanitation was, however, manifested by the district authorities, and the works, though of no great magnitude, are evidence of progress. It is satisfactory to note an improvement in the number of places brought under conservancy management. Out of a total of 51,930 towns and villages in the Presidency, scavengering establishments were maintained, during the year under review, in 672 of them against 538 in the preceding year, being an increase of 134. An increase is observable in 11 out of the 21 districts, the greatest advance in this respect having been made in Cuddapah, where the number of towns and villages conserved rose from 48 in 1886-87 to 86

in 1887-88, the largest number in any district. In Madura, 47 more towns and villages were conserved during 1887-88 than in 1886-87, in Salem 15, and in Malabar 13. Of the 4 itinerating conservancy establishments maintained in Vizagapatam in 1886-87, 3 were abolished during the year under notice. The districts in which the largest numbers of towns are now conserved are as follows: Cuddapah (86), Tinnevelly (84), Madura (78), and Godávari (63). In only one district (Nellore) were there no conservancy establishments maintained in any of the villages, and in this district the villages are reported to be remarkably dirty. The total amount set apart for sanitation by all the District Boards amounted to Rs. 4,12,940 against Rs. 3,64,601 in 1886-87, or 31·2 per cent. of available income. The allotment taken as a whole appears to be reasonable, but in some few districts, as Malabar (6·2), Nellore (6·8), and Ganjam (13·7), the percentages are low. In the other districts the sanitary grants bear a very fair proportion to the available income, especially so in Coimbatore (51·7 per cent.), Salem (51·2), Kurnool (49·7), Bellary (49·6), Nílgiris (44·6), and Madura (40·1). In the remaining districts the percentages varied from 18·1 in South Canara to 39·0 in Anantapur. In Malabar, the circumstances and conditions of the district are such that it was not considered necessary to allot any large amount, but still the amount allotted seems insufficient to meet all sanitary needs. In Nellore there could be no excuse, and the sanitary grant must be put down as having been quite inadequate. Of the total amount (Rs. 4,12,940) sanctioned for sanitary purposes, the outlay for the nine months ending with December 1887 was Rs. 2,31,730 or 56 per cent., leaving Rs. 1,81,210 or nearly 44 per cent. to be spent in the remaining three months of the year. Last year the expenditure during the whole year was only Rs. 2,95,170 out of a total sanctioned allotment of Rs. 3,64,601, and the remainder, viz., 19·1 per cent. of the whole, was thus allowed to lapse. The following table gives details of expenditure:—

	1886-87 (for the whole year).		1887-88.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1887.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	1,58,109	1,54,849	1,91,581	1,28,145
„ improvement of town sites	30,513	20,914	36,848	12,480
„ improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells ...	77,178	56,598	79,293	39,969
„ sanitary objects during fairs and festivals ...	11,490	9,698	13,809	5,954
„ construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses	55,954	30,600	50,286	18,099
„ other sanitary objects	31,357	22,511	41,123	26,373
Total ...	3,64,601	2,95,170	4,12,940	2,31,730

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1887.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

During the year 1887, 29 new hospitals and dispensaries were opened and one was closed. On the 31st December, 344 were at work throughout the Presidency, the great majority being classified in class II.

Buildings.

Of the 344 hospitals and dispensaries, 221 were located in special buildings and 123 in houses rented for the purpose.

Agents in charge.

The want of Commissioned Medical officers for several important civil stations, which was noticed in last year's report, continued to be felt in 1887; military requirements in Burma necessitated the retention of several officers in the Military department in excess of the authorised establishment.

Patients treated.

2,170,287 patients were treated during the year, of whom 1,084,051 were men, 464,681 women, and 621,555 children; these numbers show an increase of 153,128 as compared with those for 1886.

Mortality.

There were 2,994 deaths amongst the in-patients during the year, or in the ratio of 7·10 for every 100 treated: the percentage last year was 6·90.

Diseases.

The principal diseases treated were those of digestion and of the eye, skin diseases and malarial fevers. There was a diminution in the number of cases of small-pox and a large increase in the number of cases of cholera, as compared with the previous year's results.

Surgical operations.

The number of operations which were performed in the various hospitals during the year was 63,409, which, compared with the numbers for the previous four years, shows a steady annual increase.

Administration.

The Presidency hospitals and others supported by the Provincial Government were as before under the direct administration of the Surgeon-General with Government. The district hospitals were under the management of district boards and municipalities, but were inspected by the local medical officers.

Finance.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,89,210, being an increase of Rs. 43,254 on the previous year; this is partly explained by the large number of hospitals opened during the year, and partly by the enhanced rate of pay drawn by medical officers on promotion to higher grades by length of service. To the above income Government contributed $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, Municipalities and Local Boards $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, the remainder being derived from interest on invested capital, donations, and subscriptions.

Presidency hospitals.

There were 117,407 patients treated in the Presidency hospitals during the year, of whom 13,864 were in and 103,543 out patients against 13,084 in and 107,819 out patients, respectively, in 1886.

Royal Victoria Hospital.

The Royal Victoria Hospital for caste and gosha women, which was opened in December 1885, deserves especial notice, the first annual report of the institution having been published this year: the report shows that the good work done by the hospital has been appreciated by the native community. During the year 801 in-patients and 2,984 out-patients were treated. Both sections of the community were well represented, 1,446 of the total number of patients being Muhammadans and 2,339 Hindus. When first opened the institution was under the charge of Mrs. Scharlieb, but on that lady proceeding to England, Miss Bourchier was appointed Superintendent. The receipts for the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 27,678, which comprised a donation of Rs. 4,000 from Government, interest on investments Rs. 8,087, and subscriptions and donations Rs. 2,995. The charges amounted to Rs. 11,720, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,957. The institution has been affiliated to the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, which is under the direct patronage of Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin.

Lunatic asylums.

There were 797 insanes under treatment in the three asylums during the year, compared with 768 in previous year. The accommodation continued to be inadequate owing to the increasing number of applications for admission: this want was especially felt in the Madras and Waltair Asylums. Of a total of 797 lunatics treated, 73 were cured, 24 transferred to the care of friends, 27 otherwise discharged, and 46 died, the general results being less favorable than in 1886. Fifty-four criminal lunatics were admitted during the year, so that including those remaining from last year, 162 in all were treated; of these, 19 were discharged and 9 died. Of the total number of lunatics treated, 363 were classified as mania, 240 as dementia, 51 as melancholia. The remaining forms were epileptic insanity, paralysis of the insane, idiotcy and puerperal mania. There was no epidemic outbreak of disease. The buildings were in a good state of repair in all asylums. Various repairs and alterations were made at Waltair and Calicut, and in Madras additional cottages were constructed. The average monthly cost per patient, including the Superintendent's pay, was in Madras for Europeans Rs. 16-11-7 and for Natives Rs. 11-2-6; in Waltair Rs. 10-2-1, and in Calicut Rs. 9-13-8 for Natives only.

Contagious Diseases Act and Madras Lock Hospital.

The number of women on the register on 31st March last was 615 against 620 in 1887. The total number of women inspected was 17,738; of these, 558 were found diseased and sent to the Lock Hospital. The Act is said to have worked smoothly. Among the men of the European garrison there was a slight decrease in the number of admissions for purely venereal affections. The total cost of working the hospital during 1887 was Rs. 13,671 against Rs. 12,081 in the preceding year.

The daily average number of patients treated was 67 against 63 in 1886. The operation of this Act has since been suspended, and the Lock Hospital, as such, having therefore ceased to exist has been replaced by a system of hospital relief, which is strictly voluntary in its application.

EMIGRATION. (1887.)

Regulated emigration—(a) to British colonies.

As in 1886, Mauritius and Natal were the only British colonies that had agencies at Madras. There has been no emigration to British Guiana for the last 2 years. Emigration to Mauritius was suspended between January and October 1887, but recruiting for Natal was carried on throughout the year. At the end of 1886, there were 236 would-be emigrants in the Mauritius depôt at Madras, and 66 more were admitted in January 1887, making a total of 302: of these, 7 renounced their engagements, 17 were rejected, 5 went into hospital, and 7 returned to their homes, while 265, viz., 180 men, 58 women, and 27 children, were shipped in the S.S. *Akbar*. The balance of one remains unaccounted for. Operations having been resumed in October, the number admitted into the depôt during the last quarter of the year was 132. Deducting 29 persons who renounced their engagements, deserted, were rejected, or were detained in hospital, the balance awaiting embarkation at the end of 1887 was 103. Of the 265 emigrants embarked by the *Akbar*, 136 or 51 per cent. came from the 3 districts of North Arcot, Tanjore, and Chingleput. In addition to these, 31 British subjects sailed for this colony from the ports of Negapatam and Pondicherry during the year under review. Four ships returned to Madras from Mauritius bringing 991 emigrants: the total number leaving the colony was 1,018, but there were 17 deaths on boardship. The savings brought by these emigrants aggregated to Rs. 26,214. The total number of intending emigrants admitted into the Natal depôt in Madras was 1,278: of these, 162 renounced their engagements or deserted, 264 were rejected and 21 were detained in hospital. There remained 831, of whom 658 sailed for the colony in the months of May, July, and October, and 173 were awaiting embarkation at the end of the year. Of the 658 persons who embarked, 269 came from Madras itself, 129 from Vizagapatam, and 117 from Tanjore. Out of 74 emigrants who returned from this colony, only one brought savings (Rs. 500) and the rest are described as "paupers and invalids," presenting a marked and very unfavorable contrast to the return emigrants from the Mauritius.

(b) to French colonies.

There has been no emigration to any of the French colonies since 1884-85, but 7 ships bringing batches of returned emigrants from Réunion, Martinique, and Guadeloupe arrived at Pondicherry during the year. The total amount of savings declared by the returned emigrants from all 3 colonies amounted to Rs. 67,723, or a little over 20½ rupees per head of those who embarked. The emigrants returning from Réunion appear as a class to have been in very wretched condition.

(c) to the Straits Settlements.

Emigration to the Straits Settlements from the port of Madras was first commenced during the year under review. The rules regulating emigration to this country were modified. The registration of the so-called "free passengers" was given up, and it was resolved to concentrate attention on the recruited laborers registered under Form A, it being understood that such measures would be taken by the Straits Settlements Immigration authorities in conjunction with the employers of labor in the colony, as would make it to the interest of the recruiters to register under that form all persons receiving advances in this country, and that the Straits Government would appoint inspectors to travel with steamers conveying large bodies of emigrants. The muster of passengers on board, which had been found to be of very little efficacy in proportion to the trouble and annoyance it caused, was also given up, and was replaced by an inspection of registered emigrants at the recruiter's depôt before embarkation. The revised rules appear to have worked satisfactorily. A total of 11,866 persons were registered as "free passengers" and 4,996 as laborers for emigration to the Straits Settlements from the ports of Negapatam, Karikal, Pondicherry, and Porto Novo as compared with 15,394 and 3,152, respectively, in 1886. Negapatam was the only port from which laborers registered under Form A were embarked. In Madras the total number

of registered emigrants was 51. Besides these, "about 28 natives" are stated to have embarked as passengers under Form B. The number of persons who returned from the Straits Settlements and landed at the ports of Negapatam, Karikal, and Porto Novo during the years 1886 and 1887 was 17,208 and 12,208 respectively. The returns for Pondicherry under this head were *nil.*

Free emigrants.

Emigration to Burma was, as in the previous year, confined to the 3 districts of Tanjore, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam. There were in all 38,956 emigrants against 24,642 in 1886. The large increase in the emigration to this province was doubtless due to the opening up of the territory recently annexed and to the increased demand for labor that consequently ensued. Emigration to Ceylon was as usual confined to the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly: the number of emigrants was 69,980, an increase of 91 per cent. over the previous year, due to the late pearl fishery at Manaar which attracted a large number of persons. The total number of British subjects, including children who left the country during the year, was approximately 126,830.

Financial.

The total receipts realised during the year by fees levied on emigrants amounted to Rs. 2,755, including Rs. 657 paid by emigrants who embarked in December 1886, which was not credited in the accounts until January 1887. The expenditure was principally incurred on establishments and came to Rs. 22,287. The corresponding figures for 1886 were Rs. 2,551 and Rs. 21,414 respectively.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. (1887-88.)

I.—General Statistics.

Number of schools and scholars.

The statistics of the year under review indicate decided progress. The number of schools increased from 16,637 to 17,355 or by 4 per cent., and the number of pupils from 488,942 to 505,658 or by 3 per cent. Compared with the figures for 1885-86, an increase of 8 per cent. in the number of institutions and 11 per cent. in that of scholars was noticeable. So far at any rate as statistics of schools and scholars are concerned, the history of education in this Presidency since 1880-81 has been one of progressive development, for during that period the number of institutions has increased by 35 per cent. and the number of pupils by 54 per cent., the rise having moreover been a steady one. The statistics relating to the different classes of institutions, public and private, are arranged below according to the different stages of instruction. Notwithstanding a slight decrease (36) in the number of public institutions, the number of pupils studying in them increased by 6,565. Under private institutions there was a gain of 754 schools and 10,151 pupils.

Classes of institutions.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on 31st March.
Public Institutions.				
University—				
Arts colleges	31	2,979	34	3,036
Special colleges	4	344	5	409
Secondary schools for boys—				
English high schools for boys	121	6,252	133	6,795
Do. middle schools for boys	386	21,988	367	22,898
Vernacular do. do.	47	476	70	670
Secondary schools for girls—				
English high schools for girls	25	119	23	112
Do. middle schools for girls	36	942	31	776
Vernacular high schools for girls	...	...	1	4
Do. middle schools for girls	109	985	117	1,072
Primary schools for boys and girls—				
Primary schools for boys	13,358	383,210	13,301	388,199
Do. for girls	650	37,772	650	37,764
Training schools for masters	45	1,104	41	967
Do. for mistresses	12	324	13	311
Special schools	25	1,594	27	1,641
Total, Public Institutions ...	14,849	458,089	14,813	464,654
Private Institutions.				
English high schools for boys	15	705	3	35
Do. middle schools for boys	19	1,515	4	227
Advanced schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	6	109	28	667
Sanskrit	29	325	60	993
Elementary schools, teaching—				
Arabic or Persian	1,719	28,199	63	2,885
Sanskrit			2	108
Vernacular primary schools			2,382	36,089
Total, Private Institutions ...	1,788	30,853	2,542	41,004
Grand Total ...	16,637	488,942	17,355	505,658

The following table gives the number of schools falling under the four great agencies for the extension of education :— Distribution of schools according to agency.

Classes of institutions.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government or departmental institutions	146	9,031	149	8,619
Institutions under local bodies or committees	1,424	52,346	1,506	56,380
Aided institutions	8,132	277,924	9,829	324,040
Unaided institutions including private institutions	6,935	149,641	5,871	116,619
Total ...	16,637	488,942	17,355	505,658

The increase under the first head was owing to the opening of primary schools in the Agency tracts, but the number of pupils declined owing chiefly to the transfer of the Government high school, Chittoor, to the District Board and to the amalgamation of the Government high school, Saidápet, with the practising department of the Teachers' College. The perceptible increase under aided institutions is noteworthy; the bulk of it relates to primary schools.

The following statement exhibits districts ranked according to proportion of pupils to population. It will be observed that, with the exception of Madras, Tinnevelly and the Nílgiris stood first among the districts in this Presidency. There were four districts against six in the previous year where the proportion was less than 1 per cent. of the population :— Education in relation to population.

Districts and divisions.	Population.	Scholars connected with the department.		Proportion of pupils to population.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Districts.					
Madras	405,848	30,104	28,314	1 in 13	1 in 14
Nílgiri	91,034	2,059	2,497	1 „ 44	1 „ 36
Tinnevelly	1,699,747	50,356	47,088	1 „ 34	1 „ 36
Malabar	2,365,035	48,901	49,549	1 „ 48	1 „ 48
Bellary	736,807	13,205	14,826	1 „ 56	1 „ 50
Tanjore	2,130,383	41,667	42,673	1 „ 51	1 „ 50
Chingleput	981,381	19,936	19,339	1 „ 49	1 „ 51
Kistna	1,548,480	28,609	29,768	1 „ 54	1 „ 52
Trichinopoly	1,215,033	22,232	21,872	1 „ 55	1 „ 56
Ganjam	1,749,604	29,675	30,595	1 „ 59	1 „ 57
Madura	2,168,680	35,625	36,629	1 „ 61	1 „ 59
Godávari	1,791,512	24,189	26,017	1 „ 74	1 „ 69
South Arcot	1,814,738	23,145	24,952	1 „ 78	1 „ 73
North Arcot	1,817,814	20,825	24,269	1 „ 87	1 „ 75
South Canara	959,514	12,143	12,652	1 „ 79	1 „ 76
Coimbatore	1,657,690	20,532	21,279	1 „ 81	1 „ 78
Nellore	1,220,236	11,267	14,518	1 „ 108	1 „ 84
Salem	1,599,595	14,857	17,972	1 „ 108	1 „ 89
Kurnool	709,305	6,840	6,999	1 „ 104	1 „ 101
Anantapur	599,889	5,469	5,294	1 „ 110	1 „ 113
Vizagapatam	2,485,141	18,306	20,960	1 „ 136	1 „ 119
Cuddapah	1,121,038	8,997	7,596	1 „ 125	1 „ 148
Total ...	30,868,504	488,942	505,658	1 in 63	1 in 61

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population of school-going age increased from 18·5 in 1886-87 to 19·2. In the year 1883-84, *i.e.*, four years ago, the proportion was only 17 to 100. In five districts a decrease was noticeable in the percentage of boys under instruction, but in the remaining districts the percentage improved, the most perceptible advance being noticeable in the districts of Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, and Nílgiris. In Madras 66·7 out of every 100 boys of school-going age were under instruction against 71·3 in the previous year. Tinnevelly came next with a percentage of 31·6. In nine districts, between one-fifth and one-fourth of the boys of school-going age were under instruction, and in three only about a tenth: these last were Vizagapatam, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. Out of every 100 girls of school-going age in the Presidency only about 3 were under instruction. Madras was the only place where a fourth of the female school-going population went to school: next came Education in relation to male and female population.

Nílgiris and Tinnevelly, the former with nearly 11 per cent. and the latter with 6. In 11 districts the proportion was less than 2 per cent., and in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Kurnool not even 1 in 100 was under instruction.

Distribution of pupils according to classes of population.

The annexed table gives the proportion of pupils to population under each of the great classes. The most conspicuous increase was under Muhammadans. The figures for "others" are not perfectly accurate, the classification adopted not being uniform.

Race.	1886-87.			1887-88.			Population.	Proportion of pupils to population.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1886-87.	1887-88.
Hindus	353,939	44,765	398,704	365,784	44,807	410,591	27,027,110	1 in 68	1 in 66
Native Christians	26,024	12,961	38,985	25,439	12,802	38,241	666,967	1 „ 17	1 „ 17
Muhammadans	39,593	4,122	43,715	43,584	4,514	48,098	1,924,625	1 „ 44	1 „ 40
Europeans and Eurasians ...	3,780	3,186	6,966	3,633	3,045	6,678	32,733	1 „ 5	1 „ 5
Others	469	103	572	1,683	367	2,050	1,217,069	1„2,128	1 „ 594
Total ...	423,805	65,137	488,942	440,123	65,535	505,658	30,868,504	1 in 63	1 in 61

Distribution of pupils according to wealth and occupation of parents.

An increase was noticeable only under the poorer classes; the number of such boys rose by 5 per cent. and that of girls by 4 per cent. The number of boys of the richer classes fell by 10 per cent. and that of girls by 21 per cent. The decrease under boys was confined to primary schools, whereas girls belonging to the richer classes showed a fall both in primary and secondary schools. Boys belonging to the middle classes fell by 15 per cent. In this case, however, the decrease was confined to secondary schools, whilst in the primary schools the number rose from 52,429 to 53,510, due no doubt to separation of primary departments in large schools from the secondary. The number of girls belonging to the middle classes decreased by 9 per cent., the decrease extending almost to all classes of institutions. It is noteworthy that the majority of students in colleges belonged to the middle classes. As regards occupations a conspicuous increase among boys was noticeable under petty officials, coolies, traders, landholders, and artizans. The increase under the first two classes was no doubt due to the rise in the number of pupils belonging to the poorer classes noticed above. Among girls there was an appreciable increase under petty officials, artizans and coolies.

Languages studied by pupils.

The statement appended below gives the classification of the pupils according to the languages studied by them. A very conspicuous increase is noticeable in the number of boys reading Arabic, Persian and Hindustani, which is partly due to the rise in the number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction and partly to the increase in the number of indigenous Arabic and Persian schools furnishing returns to the department.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
English	72,016	72,628	6,498	6,059
Latin	1,236	1,153	75	96
Greek	2	12	...	...
Arabic	12,320	15,586	2,317	2,057
Persian	643	1,176	...	19
Sanskrit	6,267	7,027	15	17
Tamil	215,626	217,443	32,167	31,342
Telugu	116,824	123,815	18,857	19,424
Malayalam	40,976	41,142	7,649	7,542
Canarese	18,065	19,283	1,661	1,752
Hindustani	7,179	8,386	1,562	1,797
Uriya	17,108	19,396	324	399
Tulu	1,537	163	89	117
Marathi	...	1	...	...

Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund circles.

The figures relating to schools and scholars in Municipalities and rural circles are given below :—

	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Municipalities	2,085	2,175	121,097	123,483
Rural circles	14,552	15,180	367,845	382,175

With the exception of two arts colleges and two professional colleges, the rest of the colleges were in Municipal towns. Nearly half the number of secondary schools were in Municipalities. The number of primary girls' schools in rural tracts was greater than that in towns, but the number of pupils in the former was proportionately much below that in the latter. The same remark applies to secondary schools for boys. The smallness of the provision for secondary schools for boys in rural tracts and the thinness of the attendance is much to be regretted, because it indicates the weakness of the demand for secondary education among the agricultural classes. Primary education of boys however in rural tracts is progressing slowly.

Expenditure from all sources.

The annexed table compares the expenditure from all sources on public instruction for the past two years, together with the percentages of expenditure under certain main heads to the entire outlay. The statement does not include the cost of private schools amounting to Rs. 1,16,181 as per returns furnished to the department. This cost has not been included, because the figures relating to these schools are not of a very reliable character, and because some private schools do not furnish returns of expenditure. Again in some institutions the accounts are not properly kept.

Heads of expenditure.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	Rs.		Rs.	
University Education.				
Arts colleges	4,72,526	10·35	4,81,812	10·17
Professional colleges	69,569	1·52	1,40,170	2·96
School Education.				
General	28,59,735	62·69	29,36,588	61·98
Special	3,45,891	7·58	3,46,803	7·32
General.				
University	1,30,428	2·86	1,32,633	2·80
Direction and inspection	3,77,732	8·28	3,91,838	8·27
Scholarships	29,817	·65	48,831	1·03
Buildings	1,97,744	4·34	1,87,223	3·95
Miscellaneous including grants for furniture ...	79,108	1·73	71,893	1·52
Total ...	45,62,550	100·00	47,37,791	100·

On arts colleges the expenditure was over Rs. 9,000 above the figure of the previous year, though the percentage to total expenditure shows a slight diminution. It must be remembered that arts colleges rose from 31 to 34. Speaking generally, more collegiate work was done for the money spent than in the preceding year. The professional colleges show a very large increase. The percentage to total expenditure was 2·96, which was nearly double the figure for 1886-87. But this increase was more or less nominal, being caused by an alteration in the system of accounts. On "Schools, General," the expenditure rose though the percentage to total expenditure fell. On all other items the percentage diminished slightly except that under "Scholarships," which showed an increase, due chiefly to the inclusion of scholarships in the Medical College.

Provincial receipts and charges.

The following statement gives the receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds for the last two years:—

Receipts and charges.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	39,973	...	45,233
Inspection	...	2,73,355	...	2,81,465
Government colleges and schools — General	3,02,495		2,77,917	
Government colleges and schools — Special	2,51,634	5,54,129	2,97,249	5,75,166
Scholarships in colleges and schools — General	6,945		5,501	
Scholarships in colleges and schools — Special	10,425	17,370	21,093	26,594
Grants-in-aid — Schools under private management	3,82,494		3,90,549	
Grants-in-aid — Do. Municipal management ...	17,843		29,149	
Grants-in-aid — Do. Local Fund Boards	47,117	4,47,454	69,707	4,89,405
Book department and registration		41,579		31,939
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts		3,072		2,842
Refunds and miscellaneous charges		6,735		3,184
Government educational buildings		95,954		67,155
		14,79,621		15,22,983
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,25,709		1,16,761	
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342		2,342	
Departmental examination fees	809		1,930	
Book department	36,551		41,852	
Sales at the School of Arts	8,862		9,335	
Contributions from Local and Municipal funds	34,211		21,574	
Private contributions	...		190	
Miscellaneous receipts	10,744	2,19,228	8,196	2,02,180
Net expenditure ...		12,60,393		13,20,803

On Government colleges and schools, general, there was a decrease of over Rs. 24,000, the abolition of the Government high school, Saidápet, and the transfer of the Chittoor high school to the management of the District Board, North Arcot, having chiefly contributed to this saving.

Local Fund operations.

District Boards maintained 1,383 schools attended by 47,845 scholars against 1,297 schools with 43,056 pupils in the previous year: of these, 92 were secondary schools, 32 training schools, and 2 medical schools, while 1,257 were primary schools, of which 33 were for girls. The net cost to Local Funds on schools maintained by them, excluding buildings, amounted to Rs. 2,30,208. The fee revenue continued to rise, the increase in the year under review being from Rs. 1,07,651 to Rs. 1,21,450. During the year District Boards spent Rs. 13,973 on departmental institutions and Rs. 1,97,346 on grants-in-aid, besides Rs. 57,710 on inspection. The gross cost amounted to Rs. 7,51,925.

Municipal operations.

There were 121 schools with 8,174 pupils maintained by Municipalities against 125 schools attended by 8,962 pupils during the year preceding: of these, 2 were colleges, 30 secondary schools, and 3 industrial schools, while 86 were primary schools including 9 girls' schools. The fee revenue rose from Rs. 68,635 to Rs. 75,133 in spite of the fall in the number of schools and scholars. The net cost of municipal schools fell from Rs. 43,253 to Rs. 40,513. Besides this sum, Municipalities spent Rs. 7,894 on departmental schools, Rs. 2,846 on Local Fund schools, Rs. 90,146 on grants-in-aid, and Rs. 11,109 on inspection and buildings.

School fees.

The subjoined table exhibits the income derived from fees during the last ten years:—

Year.	Government institutions.		Institutions under the management of Local Boards and Committees under the control of Government.		Public institutions under private management and private institutions.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1878-79	11,279	1,33,921	29,688	34,189	196,871	4,80,193	237,838	6,48,303
1879-80	11,304	1,32,810	39,765	40,318	217,310	5,18,599	268,379	6,91,727
1880-81	11,668	1,42,488	39,548	40,804	276,592	6,40,022	327,808	8,23,314
1881-82	12,141	1,47,576	43,585	47,349	337,957	7,50,580	393,683	9,45,505
1882-83	11,936	1,62,299	48,507	58,626	385,881	8,22,687	446,324	10,43,612
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	86,826	389,264	8,93,762	447,786	11,57,628
1884-85	8,598	1,50,001	48,792	1,33,065	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885-86	8,908	1,29,034	49,584	1,62,174	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042
1886-87	9,031	1,25,709	52,346	1,79,418	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887-88	8,619	1,17,033	56,380	1,99,041	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447

It will be seen that there was on the whole an increase of Rs. 65,333 or nearly 5 per cent. in the income from school fees. This increase is small as compared with that of 1886-87, but it must be remembered that there was an increase of 7 per cent. in the number of pupils in 1886-87, whereas in the year under review the increase in attendance was only 3 per cent.; moreover, the increase in attendance was confined more to private than to public institutions. It is worthy of note that whereas the total fee income of the whole Presidency during the last 10 years has increased by 129 per cent., that of institutions under private management has increased by 144 per cent.

Attendance and fees in the different classes of institutions.

In the accompanying table the fees in different classes of institutions are compared with the average number on the rolls :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.		Unaided and private.		Total.	
	Average number on the rolls.	Fees.	Average number on the rolls.	Fees.	Average number on the rolls.	Fees.	Average number on the rolls.	Fees.	Average number on the rolls.	Fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arts colleges	875	53,654	48	2,306	1,807	96,329	167	8,813	2,897	1,61,102
Professional colleges ...	381	37,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	37,090
Upper secondary schools for boys	677	16,761	3,286	70,659	15,662	2,91,117	5,647	85,272	25,272	4,63,809
Lower secondary schools for boys	48	207	6,299	74,835	18,993	1,42,512	3,894	22,410	27,269	2,39,964
Secondary schools for girls	2,020	1,960	648	501	10,581	39,886	196	416	13,445	42,763
Primary schools for boys.	2,215	534	42,945	50,729	251,622	3,24,329	93,253	1,49,162	390,035	5,24,754
Do. do. for girls.	1,405	347	1,841	11	20,671	6,828	1,981	142	25,898	7,328
Special schools ...	794	6,480	959	...	1,051	2,609	98	1,548	2,902	10,637
Total ...	8,415	1,17,033	56,026	1,99,041	320,387	9,03,610	105,236	2,67,763	488,099	14,87,447

In Government arts colleges there was an increase of over Rs. 3,000 in fee income, but this was due to the conspicuous rise in the fee income of the three first-grade colleges. The fee income in each of the Government second-grade colleges, except Mangalore, showed a decrease. The amount of fees viewed as the average contribution from each pupil rose from 60·81 to 61·32, which was the result of a large increase in attendance in the B.A. classes from 241 to 269. The F.A. classes actually declined in strength. The increase in fee income in Board colleges was due chiefly to the addition of the Pálghat Victoria Jubilee College to the list. The transfer of the Chittoor high school to the District Board, the amalgamation of the Saidápet high school with the practising branch of the Teachers' College, and the decrease in the fee income of the Government high schools at Calicut and Madura in consequence of the decline in attendance were the causes of the decrease in the fee income of Government upper secondary schools for boys. The practising branch of the Teachers' College, which was shown under lower secondary schools last year now being shown as a high school, accounts for the decrease in the fee income of Government lower secondary schools for boys. There was also an increase in fees from aided middle schools: in utter contrast with this was the diminished fee income of unaided and private secondary schools. Secondary schools for girls under all agencies, except unaided and private schools, showed an increased fee income, the most perceptible advance being under Government girls' schools. Owing to the inclusion of the Lawrence Asylum (female branch) under Board secondary schools, the fee income in Board schools did not increase in proportion to the rise in attendance. Only in aided primary schools for girls was there an increase in fee receipts. Owing chiefly to the decline in attendance in the junior department of the Medical College, the fee receipts of Government special schools showed a falling off.

Expenditure in relation to the fee income.

The accompanying statement gives the fee receipts from each class of institutions as compared with the total cost. In this table the expenditure on primary departments of secondary schools is included under secondary schools.

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	1,97,208	53,654	27	4,619	2,306	50	2,58,034	96,329	37	21,951	8,813	40	4,81,812	1,61,102	33
Professional colleges...	1,40,170	37,090	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,170	37,090	26
Upper secondary schools for boys ...	32,446	16,761	52	1,01,530	70,659	70	4,72,392	2,91,117	62	1,19,112	85,272	72	7,25,480	4,63,809	64
Lower secondary schools for boys ...	1,460	207	14	2,22,822	74,835	34	3,00,096	1,42,512	47	42,953	22,410	52	5,67,531	2,39,964	42
Secondary schools for girls	18,820	1,960	10	24,647	501	2	2,66,108	39,886	15	10,574	416	4	3,20,209	42,763	13
Primary schools for boys	17,667	534	3	2,37,282	50,729	21	7,97,219	3,24,329	41	2,23,585	1,49,162	67	12,75,753	5,24,754	41
Primary schools for girls	11,173	347	3	11,152	11	1	1,31,184	6,828	5	10,487	142	1	1,63,996	7,325	4
Special schools ...	1,57,658	6,480	4	85,528	...	...	96,252	2,609	3	7,365	1,548	21	3,46,803	10,637	3
Total ...	5,76,602	1,17,033	20	6,87,580	1,99,041	29	23,21,345	9,03,610	39	4,36,027	2,67,763	61	40,21,554	14,8,7447	37

Grants-in-aid.

The following summary exhibits the entire expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial, Local, and Municipal funds for the past eight years :—

Sources.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial funds ...	2,41,466	2,60,934	3,31,951	3,47,913	4,10,440	4,73,904	4,47,454	4,89,405
From Local funds ...	1,78,467	2,53,819	3,01,099	2,83,095	2,76,938	2,59,100	1,99,100	1,97,346
From Municipal funds ...	34,899	43,768	59,115	74,926	1,01,677	1,04,881	91,217	90,146
Total ...	4,54,832	5,58,521	6,92,165	7,05,934	7,89,055	8,37,885	7,37,771	7,76,897

The total grant paid from Provincial funds has steadily risen since 1880-81, and the expenditure has at the same time doubled itself. The decrease in 1886-87, as compared with the figure for 1885-86, was nominal, as payment of results grants was suspended in the last month of the former year. The causes for this gradual increased outlay have been the rapid development of education, general

and special, during the period of eight years referred to above, the transfer of Government colleges and schools to the management of Municipal Councils and District Boards, these bodies receiving aid from Government, the incorporation of special provisions for the encouragement of the education of Europeans and Eurasians, and, lastly, the extinction of the Educational Building Fund during the period by which all building grants became a direct charge on Provincial funds. Certain other causes, such as the raising of the rates of results grants for Muhammadans and backward races, the institution of scholarship grants in schools for general education, were at work, but these were of minor importance. But although the amount of aid from Provincial funds so greatly increased, still the contribution from Provincial funds towards the education of each child, taking the total attendance in aided schools as the basis of calculation, has risen from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 only, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the standard, variety, and quality of instruction. The liberality of the State has therefore called forth a far more than proportionate liberality among private agencies.

Great fluctuations will be noticed in the expenditure from Local funds, and must to a great extent be due to the disinclination of Boards to expend their educational allotments. This disinclination has shown itself not only by reduction in the rate of grants, but also by failure to utilise savings on the sums allotted for this purpose in other ways contemplated by the code, *e.g.*, school buildings and increased provision for training teachers, and also in establishing schools of their own, more especially for backward villages and backward classes. As regards grants from Municipal funds, it will be observed that the expenditure advanced in rapid strides from 1880-81 to 1885-86, having more than trebled itself in the space of six years, but fell off during the past two years.

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Reorganisation of the inspecting agency.

A new scheme to reorganise the whole inspecting staff was under consideration during the year, and the sanction of the Government of India was sought for its adoption at an early date.

Inspectors of Schools.

There were as before 8 Inspectors' divisions. The head-quarters of the fourth and sixth divisions were transferred from Yercaud and Coonoor to Salem and Coimbatore respectively, with permission to Inspectors to remain on the hills during the very hot months. The Inspector of the Sixth Division examined 307 schools out of a total of 2,662 in his range, and the Inspector of the Fifth Division examined 14,751 pupils out of a total of 113,953 in his range. These were respectively the largest outturns shown. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools examined 131 institutions and 7,556 scholars.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

The constitution of a new range, Tirupatúr, in the district of Salem, raised the number of Deputy Inspecting officers from 72 to 73, 3 of whom were in charge of girls' schools under the control of the Inspectress. Each deputy examined on an average 243 schools against 241 in 1886-87 and 254 in 1885-86. The average number of pupils examined by each deputy rose from 5,368 in 1885-86 and 5,439 in 1886-87 to 5,873, whilst the standard of many schools improved. This gradual increase in the number of pupils shows that the duties of deputies are growing heavier, and also implies that these officers in general diligently performed their work. As the average number of days spent in examining schools was 159, the average number of pupils examined each day was 37.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

The number of inspecting schoolmasters fell from 158 to 156 owing to the abolition of the inspecting schoolmastership of the Nílgiris on the creation of a deputy inspectorship for the district, and the discontinuance of separate inspecting schoolmasters by certain Municipalities. One of these officers was paid from Provincial and 24 from Municipal funds, while the rest were borne on the establishments of District Boards. One officer in Madras and five in Malabar were occupied solely in the supervision of Muhammadan schools. Great variations naturally occurred in the work of these officers, but the average outturn was fair. Excluding inspecting schoolmasters in Municipalities, who have no travelling work, the rest were, on an average, on circuit for about 250 days, travelled about 1,600 miles, paid nearly 200 visits to schools, and started 20 schools.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

There was no change in the number of Superintendents of Hill Schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars. The Superintendent, Ganjam, examined 106 schools with 3,063 pupils and was on circuit for 283 days. Of the two Superintendents in Vizagapatam, one was employed for about 10 months and the other 3 months during the year. The former examined 54 schools and the latter 7 with 1,017 and 141 pupils respectively, and they were on circuit for 224 and 77 days. They may be expected to show better work next year. The Superintendent of Schools, Godávari, examined 46 schools with 638 pupils and was on circuit for 136 days.

Superintendents of schools and groups of schools.

Eight Municipalities employed paid superintendents to supervise the elementary schools within their limits against ten in the previous year. A fair amount of work appears to have been turned out by them.

III.—University Education.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

The convocation of the University of Madras took place on the 20th of March last, and was presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor. The following degrees were conferred :—

Arts	M.A.	4
	B.A.	182
Law	B.L.	41
Medicine	M.B. & C.M.	3
	L.M. & S.	11
Engineering	B.C.E.	1
Licentiate in Teaching	...	3

With the exception of Engineering, the degrees conferred last March in each of the other faculties were greater than the corresponding numbers in the previous year, notably in the Faculty of Law. Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes-Hallet, Judge Advocate-General, delivered the usual address.

Changes in bye-laws.

The year under report was one of much activity. Of the several changes introduced that relating to the academical costumes for graduates caused most discussion. A committee was appointed to report on the subject, who proposed that white gowns should be substituted for those now prescribed, but when the question was brought before the Senate for final decision, the resolutions of the committee were thrown out, and black was prescribed for all the University degrees. To meet the requirements of candidates, chiefly from Hyderabad, Marathi was added to the list of optional languages for the Matricualtion, F.A., and B.A. degree examinations. The course of study for the B.L. degree examination was extended from two to three years, and considerable changes made in the curricula of study as well as in the rules and regulations of the B.L. and M.L. degree examinations. The fee for the M.L. degree examination was raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, and the minimum time allowed for a candidate to appear for that examination, after passing that for B.L., increased from one to two years. The proposal to institute a degree in Sanitary Science was still before the Senate at the close of the year. Revised rules for the First Examination in Science were framed and adopted, and those for the B.Sc. degree were under consideration. On the recommendation of the Syndicate, a proposal to change the time for holding the examinations in the arts course from November, December and January to March, April and May was brought before the Senate and carried by a large majority.

Affiliated institutions.

The S.P.G. College, Vepery, was affiliated to the University during the year up to the standard of the First in Arts examination and the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, up to the B.A. standard. The Hyderabad College (Deccan) under the designation of the Nizam College was recognised as a first-grade college. There are on the whole 15 first-grade and 29 second-grade colleges affiliated to the University.

University Fee Fund.

A sum of Rs. 1,53,085 was realised from examination fees alone against Rs. 1,44,062 the previous year, and the income from sale of books, certificates, interest on Government securities, &c., amounted to Rs. 17,106, thus bringing the total receipts up to Rs. 1,70,191. The expenditure for the year, including remuneration to examiners and superintendents, printing charges, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,32,633,

leaving a balance of Rs. 37,558. Thus the cash balance on the 31st March 1888 reached a sum of over Rs. 44,000, and as it is intended to invest Rs. 40,000 in Government securities, the reserve fund may be said to have risen from Rs. 65,000 to a lakh and five thousand. These figures show that, so far as the finances of the University are concerned, it is in a most flourishing condition.

Government of India scholarship to England.

The first of the Government of India scholarships (value £200) to England, placed biennially at the disposal of the Madras University, was competed for in the month of July. Only three candidates presented themselves for the examination. The scholarship was awarded to C. Krishnan, a graduate of the Presidency College, who proceeded to England to enter the University of Cambridge.

University examinations.

The number of candidates registered for the various University examinations was 9,642 and the number examined was 9,426 against 9,154 and 9,009 respectively in the previous year. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the number of candidates for the Matriculation and First in Arts examinations; but the number passed was only 3,012 against 3,331 in the previous year, thus bringing down the percentage of passes from 36·9 to 31·9. This decline was chiefly due to the large fall in the percentage of passes, from 33·9 to 29·7, in the Matriculation examination. The variations in the percentages of failure and success have for several years been remarkable. The results of the various University examinations, except the Matriculation, which will be noticed under secondary education, are given in the accompanying table:—

Name of examinations.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts ...	1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Bachelor of Arts.	1886-87. Language	172	73	...	231	7	51	534	124	47	...	163	3	30	367
	1886-87. Optional	103	38	...	133	3	8	285	66	16	...	74	1	1	158
	1887-88. Language	129	94	...	209	14	33	479	73	31	...	117	3	12	236
	1887-88. Optional	106	51	...	175	4	16	352	69	29	...	96	...	7	201
First Examination in Arts.	1886-87.	408	229	15	689	180	55	1,576	162	87	5	248	61	7	570
	1887-88.	434	274	23	832	112	70	1,745	145	80	8	236	34	13	516
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	1886-87.	83	9	...	...	...	...	92	15	1	...	...	...	...	16
	1887-88.	112	10	...	...	...	...	122	39	1	...	...	...	...	40
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1886-87.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1887-88.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
First M.B. and C.M.	1886-87.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1887-88.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Preliminary Scientific examination.	1886-87.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1887-88.	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second L.M.S. ...	1886-87.	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
	1887-88.	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
First L.M.S. ...	1886-87.	73	...	...	...	...	...	73	18	...	...	...	...	...	18
	1887-88.	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	17	...	...	...	...	...	17
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1886-87.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	1887-88.	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Teaching															
Licentiate in Teaching.	1886-87.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	1887-88.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	1886-87.	900	349	15	1,053	190	124	2,631	416	151	5	485	65	44	1,166
	1887-88.	912	429	23	1,216	130	134	2,844	376	141	8	449	37	38	1,049

Relative success of the different classes of institutions at the F.A. and B.A. examinations.

From the above table it will be seen that the number of candidates for the F.A. examination increased under all classes of institutions except "unaided": the rise under aided institutions was due to the incorporation of Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, in this class, which also accounted for the fall under "unaided." The percentage of passes in Government institutions (33), though slightly above the average for the Presidency, was considerably lower than what it was in the previous year (40). In the aided institutions and in the Government institutions in Native States not only was the percentage lower than in 1886-87, but it even fell short of the average for the Presidency (30). In the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination, only 49 per cent. of the examinees passed against 69 per cent. in the previous year, but in the Optional branches 57 per cent. passed against 55. The Government and aided institutions showed the best results. It will be seen that the percentage of passes to examinees for the Optional branches of the B.A. degree in Government colleges increased from 64 to 65. In aided institutions the percentage remained stationary at 56; but in Government institutions in Native States the percentage rose from 42 to 57, thus in some small measure compensating for the poor results produced by this class of institutions in the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination. It will be seen from the above that the figures relating to Madras Government colleges, so far as the Optional branches of the B.A. degree examination were concerned, were highly satisfactory.

(a) *Arts.*

M.A. degree examination.

Twelve candidates were examined for the M.A. degree as against 6 in the year preceding: only 4 passed—2 in English, 1 in Mental and Moral Science, and 1 in Sanskrit.

B.A. degree examination.

There was an increase all round in the number of candidates taking up the various Optional branches, with the exception of Mental and Moral Science. Physics and Chemistry seem at present to attract the largest number, for about 42 per cent. of the total number of candidates took up these subjects against 35 per cent. in the previous year. Mental and Moral Science came next with 32 per cent. against 46 in the preceding year. The proportion of candidates taking up Mathematics has also increased from 12 to 14 per cent. The number of candidates taking up History is increasing, although still small, amounting to only 7 per cent. of the total number. The Biology-Zoology branch, which was only recently started, has, however, made a good start, for already 5 per cent. of the candidates have taken it up as their optional subject. The percentage of passes in optional languages as a whole was 83, those for Urdu, Persian, and Telugu being 100. In no other branch was the percentage higher than 75.

F.A. examination.

The general results of the F.A. examination have already been commented on. Owing to the total percentage of passes to examinees having fallen from 36 to 30, there was a general decline noticeable in the percentage of passes in almost all the subjects. In History alone the percentage was higher than in the preceding year. A very large number (80 per cent.) succeeded in passing in Logic. The lowest percentage (52) was in English.

Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. examinations.

The following table gives the classes of the community represented at the last B.A. and F.A. examinations. The perceptible fall in the proportion of passes under Brahmins in the Language branch of the B.A. degree examination is noteworthy:—

Classes.	B.A. examination.				F.A. examination.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Number passed—Language branch.	Percentage to total.	Number passed—Language branch.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.
Brahmans	265	72·2	160	67·8	400	70·2	362	70·2
Other Hindus ...	64	17·4	45	19·1	110	19·3	100	19·4
Muhammadans ...	4	1·0	5	2·1	10	1·8	8	1·6
Native Christians ...	23	6·3	21	8·9	40	7·0	41	7·9
East Indians	6	1·6	4	1·7	7	1·2	2	·4
Europeans	5	1·5	1	·4	3	·5	2	·4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1
Total ...	367	...	236	...	570	...	516	...

The annexed table shows the attendance in colleges for general education for the last five years :— Attendance in colleges for general education.

Colleges, general.	Number on the rolls at the end of									
	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.	Degree.	F.A.
First-grade Colleges.										
Departmental (3)	238	314	267	340	232	389	241	398	269	379
Aided (7)	282	618	295	745	355	814	430	891	461	851
Unaided (1)	6	51	7	42	13	48	18	54	11	58
Total ...	526	983	569	1,127	600	1,251	689	1,343	741	1,288
Second-grade Colleges.										
Departmental (6)	...	242	...	264	...	278	...	280	...	240
Board (2)	...	15	...	24	...	39	...	36	...	41
Aided (14)	...	353	...	448	...	444	...	543	...	575
Unaided (3)	...	56	...	83	...	76	...	88	...	151
Total ...	...	666	...	819	...	837	...	947	...	1,007
Grand Total ...	526	1,649	569	1,946	600	2,088	689	2,290	741	2,295

The number of first-grade colleges rose from 10 to 11 owing to the raising of the standard of the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore. Including the 4 colleges in the Native States, the number of first-grade colleges now amounts altogether to 15. There was also an increase in the number of second-grade colleges owing to three accessions to the list, viz., the Victoria Jubilee College, Pálghat, the S.P.G. College, Vepery, and the Town College, Cuddalore. All these were high schools in the preceding year. As 1,086 persons have passed the F.A. examination in the last two years, it may be inferred that roughly 60 per cent. of the successful students continue their studies up to the B.A. standard. The proportion of those who stop at the intermediate stage is still excessive. The acceptance of the F.A. examination as an adequate standard in general knowledge for medical and engineering students encourages this tendency. It is noteworthy that out of the 7 aided first-grade colleges as many as 6 are maintained by mission bodies, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, and even the seventh—the Doveton Protestant College—which is meant for a special community is a non-secular institution. There is not a single first-grade college, with the exception perhaps of the Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum, that may be looked upon as being the outcome of purely native enterprise and activity, but it is encouraging to note that among the second-grade colleges there are 3 that are managed entirely by native committees.

(b) *Law.*

Reference has already been made to the general results of the M.L. and B.L. examinations. There was an appreciable increase of 22 per cent. in the number of students that attended the Law class attached to the Presidency College. A sum of Rs. 19,500 was realised from fees alone, and as the charges amounted to Rs. 11,125, there was a clear profit of Rs. 8,375 to Government. Law class, Presidency College.

(c) *Medicine.*

The results of the University examinations in Medicine have already been noticed. The work of the Medical College will be dealt with separately. Medical College, Madras.

(d) *Engineering.*

The introduction of the scheme of reorganisation, which was begun on the 1st January 1886, was continued, but all the sanctioned proposals extending the scope of the college have not as yet been carried into effect. The average number on the rolls decreased from 166 in 1886-87 to 117. College of Engineering.

(e) *Agriculture.*

College of Agriculture.

The College of Agriculture was for the first time classed as a college and not as a school. According to the new arrangements, students are classified into two sections, senior and junior. The senior course extends over three sessions (34 months) and the latter over one session. The college students are prepared for the examination for the Diploma in Agriculture granted under the Technical Education Notification. There were 76 students at the beginning of the last session in the college, including the junior department, against 85 in the previous year.

(f) *Training.*

Teachers' College, Madras.

The removal of the Teachers' College to Saidápet and the formation of a new primary department in the Saidápet high school, which is used as a practising school, were two of the most important changes in connection with this institution. The number of normal students, among whom were 5 Muhammadans, increased from 48 at the end of March 1887 to 65 at the corresponding date in 1888. It is especially gratifying to note that there was an increase in the number of graduates, and that the number of F.As. at the end of the year was double that at the end of the previous year. The work done during the year by this institution was altogether most satisfactory.

IV.—Secondary Education.

(a) *Matriculation Examination.*

Matriculation examination.

There was an increase of 3 per cent. in the number of candidates that appeared for the Matriculation examination, but, notwithstanding this increase, the number of passes fell, the proportion of passes to examinees being only 30 against 34 in 1886-87. Out of 1,963 candidates that passed the examination, only about 10 per cent. succeeded in securing a first class, *i.e.*, scored not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks. The following table gives the results of the Matriculation examination under the different classes of institutions for the last two years :—

General results.		Public institutions under the Madras Government.	Public institutions maintained by District Boards and Municipal Councils.	Public institutions in Native States.	Public institutions receiving aid.	Other public institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Examined	1886-87	259	305	401	2,033	1,695	1,685	6,378
	1887-88	192	291	489	2,114	1,922	1,574	6,582
Passed—								
First class	1886-87	26	16	40	120	70	12	284
	1887-88	11	18	21	120	46	3	219
Second class	1886-87	101	115	163	770	484	248	1,881
	1887-88	72	113	189	685	496	189	1,744
Total	1886-87	127	131	203	890	554	260	2,165
	1887-88	83	131	210	805	542	192	1,963
Percentage of passes.	1886-87	49	43	51	44	33	15	34
	1887-88	43	45	43	38	28	12	30

Information as regards the classes of the community to which the students that appeared for the Matriculation examination belonged is given below. The numbers under Brahmans and other Hindus show an increase, but the percentage of passes under each class fell short of what it was in the previous year. The percentage of passes relating to Hindus other than Brahmans was even below the average for the Presidency, which was 30. The figures relating to Muhammadans are discouraging.

Classes.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Brahmans	3,632	1,304	36	3,738	1,180	32
Other Hindus	1,975	549	28	2,028	488	24
Muhammadans	170	43	25	168	35	21
Native Christians	419	187	45	456	169	37
East Indians	118	55	47	116	58	50
Europeans	54	23	43	71	30	42
Others	10	4	40	5	3	60

Comparative examination of the fifth class.

This departmental examination, which was formerly conducted for the regulation of promotion of pupils to the Matriculation class, was discontinued.

(b) *Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of high (upper secondary) schools for boys.

From the annexed table it will be seen that there was not only an increase in the number of schools but also in the attendance in the secondary departments. There was a slight decrease in the attendance in the primary departments attached to high schools, but in the secondary departments the increase was 7 per cent. Seventeen schools find their names for the first time in the list for the year 1887-88 and five schools in the previous year's list do not appear—.

	Strength on 31st March	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
Number of schools	121	133
Upper secondary	6,252	6,795
Lower do.	11,335	12,084
Upper primary	2,197	2,155
Lower do.	3,153	3,122
Total ...	22,937	24,156

Distribution of high schools according to agency.

The distribution of high schools according to agency is given in the following statement:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Government schools	7	6
Board do.	20	24
Aided do.	71	67
Unaided do.	23	36
Total ...	121	133

The decrease in the number of Government high schools was only nominal, as it was due to the transfer of the Chittoor high school in the fourth division to the District Board. The increase of four Board schools is accounted for by the middle schools at Harpanahalli, Námakal, and Lálgudi having been raised to the status of high schools and by the transfer of the Chittoor high school. The financial exigencies of the department did not allow of some schools being aided during the year, and this partly accounts for the decrease under aided schools. One or two schools also relinquished grant voluntarily owing to the managers being unable to levy fees at the sanctioned rates. The largest increase is noticeable under unaided schools, most of them being under native management.

(c) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Middle School examination.

On the representation of the Hyderabad Government, Marathi was added to the list of optional languages. This was the only change of any importance in the Middle school examination scheme. The results of this test are given under the head of U.C.S. examinations.

Number and strength of middle schools for boys.

The total number of middle schools (English and Vernacular included) remained almost stationary, for the number was 437 on the 31st March 1888 against 433 on the corresponding date in 1887. As in the previous year, the strength of the middle departments showed an increase, but that of the primary departments decreased by about 11 per cent., the decrease being due unquestionably to the high fee charged under the notification for pupils in the primary classes of Board middle schools. The subjoined statement gives particulars as regards the middle schools in the Presidency. The falling off in the number of English middle schools was chiefly due to the fact that some of these institutions were raised to the status of high schools. A perceptible increase is noticeable year after year in the attendance in the middle departments attached to these institutions. The average attendance in a middle school has during the last four years risen from 24 to 29, *i.e.*, 20 per cent., which is highly satisfactory. The attendance in the primary departments attached to English middle schools decreased by 19 per cent., but in the primary departments of Vernacular schools there was an increase of 37 per cent.

	English schools.				Vernacular schools.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Number of schools.	Attendance in middle department.	Number of schools.	Attendance in middle department.	Number of schools.	Attendance in middle department.	Number of schools.	Attendance in middle department.
Government schools ...	2	107	1	26	...	...	...	...
Local Board do. ...	113	3,320	91	2,796	...	...	1	6
Aided schools	203	5,562	217	6,336	44	441	62	557
Unaided do.	68	1,664	58	1,656	3	35	7	107
Total ...	386	10,653	367	10,814	47	476	70	670

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

Results of the fifth, sixth, and seventh standard examinations.

Two hundred and sixty-seven secondary institutions, including schools for girls, presented pupils for the fifth and higher standards. The numbers of boys presented for the standard examinations were slightly above those of the year previous, but the proportion of passes showed a decline in each case. The accompanying statement gives the results of the standard examinations—

Standards.		Number of boys presented for standard.	Number of boys passed for standard.
Fifth ...	1886-87	1,790	1,293
	1887-88	1,135	825
Sixth ...	1886-87	1,010	629
	1887-88	767	453
Seventh...	1886-87	705	341
	1887-88	658	223

V.—Primary Education.

Primary Schools (Public) for Boys.

Number and strength of primary schools for boys.

The following summary compares the number and strength of primary schools for boys. There was on the whole a decrease of ·4 per cent. in the number of schools, but the attendance rose by 2 per cent.

Classes of schools.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.				
Government schools	57	1,950	69	2,359
Board schools	1,213	38,295	1,301	43,718
Under Private Management.				
Aided schools	7,232	213,815	8,762	254,728
Unaided do.	4,856	104,581	3,169	65,082
Total ...	13,358	358,641	13,301	365,887

Distribution of boys in primary schools and classes.

There was on the whole an increase of 1 per cent., approximately, in the percentage of boys both in primary schools and in primary classes. Out of a population of 2,291,735 boys of a school-going age, 401,942 were in primary schools and primary classes of secondary schools, the percentage thus being 18 as against 17 in the previous year.

Departmental primary schools.

The 69 schools maintained by the department were located as follows:—27 in Ganjam, 12 in Vizagapatam, 8 in Madras, and 22 in Godávari: Those in the Agency tracts were noticed in chapter I.

Government primary schools in Madras.

Including the practising department of the Muhammadan Normal school, the number of Government primary schools in the town of Madras rose from 7 to 8 and the attendance from 212 to 264 owing to the opening of another salary result school in Triplicane. The schools were found on the whole in tolerably good condition at the time of inspection.

Board and Municipal primary schools.

There was an increase of 7 per cent. in the number and 14 per cent. in the attendance of primary schools maintained by District Boards. The five districts of Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, and Godávari showed a decrease in schools; while in all other districts the number remained stationary or improved. The closing of the Muhammadan school, Trichinopoly, and the salary results schools in Srírangam chiefly led to the fall from 81 to 77 in the number of primary schools proper maintained by Municipalities, but there was an increase in the attendance at this class of schools. The total number of schools was 77 and of scholars 3,967.

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils for one or more standards.

The number of schools, including those for girls, that presented pupils under one or more standards was 10,640 against 10,519 in the previous year and 11,405 in 1885-86, the last year of the old code, and the number of schools that passed pupils was 10,429 against 10,334 in 1886-87 and 11,180 schools in 1885-86. There was thus an increase of 1·1 per cent. in the number of schools that presented and ·9 per cent. in the number that passed pupils. The number of schools that passed no pupils, however, rose from 185 to 211. Over 84 per cent. of the schools that presented and passed pupils were working on the results system. It is noteworthy that the percentage of results and combined schools that passed pupils to the number that presented pupils was almost the same, viz., 98·3. The number of schools that presented and passed pupils for each of the primary standards, infant to fourth, together with the number of pupils, is shown below :—

	Number of boys presented for standards.		Number of schools that presented pupils.	Number of boys passed for standards.		Number of schools that passed pupils.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.	
Infant standard	22,030	30,173	6,110	17,258	23,164	5,485
First do.	54,265	56,210	9,119	37,095	37,989	8,548
Second do.	44,759	41,560	8,006	31,938	27,695	7,280
Third do.	30,815	29,544	5,812	20,754	19,223	5,280
Fourth do.	10,893	10,361	1,890	6,863	6,719	1,730
Total ...	1,62,762	1,67,848	30,937	1,13,909	1,14,790	28,323

VI.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Number and strength of schools for special or technical training.

The number and strength of schools and classes for special and technical training are given in the annexed summary. There was an increase of 3 institutions and 169 pupils:—

Classes of schools.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters	45	1,104	41	967
Do. for mistresses	12	324	13	311
Schools of Art	1	265	1	299
Schools of Medicine	4	204	3	197
Schools of Engineering	1	164	1	75
Schools of Agriculture	1	83	1	32
Commercial schools	1	112	2	314
Industrial do.	16	692	18	640
Ordnance Artificers' school	1	74	1	84
Total ...	82	3,022	81	2,919
Other schools to which industrial or technical classes are attached ...	1	24	5	296
Grand Total ...	83	3,046	86	3,215

(a) *Training Schools.*

Training schools for masters.

Including the junior section of the normal department of the Teachers' College, the number of normal schools for masters fell from 45 to 41 and the attendance therein from 1,104 to 967. The average attendance in each school, therefore, was 23 last year against 24 in the year previous. The District Boards of Cuddapah, Chingleput, and Salem had been each maintaining two elementary normal schools which they amalgamated into one during the year. For the Special Upper Primary examination 782 normal pupils appeared, of whom 506, or 64·7 per cent. passed against 821 entrances and 543 (66·1 per cent.) passes in 1886-87. But the Special Upper Primary results of normal schools must be considered satisfactory, if the average percentage of passes for the Presidency is taken into consideration, which was only 48 against 58 in 1886. During the year under report, 578 trained men obtained employment as teachers against 511 in 1885-86 and 610 in 1886-87: this gives an average annual outturn of about 570 trained men, or, excluding the secondary grade teachers trained in the junior section of the Teachers' College, of about 540 men for the charge of primary schools.

Training schools for mistresses.

The total number of training schools for mistresses was 13 against 12. Two schools—the F.C. Girls' Boarding Normal school, Madras, and the S.P.G. Female Normal school, Tuticorin, were newly included in the list, while the Roman Catholic Female Normal school, Coimbatore, disappeared, as the privilege of recognition was withdrawn from it. There was a slight fall in the attendance from 324 to 311, which was confined more or less to aided schools alone. The only aided school which showed satisfactory improvement in strength was the American Mission Female Normal school, Madura, the attendance of which almost doubled. The proportion of passes in the Special Upper Primary examination was only 47 per cent. against 84 in the previous year. The results of the School Management examination were, however, encouraging, the percentage of passes being 51 against 50 the year preceding.

(b) *Schools of Arts.*

School of Arts, Madras.

The working of the School of Arts will be noticed separately.

(c) *Schools of Medicine.*

Number and strength of medical schools.

As the Rayapuram Auxiliary Medical school was abolished, the number of medical schools fell from 4 to 3. The number of pupils attending these schools also declined from 204 to 197: of these, 72 were Sudras, 46 Native Christians, and 35 Europeans and Eurasians. The strength of the school department attached to

the Madras Medical College increased from 63 to 148. The strength of the Nellore Board Medical school increased from 7 to 18. There were 31 pupils on the rolls of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, against 35 in the previous year. All the pupils belonged to the poorer classes.

(d) *Schools of Civil Engineering.*

School of Engineering, Madras.

The average number on the rolls in the school department of the College of Engineering was 57 against 87 in the previous year, and the number on the rolls on the 31st March was only 41.

(e) *Schools of Agriculture.*

School of Agriculture, Saidápet.

The students of the school department of the College of Agriculture go through the junior course, which is intended to qualify candidates for passing the examinations for the group certificate in Agriculture and allied subjects under the Technical Education Notification. There were 32 students in the college who went through the junior course last session.

(f) *Commercial Schools.*

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's commercial school, Madras.

The Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras, is steadily improving both in strength and efficiency. The attendance on the 31st March 1888 was 225, including the evening and night classes, against 112 on the last day of 1886-87. The children of traders predominated, while those of artizans do not avail themselves of the school to the extent desired. The results of the examinations, both public and private, were on the whole satisfactory.

Commercial and science class, Trichinopoly.

About the middle of January 1887 a national commercial class was opened in Trichinopoly. It is this class that has now developed into a school. The attendance on the 31st March 1888 was 89. The school is recognised for the Middle School examination.

(g) *Industrial Schools.*

The number of industrial schools increased from 16 to 18. Five industrial schools were closed during the last official year, but in their place 7 new institutions were started. The attendance fell from 692 to 640, but if the number of pupils attending the industrial classes attached to some of the colleges and schools be taken into consideration, the figure is 936, which shows an increase of 31 per cent. over that of 1886-87. The largest number of pupils were Native Christians, which is not surprising, when it is remembered that out of the 18 schools 10 are maintained by mission bodies. Carpentry seems to have been the industry most popular among the pupils.

(h) *Ordnance Artificers' School.*

There were 84 students on the rolls of the school on the 31st March 1888, which, compared with the last report, shows an increase of 10 students in the strength.

VII.—Female Education.

Total number and strength of schools for girls.

The number of schools for girls at the close of 1886-87 was 835, and at the close of 1887-88 it was 838, showing a slight increase, but the total number of girls under instruction, including girls in boys' schools, advanced from 65,137 to 65,535. The increase is small, but considering the check, owing to financial exigencies, which female education received, it must be regarded as satisfactory, in that it evidences a steady forward movement in strength, in standard, and regularity of attendance.

(a) *Public High or Upper Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Results of the Matriculation examination relating to female candidates and the Higher Examination for Women.

The results of the Middle School examination relating to girls have already been given. Fifteen female candidates appeared for the Matriculation examination last December against 14 in the previous year, of whom 7 passed, thus making a total of 50 women who have passed their examination since the founding of the University. For the Higher Examination for Women 188 candidates appeared, of whom 104 passed. The majority of candidates are either Europeans and Eurasians or Native Christians. Higher secondary female education seems to be making rapid progress among these communities.

High schools for girls.

The number of high schools for girls remained almost stationary, for on the 31st March 1888 there were 24 schools against 25 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of the 24 schools, 19 are European and Eurasian girls' schools. The strength of the upper secondary department at the close of the official year was 116 against 119 in the previous year. The attendance in the lower secondary departments remained stationary at 586. Sixty-five per cent. of the candidates who appeared for the Higher Examination for Women from upper secondary schools passed, the average for the Presidency being only 55. The percentage of passes for the Middle School examination was also considerably in advance of the average for the Presidency. These facts testify to the efficient nature of the instruction imparted in these schools.

(b) *Public Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Girls.*

Middle schools for girls.

There were 31 English schools at the close of the year against 36 on the corresponding date in the previous year. In the middle departments attached to these schools there were 231 pupils against 356 in the previous year; the attendance in the primary departments also fell from 1,728 to 1,554. Vernacular middle schools increased from 109 to 117, and, as a consequence, the attendance in the middle departments rose from 985 to 1,031. There are no English middle schools for girls either under the management of the department or of local boards. The Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund (female branch), which was returned as a Board institution last year, does not appear in the list for 1887-88, as, owing to a high school department being opened, it has been returned as a high school for girls; but Vernacular Board schools increased from 1 to 7, and Government Vernacular schools from 19 to 21. The largest number of aided English schools is to be found in the third and sixth divisions, but Vernacular schools preponderate in the third and fifth divisions. Unaided schools, both English and Vernacular, show a perceptible decline in numbers as well as in strength. As managers do not derive any appreciable income from fees from girls' schools, they naturally find it difficult to maintain them without liberal aid from Government. There were altogether 11,112 pupils reading in the middle schools (English and Vernacular included) against 11,253 in 1886-87.

(c) *Public Primary Schools for Girls.*

Primary schools for girls.

There was, against an increase last year of 12 per cent., a decrease of 8 per cent. in the total number of schools, which was chiefly confined to unaided schools, but the aggregate attendance improved slightly in spite of that fall, evidencing the fact that the advance in 1886-87 was a lasting advance. The average strength of each school rose from 37 to 40. The following table gives the details:—

Classes of schools.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management.				
Government schools	38	2,108	28	1,400
Board schools	37	1,903	42	1,928
Under Private Management.				
Aided schools	405	16,737	535	20,929
Unaided do.	170	5,499	45	2,044
Total ...	650	26,247	650	26,301

Board and Municipal primary schools.

Five District Boards maintained 33 girls' schools against 24 schools maintained by three District Boards in 1886-87.

Aided and unaided public primary schools for girls.

There were 535 public primary schools for girls receiving aid during the year and 45 unaided: the figures in 1886-87 were 405 and 170 respectively.

(d) *Standard Examinations.*

The number of girls presented and passed for the fifth, sixth, and seventh standards for the last two years is shown below :—

—		Number presented.	Number passed.
Fifth standard...	1887-88	365	272
	1886-87	470	375
Sixth do. ...	1887-88	166	129
	1886-87	168	133
Seventh do. ...	1887-88	17	17
	1886-87	34	28

VIII.—Scholarships.

University scholarships and those granted under the Grant-in-aid Code.

The only change made in the rules for the award of Government scholarships on the results of the University examinations was the increase in the number of B.A. and F.A. scholarships from 8 and 18 to 10 and 20, respectively, with a view to enhance the educational advantages offered to the special classes for whom they are now reserved. The number of institutions that received aid under chapter VII of the Grant-in-aid Code remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 11, but there was a large increase in the number of pupils that received stipends and in the amount of scholarships awarded, in the former from 101 to 134 and in the latter from Rs. 2,889 to Rs. 4,318.

Government scholarships in girls' schools.

The year under report witnessed a further improvement in the number (from 162 to 181) of girls that received scholarships and in the amount (from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,650) expended on the item. None of the aided girls' schools, however, applied for the scholarships claimable under chapter VII of the code.

Other scholarships.

The Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture and the School of Arts were the only institutions of the kind in which scholarships were awarded for the encouragement of technical instruction. The expenditure during the year aggregated Rs. 9,494, excluding Rs. 236 paid for Burmese students in the College of Agriculture. Under chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code, scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each, tenable for 9 months, are awarded to gymnastic instructors joining the special normal class established under the auspices of the Physical Training and Field Games Association, Madras. The class was organised in 1882, and it has since been doing very useful work in the direction of supplying Government and other institutions with trained and certificated gymnasts.

Expenditure on scholarships.

The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 48,831 : of this, arts colleges took Rs. 19,806, professional colleges Rs. 838, general schools Rs. 5,543, and special schools Rs. 22,644.

IX.—General Remarks.

Physical training.

A decided advance is noticeable in physical education in institutions, both Government and aided. Almost all the important institutions are provided with the necessary gymnastic apparatus, and instruction is being given systematically according to MacLaren's system by trained instructors. In many normal schools drill and gymnastics form a regular course of instruction, and in Government colleges attendance in the gymnastic class is made more or less compulsory. Even in girls' schools, drill, calisthenics, and action songs are being regularly introduced.

Supply of teachers.

In public schools of all kinds out of 23,061 teachers, 5,035 held ordinary certificates and 3,847 general educational test certificates. Of 2,432 teachers in private primary schools, only 38 hold certificates. These figures show some improvement on those of the previous year.

Sanitation of colleges and schools.

As might be expected the sanitary arrangements in colleges are most satisfactory with regard to Government institutions. The average number of square feet available for each pupil in Government colleges varies from 12½, in the Government College, Madura, to 39 in the Presidency College. The buildings are all spacious and well ventilated, and large play-grounds are attached to each. Taken as a whole, the arrangements in departmental as well as aided colleges leave

little to be desired so far as ordinary accommodation is concerned, but much has yet to be done in the way of good laboratories, libraries, museums, and of other special purposes. The accommodation and sanitary condition of secondary and boarding schools, though it has generally been improved in the last 5 years, is still in many cases inferior.

Libraries.

With the exception of the following institutions—Hindu College, Vizagapatam, St. Mary's College, Madras, Pithápuram Raja's College, Cocanada, and Victoria Jubilee College, Pálghat—all the other first and second grade colleges are provided with decent libraries. Some of the aided colleges, as for example, the Madras Christian College, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, possess libraries that compare satisfactorily with those attached to Government first-grade colleges. Every effort is being made in colleges to create among the students a taste for general reading.

Exhibition of needle-work.

The exhibitions that are being held in Madras year after year in connection with the Madras branch of the National Indian Association are giving an increasing impulse to the cultivation of needle-work, both plain and ornamental, in girls' schools.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

Several recommendations of the Education Commission received attention during the year: the chief subjects attended to were indigenous schools, bifurcation of studies, educational conferences and education of Muhammadans.

Comparative statement of outlay on public instruction in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.

The subjoined statement gives particulars of expenditure from public and private funds on public instruction in the three provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. As the figures for Bengal and Bombay for 1887-88 are not available, those for 1886-87 are taken, but the conclusions will not be materially altered thereby.

Province.	Year.	Provincial Revenues.		Local Funds.		Municipal grants.		Native States Revenue.		Total from Public Funds.		Fees.		Other Sources.		Total from Private Sources.	
		Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Amount actually expended.	Percentage to total expenditure.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Madras ...	1887-88	13,74,632	29	5,25,587	11·1	1,52,508	3·2	...	...	20,52,727	43·3	15,70,787	33·1	11,14,277	23·6	26,85,064	56·7
Bombay ...	1886-87	17,88,891	35·8	7,05,378	14·1	2,13,825	4·3	7,68,570	15·4	34,76,664	69·6	2,51,376	19	5,67,930	11·4	15,19,306	30·4
Bengal ...	1886-87	31,23,553	39·6	16,887	·2	78,279	1	...	...	32,18,719	40·8	31,91,007	40·5	14,77,657	18·7	46,68,664	59·2

Roughly speaking, the cost of educating each pupil in a public institution in the three provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal was Rs. 10·2, Rs. 10·5, and Rs. 5·9 respectively, whilst the share taken by Provincial funds in the same three provinces was Rs. 2·9, Rs. 3·7, and Rs. 2·3 respectively.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1887-88.)

Strength of college.

The fifty-third session of the Madras Medical College opened on the 3rd October 1887 with 292 students on the rolls, and 3 were admitted at the beginning of the summer session. Of these, 119 were of the junior department, which was re-opened this year by the abolition of the Ráyapuram Auxiliary Medical School. Of the remaining 176, there were 32 new admissions, the corresponding numbers of the previous year being 215 and 41. This falling off is due to the gradual abolition of the Civil Hospital Apprentice grade. There were various changes in the staff during the year. Of the total number of students, 54 males and 18 females were Europeans and Eurasians, 129 were Hindus, 12 Muhammadans, and 62 Native Christians. Two of the students proceeded to England to prosecute their studies there.

Senior department.

Of the senior department, 15 were studying for M.B. and C.M. and 110, including 4 lady students, for the L.M.S. degree; 17 were casual students, 5 of

whom had completed the required curricula, but had failed to pass. The results of the University examinations held in July 1887 also show an improvement on last year, viz., 36 per cent. of passed against 30 per cent. in 1886. The following table exhibits the results of each of these examinations. The failures in the primary examination were as usual chiefly in anatomy:—

	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M.S.	66	17	25·8
Second do.	35	26	74·3
Preliminary scientific	12	...	...
First M.B. and C.M.	5	1	20
Second do.	8	2	25
Total ...	126	46	36·5

Second department.

The second department included the last batch of Civil Hospital Apprentices, 13 in number, 1 Colonial hospital apprentice, and 17 lady students, making a total of 31. From the class reports these students seem to be equal in general intelligence and industry to apprentices of former years. Six female and 1 male student appeared for the primary examination and all passed. For the final examination, 30 students in all appeared and 27 passed, only one however in the first class.

Junior department.

The Ráyapuram Auxiliary Medical School having been abolished, the students of this department, with two Native assistant teachers, were retransferred to the Medical College on the 1st October 1887; the clinical instruction of the pupils was continued at the Ráyapuram hospitals under the superintendence of the District Surgeon, assisted by an apothecary, at the cost of Rs. 150 a month. The College opened with 117 of these students on the rolls, and 2 joined at the beginning of the summer session. The curriculum formerly in force was adopted with slight modifications.

Scholarships, &c.

Three scholarships, 2 of Rs. 25 and 1 of Rs. 15 a month, were conferred by Lady Connemara, the President of the Local Committee of the Countess of "Dufferin's Fund" on 3 lady students and 2 scholarships of Rs. 15 a month each were founded by the Bangalore Municipality; also 5 scholarships of Rs. 20 each in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund were founded for female students of the Hospital Assistant grade, but no candidates having come forward, these were held in abeyance. A medal was founded by Hindu and Muhammadan ladies, to be called the "Lady Grant Duff Gold Medal," and given to the best female Hindu or Muhammadan student. The medal was received, but no candidate was qualified to obtain it.

General.

The progress made by the students in physical training was satisfactory. Several new books were added to the library, and a number of specimens to the Pathological Museum. The herbarium was increased by 205 specimens. Several additions and alterations were made to the College buildings.

Receipts and expenditure.

The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 15,790, being a decrease of Rs. 2,535 on the previous year's receipts. The expenditure was Rs. 71,493, or Rs. 3,683 more than that in 1886-87.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1887-88.)

Male branch.

The strength of this institution increased from 260 at the beginning of the year to 283 on the 31st March 1888. The admissions were 54 and the departures 31, the latter being all satisfactorily accounted for. The average number on the rolls during the year was 267·5. Comparing ages with those of the previous year, it is noteworthy that the increase in strength occurred mainly among boys between the ages of 7-8 and 13-14 years, and above the age of 16: the new admissions were chiefly Europeans, the total strength of this class being 97 as compared with 81 in the preceding year. The health of the boys was good. The results of the final examination in the telegraph classes, as also those of the Middle School examination, were very fair. The technical classes continued to

progress favorably. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 98,378 and the total expenditure to Rs. 91,731, leaving a balance, inclusive of that at the beginning of the year, of Rs. 14,289. The average cost per boy was Rs. 314, or Rs. 18 in excess of that in the preceding year: a different system has, however, been adopted in calculating this average, several charges being included, which before were treated separately, and if the cost in the preceding year be calculated under this new system also, it appears that there was a decrease of Rs. 5 per head in the year under review.

Female branch.

The attendance in the female branch increased from 64 to 66. The admissions were 10 against 7 in the previous year, but the departures were 8 as before. No girls were removed as being over age. The proportion of Eurasian girls remained about the same as in 1886-87. The number of orphan girls increased by 2. The number of Roman Catholic children remained stationary. The success obtained at the public examinations continued to be creditable; out of 10 girls sent up for the Special Upper Primary, 8 passed, 7 being placed in the first class. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 16,993 which reached Rs. 19,333 by the end of the year, this balance being over and above the fixed deposit of Rs. 20,000. The expenditure rose from Rs. 14,643 to Rs. 15,980, the increase being mainly due to an increase in the head-mistress's salary and to a larger indent for clothing material. The average cost per girl fell from Rs. 249 to Rs. 227, the average for the past ten years being Rs. 262.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. (1887-88.)

During the year, 12 examinations were held as against 9 in the previous year. The increase was due to the institution of a test for regulating the appointment and subsequent promotion of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and to the fact that the Special Tests and the Higher Examination in Science, Arts and Industries were held twice within the year. The last-named circumstance makes it a little difficult to institute a comparison between the figures of the year under report and those of its predecessors, the numbers at each Special Test examination being, of course, more or less affected by another examination being held so near the same date.

Special tests.

For the examination held in May 1887, 2,956 candidates were registered, 2,592 were examined, and 641 passed: the figures for that held in October 1887 were 3,709, 3,243, and 1,103, respectively, while the average figures for the three preceding years were 3,700, 3,190, and 1,013. It is worthy of remark that the chief falling off in the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination in May 1887 occurred in the Revenue Tests, Higher and Lower, while in October the candidates in these tests were as numerous as usual; as the officials appearing in these subjects are chiefly employed in Revenue offices, for whose convenience the date of the examinations has been changed from May to October, there seems evidence in these figures that the former month really was especially unfavorable to them. The smallest proportion of passes appeared as usual under Précis-writing.

Police test.

More favorable results were achieved by the candidates for the Police Tests, 5 out of 51 in May, and 11 out of 41 in October, having passed.

Medical examinations.

In August 1887 two examinations were held, one for admission to the grade of "Civil Medical Pupil" and the other for admission to that of "Military Medical Pupil." For the former 63 candidates appeared and for the latter 54.

Higher examinations in science, arts and industries.

The results under the head of Higher Examinations in Science, Arts and Industries showed a marked improvement: there were 311 candidates and 213 passes against 141 and 73 respectively in 1886.

Salt test.

For the Salt Test 553 candidates appeared, and 287, or nearly 52 per cent., passed. These numbers exhibit a falling off from the previous year.

Middle School examination.

The number of candidates appearing for the general branch of the Middle School examination was the largest for many years past; the percentage of success was, however, less than in any year except 1885-86, and the number who passed in the first class was very low. The subjoined table gives the figures for the two years 1886-87 and 1887-88:—

	Males.			Females.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
1886-87	7,724	3,716	48	458	281	61
1887-88	8,244	3,623	44	469	265	56

On the technical side of the Middle School examination, 7 subjects of an industrial character were brought up for the first time, including industrial needle-work and lace-making by girls, and silversmiths' work, weaving, tailoring, rattan-work, and shoe-making by boys.

Special Upper Primary examination.

For this examination 2,235 in all were registered and 1,079 passed against 2,275 and 1,318 last year respectively. The numbers of male candidates have been steadily falling since 1883-84, the loss being to a certain extent made good by the increase in female candidates. Among the women, Native Christians have a very great preponderance, and Brahmans were the most numerous class among the male candidates.

Receipts and charges.

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 75,764 and the charges to Rs. 72,489, but the latter figure would have been slightly higher if all the examiners' stipends had been paid within the year. The surplus was Rs. 3,275 against Rs. 1,396 in 1886-87—a result which must be considered satisfactory when it is remembered that the cost of both the special tests fell within the year under review, while the fees received for the May examination were credited in the accounts of the preceding one.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1887.)

Books registered.

The total number of works registered during 1887 was 1,043, which was greater than the number for 1886 by 113: there has indeed been a steady increase in the number of publications since the year 1884. Out of the total for the past year, 823 were books and pamphlets and 220 were issues of periodical publications, the growing activity of the press in the last-named species of literature being noteworthy. The number of original works advanced considerably during the year, and there was a still greater advance under the head of republications: the number of translations fell from 92 to 22, a diminution which, in the present state of literary work in this country, is to be regretted. The following table compares the publications of 1886 and 1887:—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.		Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in the Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Original works, including new editions ...	141	168	241	255	24	11	49	56	455	490
Translations	14	2	76	17	...	...	2	3	92	22
Republications	29	68	301	399	41	35	12	29	383	531
Total ...	184	238	618	671	65	46	63	88	930	1,043

There was a general increase in the number of works published in every spoken and classical language of the Presidency excepting Sanskrit, in which a temporary falling off is observable, only 30 books having appeared against 55 in 1886. The preponderance of Tamil books shows that the Tamil people continue to possess more advanced literary tastes than their Telugu neighbours, the number of books in this language being more than double that of the Telugu and nearly equal to all the rest of the vernacular books together, Telugu included. If the publications be divided under the two heads, educational and non-educational, it appears that the former are 22 per cent. of the total, a decrease of 4 per cent. as compared with

1886, this falling off evidently indicating that the large editions of the elementary educational readers struck off in previous years had not been exhausted.

Subjects. The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria being the great event of 1887, naturally led to sundry publications in English and the vernaculars of this Presidency, providing a short sketch of the life of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and of the Royal Family, but beyond these there were no works falling under the head of Biography. The Drama, History, and Law obtained no additions of any importance during the year. More writers than usual seem to have taken to composing or translating works of fiction, the most interesting production of the year being a Tamil adaptation of the "Arabian Nights." The works under the head of Language were as usual chiefly educational. Under the head of Medicine, Dr. Mills' Indian Stock-owner's Manual and Adam's Stable Management deserve special mention. A number of poetical effusions and songs in Tamil, describing the calamitous fires in the People's Park and at a theatre in Tinnevelly, and similar compositions in praise of the Queen-Empress of India and the local celebration of the Royal Jubilee, were published during the year: but the most curious production was a Sanskrit poem, intermixed with prose, describing the grand ceremony of weighing with gold the late Maharaja of Travancore. The year was also remarkable for a serious effort made by some native publishers to bring out complete editions of the old Tamil poets with approved commentaries, such as the Jivaka Chintamani, the standard epic poem in Tamil by a Jaina poet. Three new works of philosophy and mysticism were registered. The following is the classification of works on religion:—Hindu 242, Muhammadan 58, Christian 141, Ante-Christian 5, and Theosophic 8. Scientific literature obtained but few additions, such works as were published being chiefly educational.

Copy-right. Cases of infringement of copy-right were again common, and the need of an amended copy-right law or international convention between British India and Foreign Powers continued to manifest itself.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Madras School of Arts. (1887-88.)

This institution continued to show satisfactory progress. An appreciable increase is noticeable in the number of students on the rolls, which rose from 265 to 299: there has indeed been a steady increase since Mr. Havell took charge in 1884, the strength of the school having more than doubled itself since that time. The most perceptible increase during the year was in the attendance of Hindus, both Brahmins and Non-Brahmins: the number of the former rose from 4 to 11, an increase that is creditable to the intelligence and prescience of this class. The number of girls was 36 as against 34 in the previous year: these were all Europeans and Eurasians, and it is to be regretted that no Native Christian girls have come forward. Of the 229 native students, as many as 151 were ignorant of English; and only 13 had passed examinations qualifying them for the public service: this low standard of education was, no doubt, unfavorable to success in technical studies, but the results of the public examinations were nevertheless satisfactory. Twenty-four apprentices were admitted during the year, an increase of 13 on the former year. The new tile press, which was received from England, did satisfactory work. The usual articles, such as jars, ink-pots, &c., were supplied to various Government departments. Important specimens of pottery, metal-work, and wood-carving were sent to the Glasgow Exhibition. The number of visitors to the institution decreased considerably.

The school-fees rose from Rs. 520 to Rs. 1,126, and the sales of manufactures from Rs. 8,862 to Rs. 9,334. The total Government grant under all heads was Rs. 23,252. The total receipts were thus Rs. 33,712, and the value of outstandings on the 31st March 1888 was Rs. 1,665. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 36,484: this includes Rs. 1,269 paid to the Public Works

Department for repairs and additions to the buildings: the expenditure in the former year was Rs. 36,282. There was thus a loss on this year's working of Rs. 2,772 against Rs. 4,193 in the former year.

Government Central Museum. (1887-88.)

Visitors. The total number of visitors to the museum during the year was 264,182 against 233,028 in 1886-87. The greatest number registered on any single day was 19,161 on December 27 (*Thawathasee*). The number of gosha visitors on the day set apart for them every month was 1,811 against 749 in 1886-87, a most satisfactory increase.

Herbarium. The species of natural orders from Ranunculaceæ to Cornaceæ (flora of British India) were systematically re-arranged by Mr. M. A. Lawson, the Government Botanist.

Natural history. Many specimens, illustrative of the marine and land fauna of the Presidency, were collected during the Superintendent's tours in the Gulf of Manaar and on the Nílgiris. Specimens of Branchiostoma sp. (the Lancelet) were obtained by dredging off the Tuticorin pearl banks. A spirit collection of the Batrachians of Southern India was placed in the fish gallery. The bones of a large elephant, which became dangerous and had to be shot, were presented by Government to the museum, and among other mammals, specimens of the tree shrew (Tupaia ellioti) and the painted bat (Kerivoula picta) were received. A fine specimen of the skull and horns of the wild buffalo (Bubalus arni) was purchased during the year.

Art gallery. Considerable progress was made with the arrangement of a new art gallery wherein were arranged samples of silk cloths, manufactured in various parts of the Presidency, and of the wares of Madras, Kashmir, Bidri, Trichinopoly, Multan, and Vizagapatam.

Numismatics. A catalogue of the coins of Mysore was issued during the year, and, among other additions, an interesting collection of copper coins, found at Kílakarai, was received. A history and a catalogue of the coinage of the East India Company were in course of preparation.

Ethnology and antiquities. To Mr. R. Bruce-Foote, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, the museum was indebted for the loan of a portion of his beautiful collection of neolithic and palæolithic implements. Specimens of the ancient pottery sarcophagi from Pallávaram were transferred to the museum by the Archæological Survey Department.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1887-88.)

Of the yearly contingent allowance of Rs. 600 granted to the Library of Oriental Manuscripts, only Rs. 500 were expended: Rs. 138 of this were spent on the purchase of manuscripts, Rs. 200 on transcription, and Rs. 162 on contingencies: the remaining Rs. 100 available were not utilised, as no more rare and useful manuscripts were procurable. During the year two important libraries, containing between them 432 manuscripts, were obtained, 22 transcriptions from original manuscripts were made, and 102 books were presented to the library, thus adding in all 554 books and manuscripts as compared with 330 in the previous year. The library was visited by 898 persons, of whom 394 were readers, 334 transcribers of manuscripts, and 170 mere sight-seers: the total number of visitors in 1886-87 was 960.

The Madras Observatory. (1887.)

Publication. In the Madras Observatory the first of a new series of astronomical volumes, containing 5,344 observations of fixed stars, made with the Madras Meridian Circle in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, was completed in March 1887, and was freely distributed to British and Foreign observatories, scientific institutions and individuals. Owing to numerous errors in the work of the old native assistants,

requiring personal revision throughout by the Astronomer himself, the printing of the next volume, containing 7,233 similar observations, made in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, could not be commenced until the following October. Besides the two volumes already mentioned, there are six more, of precisely similar form, awaiting publication, which will contain all the observations of fixed stars made up to the end of the year under review. Copies of all the observations made with the Meridian Circle between the years 1862 and 1887, and of their complete reductions to Mean Right Ascensions and Polar Distances, for deposit and reference in England, were completed and bound. The strictly personal labors of the present Astronomer, Mr. N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., as distinguished from those accomplished by the native staff under his superintendence, were awaiting publication at the close of the year.

Observations.

As little as possible was done in the way of observations during the year, to avoid interruption of the more urgent duties of calculation and publication. The planet Vera, discovered here in 1885, was refound on May 27th, but was too faint for exact observation with the Madras Equatorial, being considerably more distant from the sun and earth than at its two previous oppositions. The planet Eukrate was sought for in vain in August.

Madras mean time.

Madras mean time was transmitted daily at 4 P.M. to all Government Telegraph offices in India. The Fort time signal gun was fired at noon and 8 P.M. daily, and was usually correct within a small fraction of a second: there were only 25 failures during the year against 75 in 1886. A semaphore, attached to the Port office flagstaff, was also dropped at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. by the hourly currents from the mean time regulator. Two small clocks—one at the Custom-house facing the Harbour and the other inside the hall of the new General Post and Telegraph offices—were kept under electrical control by second to second currents from the Observatory regulator, and a small monthly allowance having been granted by Government to the attendant in charge of them, their performance was far more satisfactory than in former years.

Meteorology and telegraphic arrangements.

The Madras meteorological register was continued in the form adopted since the year 1861, and the results were communicated to the Meteorological Reporter, Madras, besides being published in a supplement of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the two leading local newspapers. Daily weather telegrams were despatched to Simla, Calcutta, and Bombay throughout the year. The rainfall was deficient until September, but excessive during the rest of the year, being more than 44 per cent. over the average of 75 years past. Thunder storms occurred on 20 days, 8 of which were in October, and lightning was seen on 41 other days also. A light cyclone passed northward of Madras on the morning of October 9th, and after crossing the land acquired fresh force in the Indian Ocean, where it was much more severely felt than on the Madras coast.

Instruments and buildings.

All the instruments were in fair condition. The state of the roof of the Meridian Circle room has long been such as to require repairs, and although nothing was done during the year, the Astronomer proposed to have the work undertaken shortly. The remaining buildings were in good repair.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1887.)

Operations of the year.

Continuous registers were maintained at 17 meteorological observatories under the administration of the Meteorological Reporter. No new stations were started. On the completion of the one year's series of comparative observations at the old and new observatories situated respectively at the Telegraph office and the Civil Dispensary at Merçara, the former observatory was closed. Hourly observations were taken on 4 days in each month at Bellary and Trichinopoly, which rank as second-class stations, but the synoptic observations hitherto recorded at these observatories were discontinued at the close of the year, being no longer required by the United States Weather Service. With the exception of the Coimbatore and Wellington observatories, records of the sun and grass radiation thermometers at all other stations ceased from the same date. Daily weather telegrams of the 10 A.M. records were sent to Calcutta or Simla from all the

observatories excepting Amini Divi. The rainfall was registered as usual at the 315 Revenue Board rain stations in the Presidency, and the results were tabulated and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The work of the Madras office was exactly the same as that of the previous year. This consisted of the careful scrutiny and revision of the records and registers received from the observatories at which the assistants reduce their own observations; the examination and reduction of the records from third-class observatories; making copies of the registers for transmission to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; supplying information and returns requested by other Government officials; and the tabulation of the Revenue Board rain returns for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Inspection. Eleven observatories were inspected, 9 by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and 2 by the Meteorological Reporter for Madras.

Records and instruments. The records received from the Amini Divi observatory were satisfactory. On comparative observations being made of the barometers in use at the Bangalore, Cuddapah, and Madura observatories, with a secondary standard from Calcutta, these instruments were found to be defective and were accordingly exchanged for new ones. A new barometer was also supplied to the Cochin observatory. The list of new instruments supplied was smaller than those of any previous year.

Returns. The following tables show the mean and extreme meteorological results for 1887, as registered at the various observatories :—

Mean annual meteorological results for 1887.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	°	°	°	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.
Amini Divi ...	29·885	·825	140·3	81·2	9·7	78	351	62·42	141
Bangalore ...	26·956	·556	130·0	72·2	19·5	70	127	33·99	110
Bellary ...	28·373	·549	134·9	80·4	21·7	53	155	17·93	69
Cochin ...	29·886	·802	124·7	79·2	12·9	80	...	101·96	164
Coimbatore ...	28·512	·608	139·7	78·0	20·2	63	104	27·13	91
Cuddapah ...	29·473	·624	151·1	83·2	19·9	57	...	39·83	104
Kurnool ...	28·907	·571	141·6	81·3	22·9	54	...	31·69	83
Madras ...	29·834	·813	140·6	80·8	15·3	77	166	70·24	100
Madura ...	29·396	·645	142·6	82·9	19·6	58	77	38·83	96
Mangalore ...	29·871	·756	143·9	79·3	12·5	76	79	137·08	144
Masulipatam ...	29·804	·793	139·0	81·9	16·5	73	161	28·91	83
Mercara ...	26·213	·523	137·3	67·2	15·4	79	124	135·98	171
Negapatam ...	29·847	·804	143·5	81·1	14·2	76	135	65·39	91
Rajahmundry.	29·707	·632	149·9	82·5	18·7	57	...	31·27	81
Salem ...	28·933	·715	136·8	79·2	23·7	72	87	42·19	114
Secunderabad.	28·045	·582	144·5	77·7	21·5	62	191	26·53	112
Trichinopoly ...	29·614	·709	143·7	81·9	19·6	66	172	37·14	73
Wellington ...	24·234	·382	128·4	60·7	16·6	72	78	53·02	169

Extreme meteorological results for 1887.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	°	On	°	On	°	On	MILES.	On	INCHES.	On
Amini Divi ...	160·7	April 16	95·0	April 16	68·4	Jan. 10	988	Sept. 11	3·02	July 1
Bangalore ...	148·7	April 29	96·9	April 20	52·9	Dec. 19	350	July 19	4·28	Oct. 9
Bellary ...	154·8	May 1	106·2	April 22	55·3	Dec. 21	587	Jan. 6	2·40	July 1
Cochin ...	137·4	Feb. 21	93·6	Feb. 16	64·8	Feb. 18	...	...	4·93	June 28
Coimbatore ...	154·1	April 11	101·4	April 21	55·7	Feb. 17	245	Sept. 11	3·46	Oct. 25
Cuddapah ...	176·3	April 30	109·4	April 21	58·3	Feb. 16	...	...	3·07	June 24
Kurnool ...	166·9	May 1	106·1	March 26	50·2	Dec. 21	...	...	3·28	Sept. 6
Madras ...	159·9	March 20	106·7	May 17	60·6	Feb. 22	330	Oct. 9	5·75	Oct. 28
Madura ...	157·5	Aug. 3	104·8	May 10	62·9	Jan. 10	175	July 12	3·02	June 24
Mangalore ...	163·9	Oct. 5	97·8	Feb. 17	65·5	Dec. 20	266	June 16	5·86	Oct. 10
Masulipatam ...	164·9	May 19	114·4	May 12	59·1	Dec. 21	393	June 17	2·99	Aug. 29
Mercara ...	163·5	March 22	87·9	Feb. 27	49·5	Dec. 19	534	July 7	5·97	Oct. 10
Negapatam ...	157·0	May 11	102·6	May 10	63·9	March 6	320	Dec. 16	3·10	Dec. 22
Rajahmundry.	174·3	May 15	114·1	May 16	57·4	Dec. 21	...	...	2·39	Sept. 1
Salem ...	153·5	March 30	104·7	April 27	55·4	Feb. 17	231	July 15	2·92	Oct. 9
Secunderabad.	167·9	May 18	106·9	April 22	48·7	Dec. 21	603	July 13	2·78	Sept. 11
Trichinopoly ...	159·1	April 9	105·8	April 27	61·6	Jan. 10	523	Sept. 12	2·56	June 24
Wellington ...	145·2	May 9	80·2	April 22	37·9	Dec. 2	376	July 3	2·17	Dec. 26

Government Architecture. (1887-88.)

The work of extending the College of Civil Engineering, which was begun last year, was finished; this completes the frontage of the Chepâk buildings, adding much to their appearance. A new police station was built near Patcheappah's Hall. These constitute the principal architectural works executed during the year. The construction of a new Town Magistrates' court-house was also begun: the face of the building will be divided into panels, inlaid with Ceramic Mosaic, a decoration new to Madras, but used in the ancient works of Northern India.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1887.)

The following statement shows the vernacular newspapers and magazines published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1887 :—

Languages in which published.	Class and particulars of publication.														
	General and political.					Scientific and literary.				Religious.				Grand Total.
	Bi or tri-weekly.	Weekly.	Fortnightly or tri-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	Weekly.	Bi-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	Weekly.	Fortnightly or tri-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	
Diglott.														
Tamil and English	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5
Telugu and English	...	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
Canarese and English	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vernaculars.														
Tamil	...	10	4	...	14	1	2	2	5	1	6	6	13	32
Telugu	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	1	7
Canarese	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	5
Malayalam	...	1	3	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9
Hindustani	...	5	7	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...	...	23	16	9	48	1	4	5	10	1	7	11	19	77
Compare 1886 ...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	12	56

The paper having the largest circulation was the "Satyatuthan," an English and Tamil religious paper, published monthly in Madras. Several of the papers included in the above list, though having a nominally regular issue, were only published occasionally, and a few that were issued at the commencement of the year ceased to exist before its close.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1887-88.)

North Arcot, Chingleput, &c.

During April the staff completed the survey of certain places of archæological interest in the North Arcot district, returning to Madras at the end of the month for the usual office work. In June Mr. Rea proceeded to Pallávaram and succeeded in removing to the Madras Museum some of the earthenware sarcophagi found there. Some ancient Chola temples and a Pallava cave near Pallávaram were at the same time surveyed. In August, some five groups of megalithic tombs near Chingleput were surveyed, and proposals made for their preservation. Mr. Rea also visited Madura, where he made a large collection of pottery from some earthenware tombs found in the village of Dadampatti: the Brahminical caves and Jaina sculptures at Anamalai were surveyed during this tour.

Kistna and Godávari.

In November the whole field staff proceeded to the Kistna district, and began a survey of the numerous rock-cut and structural remains near Bezváda. In this locality a structural Buddhist Chaitya was discovered, an event of much archæological importance, as there is only one other known example in India. The tour was then extended to Jilligerigudem, in the Godávari district, and the Buddhist rock-cut remains surveyed. A partial excavation was made at what appeared to be a very important and interesting group of Buddhist stûpas, and some white marble sculptures were discovered, but through the obstructiveness of the local Zemindar operations had to be stopped. Several important places were visited on the way and a number of ancient remains and mounds examined with a view to future excavation. The party then returned to Bezváda and surveyed some temples at Santaravur. At Chinna Ganjam in this neighbourhood, a sculptured marble slab was excavated, and at Kollitippa an inscribed white marble pier. At Bogandanidibba a Buddhist stûpa was discovered and was partially excavated, fuller investigation being deferred till the next season. At Kannuparti, in the Nellore district, a great many marbles were discovered, and, returning northwards, the party unearthed at Motupalle, an ancient building, some fragments of old porcelain and over 400 coins. These operations brought the year to a close, and, in April 1888, work was still going on in the locality.

General.

The season was a most successful one, owing to the many places of interest found in the Kistna district. The inspection of the prehistoric burial places in the South was also a work of much importance. Many drawings were made and a large number of inscriptions copied. A good collection of beads, coins, sculptures and other articles, the result of the year's work, was deposited in the museum.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884. (1887-88.)

District Boards, Taluk Boards, and Unions.

THE Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, which was introduced on the 1st April 1885, was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in operation. There were 21 District Boards, one for each district, as in the preceding year, and the administration of local affairs was primarily vested in them. Each District Board consists of a President, the Collector of the district, and not less than 24 members, among whom are all Revenue officers in charge of divisions of the district *ex-officio*. On the 31st March 1888 there were 655 members on these Boards against a maximum sanctioned strength of 708. Of these, 77 were *ex-officio* members, 471 nominated members (80 officials and 391 non-officials), and 107 elected members (19 officials and 88 non-officials) against 146 official and 439 non-official members in 1886-87 who were all appointed by Government. Under rules which came into force during the year, half the members of each District Board will eventually be elected by the subordinate Taluk Boards except in the districts of Kurnool and Nílgiris, where no such Boards exist. The 107 members elected in 1887-88 were nominated under these rules by Taluk Boards in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary, South Canara, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, Madura, Malabar, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam. The District Boards held in all 220 meetings against 240 in 1886-87 and 279 in 1885-86. The decrease was due to the establishment of Taluk Boards and the consequent reduction in the District Boards' work. The average attendance at each meeting was, as in the preceding year, 11 members (2 officials and 9 non-officials). All District Boards, except those of Kurnool and Nílgiris, had Taluk Boards subordinate to them working in sub-divisions of the districts. Each Taluk Board consists of a President and not less than 12 members, the Revenue officer in charge of the division being *ex-officio* President. There were 85 Taluk Boards against 83 in the preceding year, the two additions having been made in Madura by a re-adjustment of the limits of certain Local Fund taluks and the inclusion of areas formerly under the direct management of the District Board. On the 31st March last, these Boards numbered in all 1,084 members, of whom 312 were officials and 772 non-officials, all appointed by Government: they held altogether 1,014 meetings, the average attendance at each meeting being 6 members (2 officials and 4 non-officials) against an average strength of 13 members for each Board. The Taluk Boards in all districts, except South Canara and Malabar and the District Board of Kurnool, had union panchayats working under them. There were 218 village unions against 213 in the previous year. The affairs of each union are managed by a panchayat consisting of not less than 5 members, one of whom is the Chairman. The head-men of all revenue villages included in the unions are *ex-officio* members of the panchayats. At the close of the year the total number of members of these panchayats was 1,798, of whom 626 were officials and the rest non-officials. The panchayats held in all 2,059 meetings. The chairmen and members of union panchayats were at the outset appointed by Government. This power was, during the year under review, made over to the Presidents of District Boards under section 160 of the Act, with instructions that Government officials other than village officers and medical subordinates should only be appointed under very special circumstances. The work of the panchayats consisted chiefly of supervision of conservancy establishments and the carrying out of local sanitary improvements, and a fair measure of success was achieved in this direction. The rules for the guidance of Local Boards and

their agents and officers in matters connected with the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, referred to in the previous year's report, came into force in the year now under review.

Taxes and receipts.

The cess on land continued to be levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar, and at 1 anna in the other districts except South Canara and Godávari, where it amounted to 1 anna and 3 pies and to 9 pies respectively. House-tax, which was for the first time imposed in 1886-87, was levied in 92 unions against 53 in that year. It was collected at the maximum schedule rates in 50 unions, at three-fourth rates in 4, half rates in 36, and quarter rates in the remaining 2. Tolls upon carriages, carts, and animals passing along roads were levied at 233 stations in 19 districts. The total Local Fund receipts, including an opening balance of Rs. 22,97,387 and Rs. 20,362, the receipts under debt heads, amounted to Rs. 85,63,665 as shown below against Rs. 81,52,236 in 1886-87 :—

——	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	20,57,285	22,97,387
Receipts under debt heads	11,616	20,362
Grants from Provincial funds	3,01,305	3,45,154
Contributions from Special funds	1,53,244	1,53,213
Revenue from rates and taxes	48,91,200	49,69,674
Fees collected in Local Fund schools and training institutions	98,275	1,08,971
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	38,407	44,211
Income from endowments	3,13,014	3,40,354
Miscellaneous receipts	2,87,890	2,84,339
Total ...	81,52,236	85,63,665

Of the grants obtained from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,68,030 were for public works, Rs. 52,724 for schools, Rs. 4,906 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 34,096 for choultries, and Rs. 24,620 for general purposes. The remaining sum of Rs. 60,778 included under this head represents the refund of contribution made towards the cost of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, a charge which was imposed on Local Boards with effect from this year, but of which they were subsequently relieved. Of the grants for public works, Rs. 33,500 were given to the South Canara District Board for roads, Rs. 60,000 to the Madura District Board for bridges, Rs. 10,000 to the Taluk Board of Wynaad in Malabar for roads, Rs. 64,380 to the Nílgiri District Board for the same purpose, and Rs. 150 to the Vizagapatam District Board for school buildings. The grants for schools, excluding Rs. 960 paid to the North Arcot District Board on account of the maintenance of the Yeomiah school at Arcot, were paid by the Director of Public Instruction under the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. The grant of Rs. 4,906 on account of hospitals and dispensaries was made up of Rs. 2,066 contributed from the Arcot Langerkhana fund to the Ranipet Taluk Board (North Arcot) towards the upkeep of the Ranipet dispensary, Rs. 2,640 paid to the Tanjore District Board towards the maintenance of the Raja Mirassidar Hospital at Tanjore, Rs. 80 paid to the Ramnad Taluk Board (Madura) on account of medicines used in the treatment of police constables in the Local Fund dispensary at Ramnad, and Rs. 120 paid to the Palni Taluk Board on account of medicines for the Local Fund dispensary at Kodaikánal. The Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nílgiris, Salem, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly Boards were as usual paid grants amounting in all to Rs. 34,096 on account of choultries. These grants were in most cases given in lieu of emoluments from lands originally assigned to the choultries by their founders, but subsequently resumed by Government. Grants for general purposes were made to the Boards of South Canara (Rs. 5,000) and Nílgiris (Rs. 19,620) in consideration of the paucity of their funds.

The increase of Rs. 78,474 under rates and taxes was the net result of a gross decrease of Rs. 24,892 under land-cess, an increase of Rs. 59,950 under house-tax, and an increase of Rs. 43,416 under tolls. The decrease under land-cess is slight and does not call for remark. The increase under house-tax was due partly to the levy of the tax in 39 additional unions as already mentioned, and partly to the realisation of arrears of the previous year. The increase under tolls was mainly owing to the establishment of 20 additional toll-gates in the districts of North Arcot

(1), South Arcot (7), Malabar (1), Tanjore (6), and Vizagapatam (5). The increase of Rs. 27,340 in the receipts from endowments occurred mainly under choultry rents in Tanjore and market rents in Coimbatore, Godávari, Madura, and Trichinopoly.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure, including charges under debt heads, amounted to Rs. 62,71,375 as shown below, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,92,290 at the end of the year :—

—	1886-87.	1887-88.
	RS.	RS.
Public works	28,81,810	31,90,311
Public Works establishments including tolls and ferries	5,82,075	6,06,155
Tools and plant	24,002	27,264
Contributions to Provincial funds, municipalities, &c.	1,15,179	99,281
Education	6,45,776	7,34,061
Medical and sanitary purposes	10,79,679	11,82,954
General establishments and contingencies	2,84,713	3,06,330
Investments	2,18,200	1,00,449
Charges under debt heads	23,415	24,570
Total ...	58,54,849	62,71,375
Balance ...	22,97,387	22,92,290
Grand Total ...	81,52,236	85,63,665

Of the total expenditure on public works, Rs. 8,77,616 were spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries, &c., and Rs. 23,12,695 on maintenance of existing roads, bridges and avenues, and on repairs of buildings, &c.

Roads.

The subjoined statement shows the outlay on roads, bridges, &c., and the number of miles of road newly constructed and maintained in the several districts during the year :—

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road maintained.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
1. Anantapur	...	...	684	38,064
2. Arcot, North	...	6,403	1,392	1,35,398
3. Arcot, South	...	63,881	1,150	1,67,585
4. Bellary	2	1,446	802	74,077
5. Canara, South	3	20,100	1,262	67,959
6. Chingleput	1	1,143	702	1,09,825
7. Coimbatore	...	1,497	1,357	1,35,598
8. Cuddapah	2	9,592	1,188	84,581
9. Ganjam	2	16,742	678	1,01,590
10. Godávari	19	97,576	821	86,905
11. Kistna	56	2,04,305	663	1,32,795
12. Kurnool	...	20,396	536	37,916
13. Madura	...	1,24,864	1,131	1,69,500
14. Malabar	5	59,748	1,355	1,00,889
15. Nellore	1	6,405	562	1,04,755
16. Nilgiris	...	26,568	432	46,407
17. Salem	7	3,193	1,326	1,14,295
18. Tanjore	...	17,155	1,535	1,26,223
19. Tinnevelly	8	35,395	909	1,27,486
20. Trichinopoly	4	13,190	620	72,054
21. Vizagapatam	4	17,127	772	1,03,865
Total ...	114	7,46,726	19,877	21,37,767

The Local Fund Public Works were supervised, as in previous years, by the separate engineering establishments maintained by the Local Boards, but in a few cases special works were entrusted to the Government Public Works Department.

Dispensaries and vaccination.

There were 233 Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries at the close of 1886-87 and 27 new dispensaries were opened in the course of the year under report, thus bringing the number up to 260. The cost of the maintenance of these institutions, including the value of medicines, &c., but excluding the cost of additional medical

practitioners employed on special duty (*e.g.*, sanitary inspection), of medical schools, of the District Medical and Sanitary officers' establishments, and of midwives and midwifery pupils, was Rs. 3,21,847 against Rs. 2,62,718 in 1886-87. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 1,299,590 against 1,188,944 in the previous year. The Local Boards employed 101 midwives, who attended 3,929 labor cases against 3,337 cases attended by 89 midwives in 1886-87 : the cost of these midwives was Rs. 10,858 against Rs. 10,860 in 1886-87. The vaccine staff working in Local Fund areas consisted of 47 deputy inspectors and 669 vaccinators and probationers. They performed in all 628,453 operations, of which 597,448 proved successful. The numbers for the preceding year were 596,794 and 567,599 respectively. The percentage of successful cases and the cost per case remained the same as in 1886-87, viz., 95 and Annas 3-11 respectively.

Sanitation. The expenditure on sanitation amounted to Rs. 3,17,566, of which Rs. 60,132 were spent on the improvement of water-supply, Rs. 31,673 on the improvement of village sites, Rs. 1,70,701 on scavenging establishments, Rs. 10,946 on special sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals, and Rs. 44,114 on miscellaneous sanitary objects.

Education. Full information regarding the progress of education in the Local Fund and aided schools has already been given in Chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL. (1887-88).

General. The number of Municipalities administered under the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884 was, as in the preceding year, 54. The total strength of the Municipal Councils on the 31st March was 870 members, of whom 54 were Revenue Divisional officers who are members *ex-officio*, 445 were nominated by Government, and 371 elected by the rate-payers, the corresponding numbers for the previous year being 54, 488, and 308. Including elected officials, there were 201 official and 669 non-official members against 206 and 644, respectively, in 1886-87. Classified according to race, there were 173 Europeans and Eurasians and 697 Natives against 170 and 680, respectively, in the previous year. The elective system was in force in 34 towns against 33 in 1886-87. It was extended to Srírangam during the year under review, but was not exercised before its close. Ootacamund which received the privilege in 1886-87 exercised it for the first time during this year. The right of electing their own chairmen was extended to the Chidambaram and Salem Councils, and withdrawn from that of Cannanore. The withdrawal was due to repeated failure to secure the required quorum at election meetings. The number of Municipal Councils empowered to elect their chairmen was thus 40 against 39 in 1886-87.

Receipts. The following abstract shows the receipts from the various sources in 1887-88 as compared with those of the previous year :—

Receipts.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tax on buildings and lands	4,58,195	4,84,618
Tax on arts, &c., including penalties	1,55,925	1,58,971
Tax on vehicles and animals and registration of carts ...	1,34,472	1,35,698
Tolls and ferries	3,16,717	3,11,637
License fees	15,893	16,411
Total income from taxation ...	10,81,202	11,07,335
Rent of markets, &c.	79,868	79,838
Rent of other buildings and gardens	56,827	60,669
Fines	16,279	14,018
School-fees	68,777	74,959
Endowments	33,710	26,436
Miscellaneous	1,01,218	1,15,048
Fees from private scavenging, &c.	26,032	27,959
Contributions from Provincial and Local Funds	1,65,871	1,75,305
Total income ...	16,29,784	16,81,567
Opening balance	2,88,567	3,42,295
Grand Total ...	19,18,351	20,23,862

There was an increase of Rs. 51,783 in the total receipts, which occurred chiefly under tax on buildings and lands, income from miscellaneous sources, and contributions from Provincial and Local Funds. In the first case the increase was due to the more prompt realisation of current and arrear balances, in the second to larger loans raised during the year and to the transfer to Municipal Funds of the public subscriptions raised in Tellicherry, Anantapur, and Ongole to commemorate Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Jubilee, and in the third to payment of arrear contributions from Provincial Funds towards the cost of the Pálghat College, and from Local Funds towards that of the Pontoon bridge at Vizagapatam.

Incidence of taxation.

The average incidence per head of the population was As. 12-3 with, and As. 8-9 without, tolls against As. 12 and As. 8-6, respectively, in the previous year. The incidence was heaviest in Coonoor and Ootacamund, Rs. 2-12-3 and Rs. 2-12-10 respectively, and lightest in Periyakulam and Tirupati, As. 5-7 and As. 5-9 respectively. In only 9 Municipalities was it above 1 rupee, and in 6 it fell below 8 annas.

Charges.

The following abstract exhibits the several heads of municipal expenditure as compared with those of 1886-87 :—

Charges.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	RS.	RS.
Grant I—Public works—		
Roads	2,25,312	2,40,552
Drainage	15,271	25,293
Water-supply	30,180	22,629
Buildings	57,783	71,498
Public Works establishment	24,707	25,479
Miscellaneous	17,549	22,036
Total, Public works	3,70,802	4,07,487
Grant II—Education	2,22,580	2,26,901
Grant III—Medical Services and Sanitation—		
Hospitals and dispensaries	1,81,694	2,00,355
Vaccination	13,458	13,649
Registration of births and deaths	10,703	10,744
Conservancy	3,82,528	3,93,499
Grant IV—Lighting and Miscellaneous Municipal purposes—		
Lighting	72,742	71,824
Watering roads	1,293	921
Miscellaneous	1,24,152	1,28,814
Interest and repayment of debt	12,468	13,391
Contributions to Local and Provincial Funds	50,319	20,575
Grant V—Supervision and management	1,30,235	1,41,336
Total	15,72,974	16,29,496
Balance	3,45,377	3,94,366
Grand Total	19,18,351	20,23,862

The total charges were in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 56,522. The increase occurred chiefly under (1) public works, (2) hospitals and dispensaries, (3) conservancy, and (4) supervision and management, and was partially counterbalanced by a falling off under contributions to Local and Provincial Funds. The town roads received a fair share of attention, 77 per cent. of the toll revenue having been spent on their upkeep.

Education.

Education in Municipalities has already been fully noticed in chapter VII.

Medical.

Every municipal town had one dispensary or more, towards the maintenance of which a contribution was in most cases received from Local Funds. In these institutions 16,305 in and 734,659 out patients were treated against 16,219 and 694,218, respectively, in 1886-87. This subject, as well as vaccination, vital statistics and sanitation, has already been dealt with in chapter VI.

Miscellaneous

Every municipal town was more or less lighted. The municipal establishments were on a moderate scale except in the towns of Coonoor and Ootacamund, the former of which employed a paid Chairman and the latter a paid Secretary.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1887-88.)

Financial.

The receipts and charges of the year were as follows :—

Receipts.

		Rs.
Opening balance	In cash	32,917
	In fixed deposit	1,71,050
	Total ...	2,03,967
Revenue and receipts—		
Taxation		8,62,411
Rents		40,348
Fines and fees		18,098
Contributions from Provincial funds ...		22,751
Profits on workshops and stores ...		7,127
Miscellaneous		61,941
Loan for the drainage of Black Town ...		1,06,000
Total ...		11,18,676
Suspense		3,73,564
Grand Total ...		16,96,207

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	4,74,057
Education	9,133
Sanitation and medical services	4,45,277
Miscellaneous (lighting, market, parks, &c.) ...	75,391
Supervision and management	88,452
Pensions	4,796
Repayment of debts including interest ...	1,60,070
Total ...	12,57,176
Suspense	3,31,359
In cash	17,672
In fixed deposit	90,000
Grand Total ...	16,96,207

New works—*Communications.*

The extension of Veeraragava Moodelly street was practically completed at the beginning of the year: the total expenditure on it amounted to Rs. 1,739. The footpath in Ebramjee Saib street was completed at a cost of Rs. 620. The improvements in Nullathumby Chetty street, which is the main street of a portion of Triplicane, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,612. The road constructed by the South Indian Railway Company, in lieu of a portion of Ritherdon street, was opened at the close of the year.

Buildings.

The chief work of the year was the extension of the Municipal office premises. Several latrines were erected. The new cages in the People's Park were almost completed. The gate lodge in Napier Park, referred to in last year's report, was completed.

Drainage.

The remaining portion of sewer No. 1 was undertaken in April 1887 and was completed in June, the length laid consisting of 946 feet of 18″ stoneware pipes. The work was of a somewhat delicate nature as the sewer passes through the narrowest portion of Popham's Broadway where high buildings line the street, but no damage of any sort was caused to the adjacent properties. Two outfall drains were successfully completed in the Broadway with the object of preventing water standing in this locality on the occasion of heavy rainfall, a nuisance that has been felt for many years. The work of widening Andiappa street, which was undertaken in connection with the surface drainage scheme, made good progress, but the cost incurred amounted to Rs. 36,285, the acquisition of the marginal properties having proved very expensive. During the year 90,823 feet of drains of all sizes were constructed, making a total up to the end of the year of 56·5 miles. Many house drains were altered and repaired, and side-drains were constructed in a large number of streets.

Water-supply.

A scheme for improvement of the water-supply was under consideration at the close of the year. Over 4,900 yards of pipes were laid during the year. The chief works were the extension of the Royapettah Bazaar line of pipes along Mowbray's Road.

Repairs—*Communications.*

The roads during the year were repaired and reformed on the system adopted by the commissioners in 1886-87. Considerable delay on the part of the contractors in delivering materials occurred during the first portion of the year under review, so that the number of miles reformed was comparatively small. Notwithstanding this, 7½ miles of first-class granite roads, 4″ thick, 2½ miles of first-class laterite roads, 4″ thick, and 12½ miles of other laterite roads, 3″ thick, were laid during the year. The number of squares laid amounted to 24,997·17, giving a total length of road 20 feet broad completely metalled equal to 23·7 miles. The total cost of material, cartage, and laying was Rs. 60,860, or Rs. 2,705 per mile of actual road against Rs. 2,495 in the preceding year.

Bridges.

The following bridges were repaired and plastered, viz., Wall Tax road, Munro and Haddow's road, St. Mary's bridge, Wallajah bridge, and Napier or Victoria bridge.

Buildings. The chief buildings repaired during the year were the Monegar Choultry, Slaughter-house, Smithfield market, the Royapettah hospital, and several buildings in the People's Park.

Drainage. The work of placing charcoal ventilators and air-tight doors on sewer No. 3 was the chief repair effected to the drainage.

Water-supply. At the beginning of the year the level of the Red Hills lake was only 6 feet above the bottom of the delivery channel, and at the beginning of June pumping was begun and continued up to the 14th October. The cost of the pumping was Rs. 23,365. The practice of placing meters on private pipes where water is used for non-domestic purposes was continued, and 26 meters were fixed during the year. The charge for water for the above purposes was raised from 2 to 6 annas during the year, but was again lowered to 4 annas, as it was considered that the former rate was prohibitive.

Miscellaneous. The chief works under the head of miscellaneous were the repairs of the banks and fences of the Cooum in Chintadripettah between Law's and Harris' bridges, and the erection of fences at the Perambúr Railway crossing and near the Cossapet bridge.

Education. Aid was given by the Municipality to elementary education in poor schools, and was as usual in the form of results grants. The amount so disbursed was Rs. 7,863 against Rs. 9,271 in 1886-87. The cost of establishment was Rs. 895 against Rs. 840 in 1886-87, the pay of one of the inspecting schoolmasters having been raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 9,133. The number of poor schools under inspection was 216. The children under inspection consisted of 9,170 boys and 1,819 girls. Of the total number of pupils, 4,247 were sent up for examination as compared with 4,785 in 1886-87, and 2,805 passed as compared with 3,127 in 1886-87.

Hospitals and dispensaries. The cost of the Triplicane dispensary was Rs. 8,598 against Rs. 8,994 in 1886-87. The number treated was 1,185 in-patients and 22,398 out-patients against 793 and 22,954, respectively, in 1886-87. The cost of the Black Town dispensary was Rs. 3,444 against Rs. 5,062 in 1886-87. The decrease in 1887-88 was under establishment owing to the employment of a civil apothecary in 1887-88 instead of a senior 1st-grade military apothecary: 1,490 Europeans and Eurasians and 9,899 Natives were treated during the year. A sum of Rs. 70,000 was contributed towards the General Hospital against Rs. 20,000 in 1886-87. The increase of Rs. 50,000 was for the first time thrown upon the Municipality to provide relief to Provincial funds. Towards the Medical College Rs. 3,352 were contributed as against Rs. 4,734 in 1886-87: this material reduction was due to a change in the principle under which contributions were levied upon Municipalities and District Boards. Rs. 555 were contributed towards the upkeep of the St. Thomé dispensary against Rs. 300 in 1886-87. The monthly grant was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 besides a temporary grant of Rs. 200 per annum for purchase of medicines. The number of cases treated during the year in this institution was 9,094 against 7,128 in 1886-87, making an average daily attendance of 29·04.

Vaccination. The total number of cases vaccinated during the year 1887-88 was 20,037 as against 20,270 in 1886-87; 19,170 cases proved successful, 388 unsuccessful, and the results in 479 cases were not known. The percentage of successful cases was 95·6 as against 94·8 in 1886-87. Out of 20,037 cases vaccinated, 13,668 were among children not exceeding one year, and 3,663 between one and six years.

Public health—Births. The birth-rate per mille was 41·8 in 1887 as compared with 40·0 in 1886. The total number of births was 16,688 against 15,976 in 1886. The percentage of male births to females was 51·5 to 48·5 : 401 still-born births were registered, being 2·4 per cent.

Deaths. The death-rate was 40·6 per 1,000 as compared with 36·8 in 1886. The total number of deaths was 16,192 as compared with 14,699 in 1886.

Conservancy. The cost of the conservancy department was Rs. 3,40,033: there were 1,316 coolies, 689 carts, and 7 canal barges employed for the removal of rubbish and filth.

Sewage farms.

The financial working of the sewage farms was as follows :—

	Rs.
Receipts	14,726
Expenditure	14,978
Loss ...	252

Lighting.

The lighting of the town with kerosine-oil was continued. The rate was Rs. 0-10-5 per lamp per season of 98 hours. Ninety-seven additional lamps were erected, making a total of 3,334.

Repayment of debt.

The progress made towards the liquidation of loans and forming the sinking fund for the same is shown below :—

Loans.	Amount of loans.	Balance on 31st March 1887.		Receipts during 1887-88.		Total.		Payments.		Balance.	
		In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.	In Government securities.	In cash.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-works loan of 1869–73.	14,30,000	5,19,700	90	29,000	28,600	5,48,700	28,690	...	28,646	5,48,700	44
Debenture loan of 1879 ...	20,000	2,700	58	500	462	3,200	520	...	496	3,200	25
Drainage loan of 1882 ...	1,00,000	10,800	79	2,500	2,479	13,300	2,559	...	2,514	13,300	44
Water-supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	27,100	94	6,200	6,115	33,300	6,209	...	6,209	33,300	...
Drainage loan of 1883 ...	3,00,000	22,400	...	7,100	7,306	29,500	7,306	...	7,209	29,500	97
Do. do. 1885 ...	3,00,000	6,100	59	6,300	6,238	12,400	6,297	...	6,268	12,400	28
Do. do. 1887 ...	1,00,000	...	...	600	650	600	650	...	595	600	55
Total ...	25,00,000	5,88,800	380	52,200	51,850	6,41,000	52,231	...	51,937	6,41,000	293

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1887-88.)

General.

On the 31st of March 1888 the number of clergymen in the Diocese of Madras was 252, of whom 39 were Government chaplains, 21 were Europeans or Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to European congregations, or retired, 2 were Bishops superintending parts of the Native church, 37 were European missionaries, 149 were Native clergymen, and 4 were otherwise employed or retired. The total number exceeds the number returned last year by 16. Seven chaplains were absent on furlough on the 31st of March and 7 missionaries. Two chaplains were employed on duty in the Punjab and Burma.

Casualties and appointments.

During the year 2 chaplains, 1 other clergyman, and 1 missionary retired, and 5 clergymen died. The new appointments were 2 chaplains, 3 other clergymen, 5 missionaries, and 13 Native clergymen.

Ordinations, &c.

Twelve Native Christians were ordained deacons, and 11 Native deacons ordained priests. The number of persons confirmed in the year was 1,945. Two cemeteries, one at Trimulgherry and the other at Negapatam, were consecrated.

Visitation.

The Bishop visited some of the stations on the Madras Railway, Hyderabad, Bangalore, South Coorg, Mercara, Mangalore, Nandyál, Cuddapah, Nellore, Yercaud, Salem, Erungalore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Negapatam. He also attended a Conference of the Indian Bishops at Calcutta in January.

Voluntary contributions.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians in church or otherwise amounted to Rs. 1,47,493. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 1,28,922. At the close of the official year there were 18 clergymen, supported by voluntary contributions, ministering to European and Eurasian congregations, 14 with a Government grant and 4 without.

STATIONERY DEPÔT. (1887-88.)

Receipts and issues.

The value of receipts during the year was Rs. 5,35,729 against Rs. 4,80,960 in 1886-87; the issues were valued at Rs. 5,88,967 against Rs. 3,36,515 in the

former year, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,21,831 against Rs. 5,75,069 at the beginning. The increase in receipts was due partly to a larger supply from the Secretary of State, and partly to larger local purchases of country articles. The net saving effected by the purchase of Indian articles in lieu of similar European articles was Rs. 13,666 against Rs. 21,042 in the previous year: the decrease in the saving is attributable to the rise in the price of printing paper and to the falling off in the number and value of articles supplied. There was a very considerable increase in the number of indents during the year, and the value of the issues therefore rose; many of the new indents were from officers in Upper Burma, and the annexation of that country appears to have materially swelled the work in the Stationery department. The increase in the value of stock on hand at the end of the year is accounted for by the same causes as those mentioned above as having affected the rise in receipts.

Consumption.

During the year an enquiry was made by the Superintendent into the causes of the large consumption of stationery in the various departments, the result of which was to demonstrate the great wastage that was going on in most offices. To remedy this evil several measures were proposed by the Superintendent, the principal of which was a proposal to introduce a set of forms for the more economic preparation of stock dockets and routine returns. The proposals made by the Superintendent were approved by Government, who at the same time desired officers of all ranks to give their personal attention to the curtailment within reasonable limits of the consumption of stationery.

The subjoined statement shows the value of stationery supplied to each department:—

Departments.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Board of Revenue, Collectors and Salt Commissioners ...	86,183	2,56,900
High Court, District and Subordinate Judges	33,622	42,507
Registration Department	33,214	25,700
Public Works do.	35,115	41,079
Superintendent, Government Press	33,106	37,765
Do. Revenue Survey	25,552	27,693
Police	12,721	13,868
Postal and Telegraph Departments	2,265	4,308
Forest Department	6,826	12,907
Government Secretariats	3,301	3,312
Jails	1,556	3,533
Ecclesiastical Department	562	410
Military Department	23,836	45,016
Army and Regimental schools	1,560	2,202
Other miscellaneous departments	13,957	37,166
Total ...	3,13,376	5,54,366

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1887-88.)

Receipts and charges.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 26,616, being Rs. 6,837 in excess of those for 1886-87. The increase occurred in almost all the items, and was very large in subscription and sales of the Law Reports. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 1,85,000. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,03,377 against Rs. 2,05,387 in 1886-87. There was an increase under salaries and contingent charges arising from additional printing for various departments. There was a large decrease under purchase of stores and plant, and cost of materials received from the Secretary of State. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges for the year:—

Receipts.		Charges.	
	RS.		RS.
Advertisements in Fort St. George Gazette and Madras Series, Indian Law Reports.	4,023	Superintendence	15,813
Subscriptions to Gazette, &c.	13,687	Salaries of permanent establishment ... (Printing, binding and type-foundry.)	69,384
Sale of Acts, Gazettes, other publications, stores and plant	4,924	Piece establishment ... ... (Printing, binding and type-foundry.)	77,509
Postage	866	Overtime, printing and binding ... ,,	3,089
Printing and binding	3,031	Purchase of plant and stores	5,565
Other receipts	85	Postage	9,481
		Contingent charges	4,605
		Printing at private presses, refunds, &c. ...	453
			1,85,899
		Adjustments...	17,478
Total ...	26,616	Total ...	2,03,377

Printing. During the year the 4th volume of the History of the Madras Army and Charters relating to the East India Company from 1600 to 1761 were completed. The third volume of the Manual of Administration was still in progress. Considerable progress was made in printing the old record indices for the Chief Secretariat; three volumes were bound containing indices for the years 1836 to 1844. There was an increase of Rs. 12,317 in the value of work printed, and a proportionate increase of Rs. 10,746 in cost of production. Of original matter, there were 21,886 pages in excess, and of remade-up matter 3,788 less than in the preceding year; there was also an increase of 435,249 impressions. The total figures were 168,980 pages of original matter, 11,875 pages of remade-up matter, and 19,160,960 impressions struck off. The cost per page of matter converted into pica foolscap folio was 13 annas 8 pies per page, and the cost for striking off each forme per 1,000 impressions was Rs. 1-5-5. This increased cost for striking off, when compared with the Penitentiary Branch, is explained by the small number of copies required for nearly all the work printed at the Government Press.

Binding. In the binding department there was a slight increase in the work turned out and a slight decrease in cost. The total value of the former was Rs. 26,275 and of the latter Rs. 16,900 against Rs. 26,073 and Rs. 17,005, respectively, in 1886-87. The description of work was of a similar kind to previous years.

Type-foundry. A revised scale of valuation was adopted in the type foundry, approximating the rates to the actual cost. The outturn was less owing to the scarcity of metal: 1,182 lb. of Vernacular types, 1,561 lb. of English types, 2,566 lb. of quadrats, 298 lb. of quotations, 4,228 lb. of leads, and 853 lb. of stereotype plates were cast during the year.

Penitentiary branch. There were no cash receipts or disbursements, nor sales at the Penitentiary branch. The work done is chiefly for the Collectorates, the Session Judges, the Inspector-General of Registration, and the Inspector-General of Police. The outturn of work was nearly the same as in 1886-87, but there was a reduction in expenditure under printing and an increased expenditure in binding: the total value of the former was Rs. 34,129 and of the latter Rs. 13,448, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,600 and Rs. 9,721 respectively. The few pages set up and the large numbers struck off reversed the costs when compared with the Government Press. The average daily attendance of prisoners was 126 adults and 14 juveniles. The average monthly earnings of each compositor was Rs. 13-2-0.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1887.)

Outturn, receipts and expenditure. The net outturn of the year under notice was Rs. 1,35,633 against Rs. 1,34,104 in 1886: of this, Rs. 45,559 remained uncollected at the end of the year against Rs. 57,109 at the close of 1886. The opening cash balance of the year was Rs. 6,572, the receipts Rs. 1,52,930, and the disbursements Rs. 1,38,388, inclusive of payments made on account of the branch, as against Rs. 1,09,653 and Rs. 1,07,500, respectively, during 1886. The expenditure included Rs. 5,000

contributed to the Lawrence Asylum and Rs. 8,000 invested in the Fire Insurance Sinking Fund. Competition in the trade is becoming very keen, so that the value of outturn, as compared with former years, was not proportionate to the amount of work done, and profits were also affected. There were 20 apprentices at the commencement of the year and 20 at its close; 4 had served their time and were replaced from the Lawrence Asylum.

Branch accounts.

The outturn and receipts at the Ootacamund branch were Rs. 17,041 and Rs. 15,978 respectively, showing a considerable falling off from the figures of 1886. The cash balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 2,740 against Rs. 6,477 in the previous year, the profits of the year being so small that the question was raised whether the continuance of the branch was justifiable.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1887-88.)

The following statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges as compared with those of the previous year:—

Districts.	1886-87.			1887-88.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	8,715	1,408	3,907	6,514	1,589	4,561
Vizagápatam	6,720	1,583	3,549	6,261	1,244	2,737
Godávari	6,927	2,216	3,940	5,271	1,774	3,314
Kistna	5,937	2,260	3,017	5,539	1,737	3,861
Nellore	8,282	952	4,054	4,335	1,569	4,790
Cuddapah	7,304	2,119	4,289	5,966	1,714	4,134
Anantapur	6,704	1,127	2,686	6,555	1,743	3,768
Bellary	9,084	3,061	3,093	7,167	2,028	2,931
Kurnool	8,746	3,455	2,824	6,981	1,589	3,298
Chingleput	6,089	3,297	3,475	4,758	1,585	2,887
North Arcot	9,714	3,806	5,658	7,047	2,075	5,279
South Arcot	9,795	2,069	4,004	8,510	2,430	3,101
Tanjore	11,380	2,701	5,782	10,982	2,761	5,827
Trichinopoly	8,242	1,338	3,804	6,678	1,057	2,720
Madura	10,804	2,718	4,171	8,057	2,785	4,487
Tinnevelly	8,845	5,369	3,537	8,165	3,730	3,696
Coimbatore	8,553	1,505	4,245	7,392	1,203	2,797
Nilgiris	2,110	1,018	2,797	1,705	876	2,614
Salem	8,378	1,690	3,767	7,028	1,432	3,992
South Canara	7,386	1,842	3,046	6,681	1,878	3,007
Malabar	11,975	2,165	7,852	11,117	3,254	4,627
Total ...	1,71,690	47,699	83,497	1,42,709	40,053	78,428

The value of work done during the year thus showed a decrease of Rs. 28,981 or 16·8 per cent. on the figures of last year. The decrease occurred in all the districts, and was generally attributed to the adoption of the reduced scale of rates of valuation, at which rates the work was valued in the first eight months of the year, the old rates being afterwards readopted on the ground that the new ones were competing with private enterprise, which was undesirable; the decrease was also partly due to Local Fund and Municipal bodies printing their proceedings in private presses where the rates are cheaper than at the district presses. The receipts showed a decrease of Rs. 7,646, which was universal and was due to the causes explained above. The charges also showed a total decrease of Rs. 5,069, though in some districts they were in excess of those of the former year, this increase being due to the extra establishment entertained and to the purchase of stock and printing machines, &c., from England.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1887.)

The work done during 1887 fell short of that done in the previous year by 101 cases, the most noteworthy variation being the fall in the number of cattle cases sent for examination. The number of human poisoning cases has been gradually decreasing since 1882, and the smallest number recorded within this period occurred during the year under review. The following table gives details :—

—	—	Number of cases.		Number of articles received for examination.	
		1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.
Medico-legal	i. Suspected poisoning (human)...	109	131	471	517
	ii. Do. blood stains ...	26	29	129	108
	iii. Do. seminal stains ...	1	3	1	6
	iv. Do. poisoning of cattle..	60	114	148	285
Miscellaneous	For Government departments and private parties.	701	721	701	721
	Total ...	897	998	1,450	1,637

Medico-legal section. (a) Human poisoning.

There were 76 cases of human poisoning in which viscera or evacuations were received and 33 cases of suspected attempts to poison, in which the food only was forwarded: poison was detected in 49 and 13 cases respectively, and of the 62 cases detected, 11 were from organic and 51 inorganic poisons. As usual arsenious oxide was by far the most common inorganic poison used: it was found alone in 28 cases, and mixed in other poisons in 3 more. Mercuric salt was found alone in 8 cases, and compounds of mercury mixed with other poisons in 3 cases. The principal organic poisons detected were aconite (4 cases) and strychnine (3 cases).

(b) Blood stains.

There were 129 cases of blood stains examined against 108 in 1886. In 4 cases the blood was ascertained by the microscope to be mammalian.

(c) Spermatic stains.

Only 1 examination of spermatic stains was made against 6 in the preceding year: no spermatozoa could be detected.

(d) Cattle poisoning.

Only 60 cases of cattle poisoning came up for examination against 114 in 1886. Poison was detected in 41 cases. As in previous years arsenic in one form or another and the madar plant were the favorite weapons of the cattle poisoner. Aconite and the *Cocculus indicus*, from the kernel of which the poisonous alkaloid *picrotoxin* is obtained, were this year added to the list. The latter was detected in 2 cases of fatal human poisoning, and is probably more often employed than is suspected.

Miscellaneous section.

In the miscellaneous section 630 analyses were made on account of Government departments and Municipalities, and 37 for private parties. Of water 112, and of salt close on 300 samples were analysed during the year. The water was mostly sent with a view to ascertaining its fitness or otherwise for drinking purposes. Fifty-one examinations were made of spirits. Ganjah was detected in three samples of arrack purchased locally, and was also found in a sample of toddy reported to be adulterated and sent for examination by the Salt and Abkári Inspector at Cuddapah. Analyses of various straws grown upon different soils were begun; they were undertaken for the Revenue Board with a view to ascertain the relative nutritive values of the various samples.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1887-88.)

The total number of Muhammadans in superior service on the 1st April 1888 is compared below with the same number in service on the 1st April 1887. The appointments included those of two Statutory Civilians.

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments.		Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.		Percentage of Muhammadans employed.		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
Rupees 250 and less ...	28,719	29,516	5,915	5,861	20·6	19·6	—1·0
„ 250 to 500 ...	3,233	3,330	190	181	5·9	5·4	— ·5
„ 500 to 1,000 ...	1,959	1,905	64	63	3·3	3·3	...
„ 1,000 to 2,500 ...	1,072	1,010	48	45	4·4	4·4	...
„ 2,500 to 5,000 ...	375	335	11	10	2·9	2·9	...
„ 5,000 to 10,000 ...	241	172	3	3	1·2	1·7	+ ·5
Total ...	35,599	36,268	6,231	6,103	17·50	16·82	— ·68

The percentage of Muhammadans to population was 6·2 per cent., and the percentage of Muhammadans employed to employés, as seen above, was 16·82, a decrease of 0·68 from 1886-87; this decrease occurred chiefly in appointments of less than Rs. 250 per annum, of which Muhammadans held nearly twenty times as many as of all other appointments put together. Out of the 6,103 employed, there were in the police 5,256 against 5,365 last year. The numbers in the Revenue and Judicial Departments fell from 135 and 289 to 126 and 270 respectively.

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the year* 1887-83.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zemindary.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	Government	1,455,194	...	844,570	844,570	610,624	345,826	19,883	365,709	72,492	120,059	192,551	52,364
	Inam	146,726	...	...	...	146,726	114,983	764	115,747	21,445	9,534	30,979	...
	Zemindary	3,754,240	...	3,754,240	3,754,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,356,160	...	4,598,810	4,598,810	757,350	460,809	20,647	481,456	93,937	129,593	223,530	52,364
Vizagapatam	Government	1,193,406	...	1,004,191	1,004,191	189,215	94,659	25,839	120,498	8,553	43,527	52,080	16,637
	Inam	50,754	...	...	...	50,754	34,845	15,569	50,414	...	340	340	...
	Zemindary	9,630,720	...	9,630,720	9,630,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,874,880	...	10,634,911	10,634,911	239,969	129,504	41,408	170,912	8,553	43,867	52,420	16,637
Godavari	Government	2,376,505	...	506,304	506,304	1,870,201	609,995	318,645	928,580	162,916	420,941	583,857	357,764
	Inam	547,666	...	46,156	46,156	501,510	340,191	130,799	470,990	364	18,568	18,932	11,588
	Zemindary	2,105,238	...	2,105,238	2,105,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,029,409	...	2,657,698	2,657,698	2,371,711	950,126	449,444	1,399,570	163,280	439,509	602,789	369,352
Kistna	Government	3,508,092	...	85,542	85,542	3,422,550	1,557,459	334,893	1,892,352	393,917	775,830	1,169,747	360,451
	Inam	682,628	...	...	...	682,628	447,648	184,806	632,454	12,350	36,126	48,476	1,698
	Zemindary	1,183,360	...	1,183,360	1,183,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,374,080	...	1,268,902	1,268,902	4,105,178	2,005,107	519,699	2,524,806	406,267	811,956	1,218,223	362,149
Nellore	Government	2,588,439	...	...	...	2,588,439	761,774	216,149	977,923	398,242	512,315	910,557	699,959
	Inam	646,121	...	...	...	646,121	323,936	192,767	516,703	69,006	49,712	118,718	10,700
	Zemindary	2,375,040	...	2,375,040	2,375,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,609,600	...	2,375,040	2,375,040	3,234,560	1,085,710	408,916	1,494,626	467,248	562,027	1,029,275	710,659
Cuddapah	Government	4,796,562	...	...	...	4,796,562	1,147,712	92,124	1,239,836	540,543	2,168,864	2,709,407	847,319
	Inam	790,347	...	...	...	790,347	477,279	194,027	671,306	20,125	98,916	119,041	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,586,909	...	...	...	5,586,909	1,624,991	286,151	1,911,142	560,668	2,267,780	2,828,448	847,319
Anantapur	Government	2,756,679	...	232,286	232,286	2,524,393	994,606	108,791	1,103,397	919,286	279,169	1,198,455	222,541
	Inam	618,681	...	...	...	618,681	392,674	215,482	608,156	275	9,730	10,005	520
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,375,366	...	232,286	232,286	3,143,074	1,387,280	324,273	1,711,553	919,561	288,899	1,208,460	223,061
Bellary	Government	2,763,204	103,040	...	103,040	2,660,164	1,358,262	60,083	1,418,345	924,877	98,232	1,023,109	218,710
	Inam	822,076	...	...	...	822,076	618,078	189,263	807,341	...	4,276	4,276	10,459
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,585,280	103,040	...	103,040	3,482,240	1,976,340	249,346	2,225,686	924,877	102,508	1,027,385	229,169

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zemindary.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Kurnool	Government	3,951,782	163,200	....	163,200	3,788,582	1,093,389	50,774	1,144,163	481,641	564,999	1,046,640	1,597,779
	Inam	1,020,378	...	...	...	1,020,378	746,273	159,605	905,878	81,942	31,058	113,000	1,500
	Zemindary	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,972,160	163,200	...	163,200	4,808,960	1,839,662	210,379	2,050,041	563,583	596,057	1,159,640	1,599,279
Madras	Government	16,177	...	16,127	16,127	50	20	22	42	2	6	8	...
	Inam	1,379	...	1,153	1,153	226	112	... 114	226	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary	764	...	764	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,320	...	18,044	18,044	276	132	136	268	2	6	8	...
Chingleput	Government	1,312,819	...	...	...	1,312,819	518,974	86,194	605,168	138,481	447,014	585,495	122,156
	Inam	265,142	...	...	...	265,142	123,224	126,973	250,197	8,010	6,935	14,945	...
	Zemindary	239,876	...	239,876	239,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,817,837	...	239,876	239,876	1,577,961	642,198	213,167	855,365	146,491	453,949	600,440	122,156
North Arcot	Government	2,411,716	...	...	...	2,411,716	739,868	68,253	808,121	331,095	932,343	1,263,438	340,157
	Inam	206,524	...	...	...	206,524	110,965	33,651	144,616	20,654	41,254	61,908	...
	Zemindary	2,179,840	...	2,179,840	2,179,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,798,080	...	2,179,840	2,179,840	2,618,240	850,833	101,904	952,737	351,749	973,597	1,325,346	340,157
South Arcot	Government	3,110,357	...	...	...	3,110,357	1,171,578	206,108	1,377,686	943,074	468,690	1,411,764	320,907
	Inam	156,843	...	...	...	156,843	78,729	37,119	115,848	26,555	14,440	40,995	...
	Zemindary	22,400	...	22,400	22,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,289,600	...	22,400	22,400	3,267,200	1,250,307	243,227	1,493,534	969,629	483,130	1,452,759	320,907
Tanjore	Government	1,590,120	...	...	...	1,590,120	965,415	106,436	1,071,851	90,580	413,224	503,804	14,465
	Inam	612,085	...	...	...	612,085	253,297	153,402	406,699	55,607	144,118	199,725	5,661
	Zemindary	191,633	...	191,633	191,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,393,838	...	191,633	191,633	2,202,205	1,218,712	259,838	1,478,550	146,187	557,342	703,529	20,126
Trichinopoly	Government	2,401,958	704,640	76,890	781,530	1,620,428	834,260	210,907	1,045,167	254,580	258,228	512,808	62,453
	Inam	234,202	...	...	...	234,202	122,005	58,468	180,473	11,333	42,234	53,567	162
	Zemindary	392,320	...	392,320	392,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,028,480	704,640	469,210	1,173,850	1,854,630	956,265	269,375	1,225,640	265,913	300,462	566,375	62,615
Madura	Government	2,043,422	...	275,063	275,063	1,768,359	846,136	115,728	961,864	290,420	516,075	806,495	Correct information not available.
	Inam	217,898	...	...	...	217,898	133,844	29,292	163,136	39,855	14,907	54,762	
	Zemindary	3,370,240	...	3,370,240	3,370,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	5,631,560	...	3,645,303	3,645,303	1,986,257	979,980	145,020	1,125,000	330,275	530,982	861,257	...

Tinnevelly	Government	2,251,313	...	...	...	2,251,313	1,055,880	378,558	1,434,438	98,583	362,729	461,312	355,563
	Inam	269,812	...	...	...	269,812	177,127	56,453	233,580	4,596	31,636	36,232	...
	Zemindary	928,950	...	928,950	928,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,450,075	...	928,950	928,950	2,521,125	1,233,007	435,011	1,668,018	103,179	394,365	497,544	355,563
Coimbatore	Government	4,590,546	...	702,914	702,914	3,887,632	1,972,158	384,482	2,356,640	465,635	427,083	892,718	638,274
	Inam	332,974	...	...	...	332,974	231,823	81,050	312,873	7,611	12,490	20,101	...
	Zemindary	106,880	...	106,880	106,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,030,400	...	809,794	809,794	4,220,606	2,203,981	465,532	2,669,513	473,246	439,573	912,819	638,274
Nilgiris	Government	612,506	...	...	...	612,506	69,811	117,456	187,267	127,088	52,322	179,410	245,829
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	612,506	...	...	...	612,506	69,811	117,456	187,267	127,088	52,322	179,410	245,829
Salem	Government	3,571,906	...	...	...	3,571,906	1,135,855	117,365	1,253,220	572,440	449,606	1,022,046	1,296,640
	Inam	259,614	...	...	...	259,614	72,630	12,691	85,321	71,468	102,825	174,293	...
	Zemindary	1,111,628	...	1,111,628	1,111,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,943,148	...	1,111,628	1,111,628	3,831,520	1,208,485	130,056	1,338,541	643,908	552,431	1,196,339	1,296,640
South Canara	Government	2,484,814	...	...	...	2,484,814	366,599	33,659	400,258	85,851	873,575	959,426	1,125,130
	Inam	12,466	...	...	...	12,466	9,743	965	10,708	603	1,155	1,758	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,497,280	...	...	...	2,497,280	376,342	34,624	410,966	86,454	874,730	961,184	1,125,130
Malabar	Government	3,561,688	...	...	...	3,561,688	866,136	15,083	881,219	624,061	1,627,064	2,251,125	429,344
	Inam	10,988	...	...	...	10,988	10,690	298	10,988	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary	3,614	...	3,614	3,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,576,290	...	3,614	3,614	3,572,676	876,826	15,381	892,207	624,061	1,627,064	2,251,125	429,344
Grand Total ...	Government	55,349,205	970,880	3,743,887	4,714,767	50,634,438	18,506,312	3,067,432	21,573,744	7,924,357	11,811,895	19,736,252	9,324,442
	Inam	7,905,304	...	47,309	47,309	7,857,995	4,820,096	1,873,558	6,693,654	451,799	670,254	1,122,053	42,288
	Zemindary	27,596,743	...	27,596,743	27,596,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	90,851,252	970,880	31,387,939	32,358,819	58,492,433	23,326,408	4,940,990	28,267,398	8,376,156	12,482,149	20,858,305	9,366,730

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued*

(2)—*Character of the surface.*

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	SALEM DISTRICT.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of Hill ranges in the district is 2,253 square miles—	
	1. Javaji hills ... ... Sq. miles. 283 — Greatest elevation in feet. 3,840	Tirupatur taluk—British territory.
	2. Kalrayan hills ... ... 405 — 4,000	Uttankarai and Atur taluks—British territory.
	3. Shevaroy do. ... ... 146 — 5,410	Salem taluk—British territory.
	4. Kollimalais ... ... 191 — 4,663	Atur and Namakal taluks—British territory.
	5. Yelagiri hills ... ... 31 — 4,441	Tirupatur taluk—British territory.
	6. Melagiri do. ... ... 100 — 4,580	Hosur taluk—British territory.
2. Plains	The total area of Plains is 5,455 square miles—	
	1. Krishnagiri ... ... Sq. miles. 613	British territory.
	2. Hosur 718	
	3. Dharmapuri 663	
	4. Uttankarai 674	
	5. Atur 473	
	6. Namakal 611	
	7. Trichengod 614	
	8. Salem 752	
	9. Tirupatur 337	
3. Forests	The area of Forests is 812 square miles, chiefly in the taluks of	
	Hosur	British territory.
	Salem	
	Tirupatur	
	Uttankarai	
4. Rivers	1. The Cauvery forms the boundary between the Salem and Coimbatore Districts for 168 miles and then enters the Trichinopoly District.	Hosur, Dharmapuri, Salem, Trichengod and Namakal taluks—British territory.
	Three tributaries—the Vepadi or Thoppur, length 32 miles ...	Dharmapuri and Salem taluks—British territory.
	the Sirabhanga Nadi, length 40 miles, and	Salem and Trichengod taluks—British territory.
	the Thirumanimuttar, length 70 miles, rise in the Salem district and flow west and south into the Cauvery.	Salem, Trichengod, and Namakal taluks—British territory.
	2. The Vellar or Vasishtanadi rises in the Salem taluk and flows east through the Atur taluk into the South Arcot District. Length of course through the district 41 miles.	Salem and Atur taluks—British territory.
	3. The Ponar enters the district from Mysore and flows south and east through the Hosur, Krishnagiri and Uttankarai taluks into the South Arcot District. Length of course through the Salem District 98 miles.	Hosur, Krishnagiri and Uttankarai taluks—British territory.
	The Ponar receives two tributaries, the Pambar from the north, length 33 miles, and	Tirupatur and Uttankarai taluk—British territory.
	the Vaniar from the south, length 32 miles	Uttankarai taluk—British territory.
5. Canals	*Nil.*	
6. Lakes	*Nil.*	
7. Marshes	*Nil.*	
	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of Hill ranges in the district is 2,962 square miles—	
	1. Eastern ghats ... ... Sq. miles. 445 — Greatest elevation in feet. 3,469	Pullampet, Siddhavattam and Badvel taluks—British territory.
	2. Palkonda hills ... ... 840 — 3,063	Pullampet, Siddhavattam, Cuddapah, Royachoti and Voyalpad taluks—British territory.
	3. Nallamalais ... ... 475 — 2,871	Siddhavattam, Badvel, Proddutur and Cuddapah taluks—British territory.
2. Plains	The total area of Plains is 5,760 square miles—	
	1. Jammalamadugu ... ... Sq. miles. 507	British territory.
	2. Proddutur 362	
	3. Badvel 434	
	4. Siddhavattam 187	
	5. Cuddapah 528	
	6. Pulivendla 520	
	7. Kadiri 871	
	8. Royachoti 628	
	9. Pullampet 455	
	10. Vayalpad 617	
	11. Madanapalli 651	
3. Forests	The area of Forests is 1,845 square miles, chiefly in the taluks of	
	Proddatur	British territory.
	Badvel	
	Cuddapah	
	Siddhavattam	
	Royachoti	
	Pullampet	

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Character of the surface*—continued.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	CUDDAPAH DISTRICT—*continued.*	
4. Rivers	1. The principal river is the Penner which enters the district from Bellary and flows south-east for about 96 miles through the district into Nellore. During its course through the district the Penner receives five large tributaries—	Jammalamadugu, Proddutur, Cuddapah and Siddhavattam taluks—British territory.
	1st.—The Chitravati which flows north-east from Bellary District. Course through the Cuddapah District about 15 miles.	Jammalamadugu taluk—British territory.
	2nd.—The Kundair which flows south from Kurnool. Course through the Cuddapah District about 30 miles.	Proddutur taluk—British territory.
	3rd.—The Papaghrie which enters the district from Mysore and flows north to the Penner. Length of course about 90 miles.	Madanapalle, Royachoti, Pulivendla and Cuddapah taluks—British territory.
	4th.—The Sagiler which rises in the Nallamalai Hills not far from Cumbum and flows south to the Penner. Course through the district about 60 miles.	Badvel and Siddhavattam taluks—British territory.
	5th.—The Cheyar formed by the union of three jungle streams which drain the south-eastern portion of the district. Joins the Penner about 25 miles below Cuddapah after a course of about 40 miles.	Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Royachoti, Pullampet and Siddhavattam taluks—British territory.
	2. In the south-west of the district there is another river, the Madulair, which flows north-west through the Kadiri taluk into the Bellary district, where it soon afterwards falls into the Chitravati. Course through the district about 40 miles.	Kadiri taluk—British territroy.
5. Canals	The Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal from the Tungabhadra to the Penner passes through the Proddutur and Cuddapah taluks. Its length through the Cuddapah District is about 35 miles.	British territory.
6. Lakes	1. Badvel tank water spread ... ... Sq. miles. 2	
	2. Porumamilla tank water spread 3	In Badvel taluk—British territory.
	3. Pedatippasamudram do. 3	
	4. Vyasasamudram do. 3	In Madanapalli taluk—British territory.
	5. Rangasamudram do. 3	
7. Marshes	*Nil.*	
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of Hill ranges in the district is 1,881 square miles—	
	1. Eastern ghats ... ... Sq. miles. 1,015; Greatest elevation in feet. 3,829	Chandragiri, Gudiyatam and Palmaner taluks, and Kangundi, Karvetnagar and Kalahasti Zemindaries—British territory.
	2. Javaji hills ... ... 230 ; 3,124	Polur taluk—British territory.
2. Plains	The total area of Plains is 5,666 square miles—	
	1. Chittoor taluk ... ... Sq. miles. 658	British territory.
	2. Wandewash do. 446	
	3. Vellore do. 273	
	4. Arcot do. 406	
	5. Chandragiri do. 457	
	6. Gudiyatam do. 378	
	7. Polur do. 355	
	8. Walajapet do. 459	
	9. Palmaner do. 220	
	10. Kalahasti Zemindary 687	
	11. Karvetnagar do. 573	
	12. Punganur do. 423	
	13. Arni Jaghir 180	
	14. Kangundi Zemindary 151	
3. Forests	The area of Forests is 470 square miles, chiefly in the taluks of	
	Vellore	British territory.
	Palmaner	
	Chittoor	
	Chandragiri	
4. Rivers	1. The Palar enters the district from Mysore; flows south-east through the Kangundi Zemindary into the Salem District, then turns north and re-enters the North Arcot District. It flows north and east between the Gudiyatam and Vellore taluks and between the Walajapet and Arcot taluks, and then enters the Chingleput District. Length of course through North Arcot about 106 miles.	Kangundi Zemindary and Vellore, Gudiyatam, Walajapet and Arcot taluks—British territory.
	2. The Cheyar enters the district from South Arcot; flows north-east through the Polur taluk, the Arni Jaghir and the Wandewash taluk into the Chingleput District, where it afterwards falls into the Palar. Length of course through the district 73 miles.	Polur taluk, Arni Jaghir, and Wandiwash taluk—British territory.
	3. The Poiny river rises in the north of the district and flows south into the Palar. Length of course 43 miles.	Chandragiri, Chittoor and Walajapet taluk—British territory.
	4. The Narayanavanam or Arni river rises in the Karvetnagar Zemindary and flows east through Karvetnagar and Kalahasti Zemindaries into Chingleput. Length of course through the district about 40 miles.	Karvetnagar and Kalahasti Zemindaries—British territory.
	5. The Kortalayár flows from the Kaveripak tank north-east through the Walajapet taluk into the Chingleput District. Length of course through the district about 30 miles.	Walajapet taluk and Karvetnagar Zemindary—British territory.
	6. The Nagari or Kusastala river rises in the Karvetnagar Zemindary and flows south-east into the Chingleput District. Length of course through the district about 40 miles.	Karvetnagar Zemindary—British territory.
	7. The Suvarnamuki river rises in the Cuddapah District just outside the North Arcot frontier; flows north-east through the Chandragiri taluk and the Kalahasti Zemindary into the Nellore District. Length of course through the district about 50 miles.	Chandragiri taluk and Kalahasti Zemindary—British territory.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Character of the surface*—continued.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*continued.*	
5. Canals	*Nil.*	
6. Lakes	Sq. miles. 1. Kaveripak tank water spread ... ... 3 2. Mamandur do. 4	Walajapet taluk—British territory. Arcot taluk—British territory.
7. Marshes	*Nil.*	
	COIMBATORE DISTRICT.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of Hill ranges in the district is 2,445 square miles—	
	Sq. miles. / Greatest elevation in feet. 1. Anamalais ... ... 437 / 8,275	Pollachi and Udamalpet taluks—British territory.
	2. Velliangiris ... . 3. Sholakarai ... ... 4. Bolampatti ... ... 5. Lambton's peak range ... ... 215 / 6,556	Coimbatore taluk—British territory.
	6. Talaimalai ... ... 7. Hasanur ... ... 786 / 5,885	Satyamangalam taluk—British territory.
	8. Bargur ... ... 412 / 4,669	Bhavani taluk—British territory.
	9. Biligirirangam ... ... 10. Mahadeswara ... ... 11. Punachi ... ... 595 / 5,997	Kollegal taluk—British territory.
2. Plains	The total area of Plains is 5,322 square miles—	
	Sq. miles. 1. Kollegal taluk ... ... 481 2. Satyamangalam taluk ... ... 399 3. Bhavani do. ... ... 303 4. Erode do. ... ... 598 5. Palladam do. ... ... 741 6. Coimbatore do. ... ... 589 7. Pollachi do. ... ... 467 8. Udamalpet do. ... ... 296 9. Dharapuram do. ... ... 836 10. Karur do. 612	British territory.
3. Forests	The area of Forests is 670 square miles, chiefly in the taluks of— Udamalpet ... ... Coimbatore ... ... Satyamangalam ... ... Pollachi	British territory.
4. Rivers	1. The Cauvery forms the boundary between Coimbatore and Mysore and between Coimbatore and Salem for about 185 miles, after which it enters the Trichinopoly District.	Kollegal, Bhavani, Erode and Karur taluks—British territory.
	2. The Bhavani rises in the Western ghats and flows north and east through the Coimbatore, Satyamangalam and Bhavani taluks into the Cauvery at Bhavani. Length of course through the district is 84 miles.	Coimbatore, Satyamangalam, Bhavani and Erode taluks—British territory.
	3. The Noyel rises in the Western ghats and flows east past Coimbatore to the Cauvery. Length of course 92 miles.	Coimbatore, Palladam, Erode, Dharapuram and Karur taluks—British territory.
	4. The Amravati rises in the south of the district on the slopes of the Anamalai Hills and flows east and north past Karur into the Cauvery. Length of course 78 miles.	Udamalpet, Dharapuram and Karur taluks—British territory.
5. Canals	*Nil.*	
6. Lakes	*Nil.*	
7. Marshes	*Nil.*	
	MADURA DISTRICT.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of Hill ranges in the district is 1,156 square miles—	
	Sq. miles. / Greatest elevation in feet. 1. Western ghats ... ... 2. Travancore hills ... ... 375 / 8,000	Periyakulam taluk—British territory.
	3. Palni hills ... ... 476 / 8,500	Palni and Periyakulam taluks—British territory.
	4. Warsanad and Andipatti hills. 74 / 3,000	Periyakulam and Tirumangalam taluks—British territory.
	5. Nagamalais ... ... 24 / 1,000	Madura taluk—British territory.
	6. Sirumalais ... ... 66 / 4,000	Dindigal taluk—British territory.
	7. Karandamalai ... ... 8. Nattan hills ... ... 9. Alagiri hills ... ... 48 / 2,700	Melur taluk—British territory.
2. Plains	The total area of Plains is 7,648 square miles—	
	Sq. miles. 1. Dindigul taluk ... ... 1,055 2. Palni do. ... ... 602 3. Madura do. ... ... 403 4. Melur do. ... ... 396 5. Periyakulam taluk ... ... 648 6. Tirumangalam do. ... ... 722 7. Sivaganga Zemindari ... ... 1,680 8. Ramnad do. 2,104	British territory.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Character of the surface*—continued.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	MADURA DISTRICT—*continued.*	
3. Forests	The area of Forests is 464 square miles, chiefly in the taluks of Periyakulam ... ... Palni ... ... Melur	British territory.
4. Rivers	1. The Vaigai is formed by four jungle streams known as the Vaigai, the Suruli, the Teni and the Varahanadi, which rise in the hills bordering the Cumbum valley and flow through the Periyakulam taluk. The united stream then flows south-east through the district passing by the town of Madura to Ramnad near which it enters the sea after a course of 162 miles.	Periyakulam, Dindigul and Madura taluks and Sivaganga and Ramnad Zemindaries—British territory.
	2. The Gundu river rises in the Warsanad and Andipatti hills between the Tirumangalam and the Periyakulam taluks, and flows south-east about 75 miles to the Gulf of Mannar.	Tirumangalam taluk and Sivaganga and Ramnad Zemindaries—British territory.
	3. The Varshalei rises in the north of the district and flows south-east to the sea which it enters about 20 miles north of Ramnad. Length of course 38 miles.	Melur taluk and Sivaganga and Ramnad Zemindaries—British territory.
	4. The Shanmookha Nadi rises in the Palni hills and flows north past the village of Palni into the Coimbatore District. Course through the district about 40 miles.	Palni taluk—British territory.
5. Canals	*Nil.*	
6. Lakes	*Nil.*	
7. Marshes	*Nil.*	
	SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	1. The eastern speers of the Kalrayan hills project beyond the Salem District boundary into South Arcot, and form part of the Kallakurchi and Tiruvannamalai taluks, area about 248 square miles. Greatest elevation 4,000 feet.	Kallakurchi and Tiruvannamalai taluk—British territory.
	2. In the north-west of the district about 80 square miles of the Javaji hills fall within the Tiruvannamalai taluk boundary. Greatest elevation 3,508 feet.	Tiruvannamalai taluk—British territory.
	3. In the Tiruvannamalai taluk there is an isolated hill Tirumalai peak, height 2,669 feet, area about 4 square miles.	Tiruvannamalai taluk—British territory.
2. Plains	The total area of Plains is 4,670 square miles—	
	1. Tindivanam ... ... 767 2. Tiruvannamalai ... ... 827 3. Kallakurchi ... ... 623 4. Tirukoilur ... ... 569 5. Villupuram ... ... 480 6. Cuddalore ... ... 411 7. Chidambaram ... ... 397 8. Vriddhachalam ... ... 596 (Sq. miles.)	British territory.
3. Forests	The area of Forests is 212 square miles, chiefly in the taluks of Tindivanam ... ... Tiruvannamalai	British territory.
4. Rivers	1. The Coleroon forms the boundary between South Arcot and Tanjore for about 36 miles and falls into the sea about 4 miles south of Porto Novo.	Chidambaram taluk—British territory.
	2. The Vellar forms the boundary between South Arcot and Trichinopoly Districts for about 40 miles and then enters the South Arcot District flowing east for about 40 miles to the sea at Porto Novo.	Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram taluks—British territory.
	3. The Manimukta Nadi rises in the Kalrayan hills and flows south-east past Vriddhachalam to the Vellar. Length of course 60 miles.	Kallakurchi and Vriddhachalam taluks—British territory.
	4. The Gadilam or Garuda Nadi rises in the Kallakurchi taluk and flows east to the sea at Cuddalore. Length of course 59 miles.	Kallakurchi, Tirukoilur and Cuddalore taluks—British territory.
	5. The Ponar enters the district from Salem and flows south-east to Cuddalore, where it enters the sea near the mouth of Gadilam. Length of course through the district 75 miles.	Tiruvannamalai, Kallakurchi, Tirukoilur, Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks—British territory.
	6. The Malat Ar, length about 12 miles; connects the Gadilam with the Ponar.	Tirukoilur and Cuddalore taluks—British territory.
	7. The Ginjee river rises in the Tindivanam taluk and flows south-east to the sea which it enters by two mouths between Pondicherry and Cuddalore. Length about 50 miles.	Tindivanam and Villupuram taluks—British territory.
5. Canals	*Nil.*	
6. Lakes	1. Viranam tank water spread ... ... 5 (Sq. miles.) 2. Perumal do. 8	Chidambaram taluk—British territory. Cuddalore taluk—British territory.
7. Marshes	*Nil.*	
	NILGIRI DISTRICT.	
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	1. The whole district; area 967 square miles is mountainous and forms part of the Western ghats. There are two plateaux, one to the north-west, Nilgiri-Wynaad, area about 232 square miles, average elevation 3,000 feet, and the other, the Nilgiri proper, area 725 square miles, average elevation 6,500 feet. The highest peaks are Marpamalai in Malabar-Wynaad 5,014 feet. Dodabetta in Nilgiris proper 8,760 feet—	British territory.
2. Plains	*Nil.*	

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Character of the surface*—continued.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.
	NILGIRI DISTRICT—*continued.*	
3. Forests	The area of Forests is 431 square miles, chiefly in the divisions of— Munanad ... ... Nambolukod ... ... Todanad ... ... Paranjinad ... ... Kundahs	British territory.
4. Rivers	1. The Moyar rises in the west of the district and flows north up to the Mysore frontier under the name of the Paikari, then turning east forms the boundary between the Nilgiri District and the Mysore territory and then enters the Coimbatore District. Length of course through the Nilgiri District 66 miles.	Todanad—British territory.
	2. There is no other important river in the district, but the Bhavani; a considerable affluent of the Cauvery flows at the foot of the southern and eastern slopes of the Nilgiri plateaux just outside the district boundary and receives several small streams which drain the southern and eastern portion of the district. The most important of these is the Kateri or Kalar river. Length about 15 miles, which flows close to the Coonoor ghat.	Todanad, Kundahs, Merkunad and Paranjinad—British territory.
	3. One of the largest rivers of Malabar; the Beypur river rises in the western portion of the district where it is known as the Pandi. Its course through the district is less than 10 miles.	Ouchterlony valley and Nambolukod—British territory.
5. Canals	*Nil.*	
6. Lakes	There are no natural lakes. Near Ootacamund there are a few artificial lakes; the largest of these is the Ootacamund lake, area about 100 acres.	Ootacamund settlement—British territory.
7. Marshes	None of any great extent, but peat bogs occur in many of the valleys.	

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(3)—*Climate for the year* 1887.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	TENTHS.	
Amini Divi (Laccadives)	8·62	42·29	11·51	62·42	89·7	79·9	93·2	73·9	85·1	76·6	88·5	72·9	85·5	73·9	87·6	69·2	5	9	7	
Bangalore	4·59	15·41	13·99	33·99	89·9	67·6	93·4	62·2	80·2	64·8	85·0	63·0	75·3	59·5	79·1	52·9	2	7	6	
Bellary	0·86	12·39	4·68	17·93	100·4	75·4	103·6	65·4	87·4	73·2	92·9	69·8	83·2	61·3	86·9	55·3	2	8	6	
Cochin	16·29	66·35	19·32	101·96	89·5	76·3	92·2	71·7	...	73·3	...	67·7	87·2	73·1	91·3	69·3	3	7	5	
Coimbatore	5·00	4·16	17·97	27·13	...	71·8	...	67·5	87·1	69·9	92·3	66·2	80·3	67·1	87·6	62·3	4	6	6	
Cuddapah	0·41	24·97	14·45	39·83	104·9	82·9	107·8	73·9	93·5	76·4	100·3	72·7	82·6	66·4	86·1	59·6	3	7	6	
Kurnool	1·84	27·48	2·37	31·69	...	78·9	...	71·1	89·0	72·9	94·7	70·7	85·3	60·3	88·6	50·2	2	7	4	
Madras	0·37	19·99	49·88	70·24	99·3	82·4	106·7	76·0	94·4	78·8	101·5	74·9	81·9	71·2	85·1	66·9	3	6	7	
Madura	7·20	14·82	16·81	38·83	99·4	77·9	104·8	73·2	97·1	76·9	103·2	72·0	82·3	71·1	89·4	67·2	2	5	5	
Mangalore	4·42	114·62	18·04	137·08	89·2	77·5	91·2	74·4	82·7	73·3	88·1	70·8	89·4	71·3	91·8	65·5	4	8	5	
Masulipatam	0·35	19·65	8·91	28·91	103·9	82·7	114·4	79·4	90·8	77·0	100·1	75·0	82·4	64·9	85·3	59·1	2	7	5	
Mercara	6·05	102·99	26·94	135·98	79·6	63·7	84·8	60·4	68·7	61·8	73·7	59·6	73·4	57·9	76·8	49·5	5	9	7	
Negapatam	6·80	8·40	50·19	65·39	97·4	79·1	102·6	72·1	94·5	77·0	98·9	74·7	80·2	72·3	84·7	68·1	4	5	7	
Rajahmundry	2·72	21·16	7·39	31·27	107·2	82·8	114·1	76·5	87·7	76·8	97·0	74·1	85·0	63·4	88·0	57·4	3	7	5	
Salem	9·87	17·82	14·50	42·19	98·0	72·6	103·9	68·7	91·4	69·6	95·5	66·4	83·5	63·7	88·3	55·7	2	4	5	
Secunderabad	0·68	21·54	4·31	26·53	103·6	78·5	106·7	71·5	83·4	71·0	93·5	68·8	81·3	57·4	85·2	48·7	2	8	4	
Trichinopoly	4·67	13·29	19·18	37·14	101·5	78·8	105·4	73·9	96·3	77·6	101·2	75·1	82·0	70·5	88·3	63·9	4	7	7	
Wellington	11·22	12·96	28·84	53·02	75·3	56·8	79·6	50·5	69·3	57·6	73·8	53·8	64·2	50·5	69·1	37·9	4	7	7	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(4)—*Native States for the year* 1887-88.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance ...	In money, Rs. 8,10,652 per annum.	2,401,158	Rs. 66,26,427 (last year).	1,360 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery with four guns, drummers, fifers and band not included.	None	Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, jack, tapioca and yams, rice, horse-gram, green-grams, dholl, gingelly and laurel-nut, teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* *Oils.*—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton cloths and yarn, pottery, coir yarn, coir rope and coir-matting. *Mines.*—None regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	In subsidiary alliance ...	In money Rs. 2,00,000.	600,278 souls according to the census taken in 1881.	Rs. 16,16,328-2-1 ...	329 men	None	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, areca-nuts, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir yarn, coir mats, and grass mats.
3. Pudukota	Feudatory	None	302,127	About Rs. 5,75,000 ...	* 3,877 including village police.	None	Paddy. Dry grains, such as varagu, &c. Kavi, or ochre and iron. * 913 is added to the last year's strength of 3,564 with reference to this office letter No. 80, 5th April 1888.
4. Banganapalle ...	In subsidiary alliance	None	30,754	Rs. 2,85,562	None	None	"Jonna" (Holcus sorghum), "sazza" (Holcus spicatus), "korra" (Panicum Italicum), "arike" (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered ware, and small diamond mine.
5. Sandur	Feudatory	None	10,532	Rs. 42,000	None	None	Cholam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery, and betel-leaves.

(5)—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1887-88.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Rama Varma ...	The Maharajah (regnant) ...	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Race.*—Race of Sheraman Perumal. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	30	...	Rules the country.	Yes; the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	* The Maharajah's uncle is of unsound mind.
His Highness Ravi Varma * ...	.....		52	...	Private life.				
Do. Kerala Varma ...	The Elaya Rajah (nephew) ...		23	...	Do.				
Do. Rama Varma ...	The 1st Prince (do.) ...		20	...	Do.				
Do. Marthanda Varma...	The 2nd do. (do.) ...		16	By private tuition.	Under tuition.				
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swaroopam.									

2. COCHIN STATE.								
Name.—His Highness Rama Vurmah of Perimpadappu Swaroopam.	Rajah	*Caste.*—Kshetrya ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	52	Private tuition in Malayalam and Sanskrit.	In governing the country.	Holds sannad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male members of the family according to Malabar law.	Has male heirs.
3. PUDUKOTA.								
Name.—His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das, Rajah Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Pudukota State, Tondiman family.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar ... *Religion.*—Siva sect.	12	Is being educated by an English tutor (Mr. F. F. Crossby, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge,) assisted by a native tutor, A. Rajah Sastri, B.A., of Madras.	Being a minor the young Rajah is under education and trained up, the state being administered by a Regent.	Has sannad for adoption.	Follows primogeniture.	Not yet married.
Principal male member of the Rajah's family—Balasubbramania Ragoonatha Tondiman, cousin of His Highness the Rajah.	Has a jaghire which has descended to him from his father, the Rajah's late paternal uncle.	Do. ...	25	Was educated in the College, Madras; has matriculated.	Jaghiredar ...	.....	.....	Has two sons.
4. BANGANAPALLE.								
Saiyid Fathi 'Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle ...	Mussalman of Shi'a sect and Saiyid.	39	By private tutor...	In administering his state.	Has male issues, nearest relative is taken for the state.	Yes	Has three sons, by name Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur and As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, and Saiyid Husain Ali Khan Bahadur.
Saiyid Murtaza 'Ali Khan Bahadur, younger brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab ...	Do. ...	35	Do. ...	Reading ...	... ..	.....	.....
Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, first son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	14	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
Saiyid As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, second son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....
Saiyid Husain 'Ali Khan Bahadur, third son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	1 year 8 mths.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. SANDUR.								
Ramachandra Vittul Rao Sahib, Ghorepaudy descended from Mallaji Rao Ghorepudy, an officer in the army of the Beejapur state.	Rajah	Mahratta	40	Privately ...	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sannad.	Yes	None.
Bala Sahib Ghorepudy	Brother	Do.	31	Do. ...	Inspector of Sandur Police.	.....	.....	Do.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,369	1,749,604	Berhampore ... 23,599	6,938
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	6				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		Hill Munsifs	4				
Vizagapatam.	Civil	District Judge	1	16,992	2,481,284	Vizagapatam ... 30,291	12,982
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	23				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	10				
Godávari.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,857	1,795,369	Cocanada ... 28,856	2,612
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	22				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	12				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	4				
Kistna.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,397	1,548,480	Masulipatam ... 35,056	1,940
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	13				
Nellore.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,765	1,220,236	Nellore 27,505	1,901
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,730	1,121,038	Cuddapah ... 18,982	1,339
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	5,274	599,889	Anantapur ... 4,907	944
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	7				
Bellary.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,444	726,275	Bellary 53,460	1,573
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,514	678,551	Kurnool ... 20,329	789
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	13				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1887-88.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 13 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 17 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (3rd do.) 2 Magisterial Bench (3rd do.) 1 — 30	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 91 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 66 Revenue ... ... 50 Civil (Agency) ... 66	18·5 28·3 16·3 21 26·8	1,155	6,93,117	11,83,719	15,16,410
Civil ... 21 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 24 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 1 — 36	Civil ... ... 49 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 57 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 33 Revenue ... ... 57 Agency tracts— Civil ... ... 116 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 150 (*b*) Taluk and Magistrates. 116 Revenue ... 150	16 21 9 21 25 47 22 47	1,727	10,14,426	14,89,709	21,79,842
Civil ... 19 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 27 Agency Magistrates (2nd class). *3 Do. (3rd do.) †2 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Do. (2nd do.) 1 Do. (3rd do.) 1 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 45	Civil ... ... 60 Do. (Agency) ... 80 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 60 Do. (Agency). 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 47 Do. Agency ... 80 Revenue ... ... 60 Do. (Agency). 76	14 18 23 26 12 24 23 26	1,188	11,81,566	49,44,241	61,36,974
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 27 Do. (3rd do.) 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd class). 3 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd do.) 4 — 45	Civil ... ... 78 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 78 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 78	20 25 12 25	1,120	5,50,382	46,78,219	55,91,863
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 36	Civil ... ... 100 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 70	42 24 10 24	1,137	5,54,118	25,13,385	29,95,005
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Magisterial Bench (2nd class). 1 — 32	Civil ... ... 80 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue 80	25 27 10 27	1,027	5,12,224	21,33,886	26,84,019
Civil ... 3 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Special 1st-class Magistrate 1 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 18 Do. (3rd do.) ... Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 24	Civil ... ... 65 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 65 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 65	28 27 12 27	523	3,08,995	9,55,154	13,87,591
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrates (2nd class). 21 Do. (3rd do.) 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 3 — 34	Civil ... ... 75 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 62 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue 62	30 26 12 26	674	7,04,162	13,99,746	21,45,182
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 13 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 8 — 26	Civil ... ... 70 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 70 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 65 Revenue 70	27 27 24 27	1,009	6,15,864	14,27,562	20,28,601

* Of these, two exercise Magisterial powers in the ordinary tracts also.
† One of these exercises Magisterial powers in the ordinary tracts also.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY IN

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Madras.	Civil		1	29	405,848	Madras ... 405,848	27
	Criminal	Presidency Magistrates	2				
	Revenue		1				
Chingleput.	Civil	District Judge	1	2,842	981,381	Saidápet ... 10,290	2,073
		District Munsifs	3				
		Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Cantonment Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,497	1,817,814	Chittoor ... 5,809	3,380
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	16				
South Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,140	1,814,738	Cuddalore ... 43,545	3,234
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,594	2,130,383	Tanjore 54,745	3,551
		Sub-Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	11				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	21				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,631	1,215,033	Trichinopoly ... 84,465	1,634
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,658	2,168,680	Madura ... 73,807	5,461
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	13				
Tinnevelly.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,387	1,699,747	Tinnevelly ... 23,221	1,621
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,860	1,657,690	Coimbatore ... 38,967	1,558
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	957	91,034	Ootacamund ... 12,335	47
		District Munsif	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrate	1				
		Sub-Magistrates	3				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officer	1				
		Deputy Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,724	1,599,595	Salem ... ...* 59,631	4,590
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				

* Increase of population due to the extension of the municipal limits to two adjoining villages.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1887-88—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 2	Four	Civil ... ... 5 Criminal— Presidency Magistrates ... 5 Revenue 5	3 2·5 3	902	34,59,978	77,743	30,66,607
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Cantonment Magistrates (1st class). ... ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 15 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... 5 — 28	Civil ... ... 49 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 75 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 26 Revenue ... 75	16 22 9 22	623	9,42,376	18,20,534	24,58,581
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 5 Magisterial Benches ... ... 4 — 43	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 95 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue ... 95	20 28 14 28	1,245	8,46,603	28,21,344	38,37,158
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 10 — 44	Civil ... ... 64 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 64 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 37 Revenue ... 64	28 38 21 38	1,043	6,88,134	33,99,982	41,30,886
Civil ... 15 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other Magistrate (1st class) .. 1 Other Magistrates (2nd do.) 25 Do. (3rd do.) 4 Special Magistrate (1st do.) 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 5 — 45	Civil ... ... 51 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 80 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 28 Revenue 80	11·7 22·5 9·1 22·5	1,278	13,88,101	44,60,726	62,84,787
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 14 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 24	Civil ... ... 48 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 46 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 32 Revenue 46	15 15 9·5 15	727	5,98,645	15,48,027	20,11,605
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 22 Special Magistrates (3rd do.). 2 — 36	Civil ... ... 77 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 76 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 40 Revenue 87	24 24 13 26	1,076	8,93,088	22,50,436	31,59,848
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... 4 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 5 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 4 — 40	Civil ... ... 50 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 50 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 30 Revenue 50	16 19 9 19	900	6,30,547	29,99,480	30,72,521
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 8	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 7 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 38	Civil ... ... 68 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 105 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 52 Revenue 105	22 28 9 28	872	12,31,038	27,87,757	35,52,266
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 2 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 11	Civil ... ... 35 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 35 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 35 Revenue 35	14 14 13 14	199	3,26,883	1,38,459	4,48,837
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 25 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates ... ... 5 — 43	Civil ... ... 85 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 69 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 50 Revenue 69	47 48 24 48	1,012	7,00,779	21,53,934	29,37,107

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY IN

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Canara.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,902	959,514	Mangalore ... 32,099	1,282
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil	District Judges	2	5,584	2,365,035	Calicut 57,085	428
		Sub-Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	18				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	7				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
		Total ...	...	140,147	30,827,218	...	59,898

NOTE 1.—The population has been adopted from the census report of 1881; the figures relating to Sandúr, Banganapalle and Pudukóta have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

2.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 6,256 and Rs. 141,25,695, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 6,256; assessed taxes, Rs. 53,283; salt, Rs. 140,64,373; and stamps, Rs. 1,783. The salt revenue according to *divisions* was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue. Rs.
1. Chatrapur division (part of Ganjam)	13,11,379
2. Chicacole division (the remaining part of Ganjam and Vizagapatam)	15,77,242
3. Masulipatam division (Godávari and Kistna)	10,61,402
4. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	19,02,214
5. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	41,20,791
6. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	17,78,465
7. Tinnevelly division (Madura and Tinnevelly)	22,12,735
8. Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	99,673
9. Arcot	269
10. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	203
Total ...	140,64,373

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1887-88—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 2 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 10 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 3 27	Civil ... ... 46 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 67 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates .. 46 Revenue ... 66	14 21 12 21	577	4,87,356	13,05,254	17,71,058
Civil ... 24 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 7 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 29 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches ... ... 5 Special Magistrate (1st class) 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class) 10 56	Civil ... ... 40 Criminal— (*a*) Divisional Magistrates. 128 (*b*) Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ... 34 Revenue ... 128	18 44 17 48	1,397	12,33,470	17,96,726	30,32,701
292	747	...	...	21,411	* 195,61,852	482,86,023	670,29,449

* Exclusive of the cost of the officers and establishment of the Salt and Abkari Department, viz., Rs. 11,45,166, for which only division-war particulars are available.

Divisions.	Cost of officials. Rs.	*Divisions.*	Cost of officials. Rs.
Balasore	43,171	Arcot	1,11,578
Chatrapur	55,255	Central office	96,325
Chicacole	1,09,224	Deputy Commissioners and establishment	55,402
Masulipatam	86,536	Madras town	21,330
Nellore	79,679		
Chingleput	1,12,548	Total ...	11,45,166
Negapatam	1,19,344		
Tinnevelly	1,04,925		
Calicut	1,49,849		

D.—POPULATION.

(7)—*For the year* 1887-88.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number per square mile.	Classification of population.					
				Adults (above twelve years of age).		Children (under twelve years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.					Hindus.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Not stated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam ...	Particulars not available.	Particulars not available.	278,081	471,523	495,051	267,468	268,391	432	436	1,503,301	484	126	222	774	...	415	1,495,229
Vizagapatam ...			370,785	587,688	592,759	309,202	300,352	226	241	1,790,468	515	163	394	982	...	1,863	1,766,840
Godávari ...			317,323	573,113	595,608	310,249	301,308	164	171	1,780,613	273	250	409	2,580	...	646	1,737,855
Kistna ...			268,849	525,906	512,533	254,576	255,246	106	113	1,548,480	183	52	73	15,967	...	20,102	1,425,013
Nellore ...			233,059	434,421	423,022	180,798	181,780	113	102	1,220,236	140	33	320	17,289	...	3,152	1,138,031
Cuddapah ...			247,186	416,410	394,181	153,497	156,835	69	52	1,121,038	128	42	282	4,592	...	1,151	1,017,211
Anantapur ...			119,128	224,419	209,726	80,985	84,668	48	43	599,889	117	14	56	431	...	356	568,585
Bellary ...			142,117	270,734	255,064	97,843	102,498	73	63	726,275	127	536	71	1,120	...	2,402	653,072
Kurnool ...			142,642	255,414	244,395	88,395	90,214	62	71	678,551	90	52	35	5,830	...	5,538	591,199
Madras ...			48,286	144,476	148,717	55,652	56,900	42	61	405,848	15,031	3,205	12,659	22,428	14	1,325	315,527
Chingleput ...			142,182	331,191	321,206	161,401	167,511	34	38	981,381	345	1,683	1,174	13,804	...	113	939,314
North Arcot ...			279,328	622,011	614,446	285,253	295,912	90	102	1,817,814	251	115	446	8,398	...	1,059	1,717,595
South Arcot ...			243,773	616,082	607,737	289,619	301,156	70	74	1,814,738	372	84	375	35,678	...	3,434	1,721,614
Tanjore ...			374,532	688,991	757,045	337,443	346,690	94	120	2,130,383	583	166	677	75,509	...	1,904	1,939,421
Trichinopoly ...			201,180	400,756	434,315	185,622	194,197	56	87	1,215,033	341	177	371	58,261	...	2,631	1,119,434
Madura ...			395,096	685,610	779,040	346,999	356,788	98	145	2,168,680	258	176	377	84,061	...	286	1,942,820
Tinnevelly ...			366,597	554,543	598,267	271,261	275,500	83	93	1,699,747	315	125	566	138,716	...	1,539	1,468,977
Coimbatore ...			354,920	541,862	576,078	264,913	274,647	84	106	1,657,690	211	274	272	10,111	...	2,669	1,606,343
Nilgiris ...			17,844	38,111	27,187	12,852	12,861	13	10	91,034	95	1,698	1,012	5,462	2	314	78,970
Salem ...			311,393	542,597	572,494	235,811	248,541	75	77	1,599,595	209	480	445	15,782	...	160	1,531,855
South Canara ...			171,432	316,086	331,141	156,080	156,063	70	74	959,514	246	120	127	14,667	...	43,301	797,430
Malabar ...			404,968	778,443	806,819	395,583	383,746	248	196	2,365,035	410	1,558	1,524	20,172	...	19,942	1,069,271
Total ...			5,430,701	10,020,387	10,296,831	4,741,502	4,811,804	2,344	2,475	29,875,343	249	10,831	21,887	552,614	16	114,302	27,231,606
Banganapalle ...			6,552	11,945	11,605	3,535	3,666	3	...	30,754	121	...	...	9	...	...	24,793
Sandur ...			2,173	3,839	3,751	1,459	1,483	...	...	10,532	64	2	...	3	...	6	9,909
Pudukota ...			58,449	96,109	110,381	46,697	48,930	4	6	302,127	274	1	...	11,371	...	...	281,809
Total ...			67,174	111,893	125,737	51,691	54,079	7	6	343,413	226	3	...	11,383	...	6	315,602
Agency Tracts specially censused. — Ganjam ...			58,565	382	35	7	11	*129,653	*116,215	246,303	47	3	...	5	...	6	245,945
Vizagapatam			152,681	675	603	313	302	†356,746	†336,034	694,673	49	5	2	...	...	1	693,634
Godávari ...			2,410	104	22	12	10	5,327	5,424	10,899	13	...	3	2	...	3	10,879
Total ...			213,656	1,161	660	332	323	491,726	457,673	951,875	48	8	5	7	...	10	950,458
Grand Total ...			5,711,531	10,133,441	10,423,228	4,793,525	4,866,206	494,077	460,154	31,170,631	221	10,842	21,892	564,004	16	114,318	28,497,666

* Includes { Adults ... ... Males. 78,424 Females. 70,788
Juveniles ... 51,228 45,427
Total ... 129,652 116,215

† Includes { Adults ... ... Males. 212,920 Females. 212,668
Juveniles ... 143,826 123,366
Total ... 356,746 336,034

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(7)—*For the year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—*continued.*			Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants registered during the year.	Immigration during the year.
	Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male agriculturists.	Male non-agriculturists.			
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ganjam	5,729	270	536	270,988	468,435	1, Ooriyah (748,904); 2, Telugu (692,344); 3, Savara (31,465); 4, Khond (20,344); 5, Hindustani (7,019).	11,596	2,876
Vizagapatam	19,372	695	159	415,732	481,384	1, Telugu (1,726,095); 2, Ooriyah (21,460); 3, Khond (12,761); 4, Hindustani (12,138)	10,595	8,334
Godávari	38,786	17	70	372,670	510,856	1, Telugu (1,715,772); 2, Hindustani (30,216); 3, Khond (25,025)	30	...
Kistna	87,161	8	104	336,346	444,242	1, Telugu (1,451,954); 2, Hindustani (78,800); 3, Yerukala (5,914); 4, Lambadi (5,565)	...	...
Nellore	61,344	...	67	267,836	347,496	1, Telugu (1,141,504); 2, Hindustani (50,010); 3, Tamil (22,451)	...	...
Cuddapah	97,749	...	11	279,401	290,569	1, Telugu (1,013,368); 2, Hindustani (78,706); 3, Canarese (9,077); 4, Yerukala (6,224)	...	...
Anantapur	40,239	203	5	156,794	148,658	1, Telugu (699,674); 2, Canarese (502,711); 3, Hindustani (94,846)	...	...
Bellary	68,246	758	70	178,495	190,155	4, Mahratti (14,169); 5, Tamil (11,351); 6, Lambadi (7,219)	...	...
Kurnool	75,875	6	16	145,128	198,743	1, Telugu (619,000); 2, Hindustani (69,257); 3, Canarese (8,113)	...	...
Madras	50,298	164	228	3,904	196,266	1, Tamil (289,108); 2, Telugu (94,330); 3, Hindustani (46,410); 4, English (17,099)	624	1,115
Chingleput	25,034	229	30	217,765	274,861	1, Tamil (730,271); 2, Telugu (221,434); 3, Hindustani (18,382); 4, Canarese (5,010)	44	...
North Arcot	82,438	7,761	2	442,353	465,001	1, Tamil (987,029); 2, Telugu (733,345); 3, Hindustani (50,266); 4, Canarese (29,225); 5, Mahratti (11,662).	207	...
South Arcot	48,289	5,261*	3	472,759	433,012	1, Tamil (1,572,445); 2, Telugu (196,727); 3, Hindustani (28,244); 4, Canarese (11,556) ...	...	3,275
Tanjore	112,058	627	19	432,425	594,103	1, Tamil (1,991,279); 2, Telugu (85,670); 3, Putnool (16,078); 4, Mahratti (14,421); 5, Hindustani (12,309); 6, Canarese (7,122).	6,298	...
Trichinopoly	34,104	39	16	299,178	287,256	1, Tamil (1,017,153); 2, Telugu (146,983); 3, Canarese (26,736); 4, Hindustani (15,221)	...	...
Madura	140,948	9	3	491,335	541,372	1, Tamil (1,728,703); 2, Telugu (307,329); 3, Canarese (84,128); 4, Putnool (30,510); 5, Hindustani (12,850).	44,099	25,897
Tinnevelly	89,767	...	57	340,955	484,932	1, Tamil (1,438,767); 2, Telugu (233,844); 3, Canarese (12,490); 4, Hindustani (7,497)	24,918	27,063
Coimbatore	37,855	131	35	351,209	455,650	1, Tamil (1,086,077); 2, Telugu (344,271); 3, Canarese (201,296); 4, Hindustani (18,396)	15	...
Nilgiris	3,531	...	45	21,433	29,543	1, Canarese (50,769); 2, Tamil (19,879); 3, Malayalam (7,431)	...	...
Salem	51,092	64	17	387,347	391,136	1, Tamil (1,131,868); 2, Telugu (295,015); 3, Canarese (118,353); 4, Hindustani (37,670); 5, Mahratti (7,908).	...	...
South Canara	93,652	10,055	162	214,304	257,932	1, Tulu (425,579); 2, Canarese (203,417); 3, Malayalam (161,819); 4, Mahratti (147,390); 5, Hindustani (15,372).	...	...
Malabar	652,198	211	159	346,868	827,406	1, Malayalam (2,195,181); 2, Tamil (101,288); 3, Canarese (23,162); 4, Telugu (19,088); 5, Hindustani (7,582).	...	...
Total ...	1,915,765	26,508	1,814	6,445,225	8,319,008	.....	98,426	68,560
Banganapalle	5,952	...	...	6,043	9,440	.....	...	...
Sandur	1,521	...	...	2,571	2,727	.....	...	...
Pudukota	8,946	...	...	74,882	67,928	1, Tamil (285,432); 2, Telugu (9,480)	...	...
Total ...	16,419	...	...	83,496	80,095	.....	...	...
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam	344	...	...	62,434	67,608	.....	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	1,031	...	...	232,102	125,632	.....	...	...
Godávari	12	...	...	5	5,438	.....	...	...
Total ...	1,387	...	...	294,541	198,678	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,933,571	26,508	1,814	6,823,262	8,597,781	.....	* 98,426	† 68,560

NOTE.—In the census of 1881, occupations have not been tabulated by ages except for males in towns (Board's Proceedings, dated 21st December 1882, No. 3195). The figures given in columns 22 and 23 show the total male agricultural and non-agricultural population including children.

* Inclusive of 4,152 children and 267 dependants.

† Inclusive of 3,615 children.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(8)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1887-88.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1887.			Total cost and rate per square mile.				Surveyed during the year 1887-88.			Total cost and rate per square mile.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	SQ. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	3,451	1,661	1,363	88,862 12 10	25 12 0	4,43,428 13 2	266 15 5	...	...	...	(a) 5 6 7	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	10,473	187	146	3,39,421 9 11	32 6 7	52,942 3 6	283 1 10	295	338	255	1,512 7 11	5 2 0	84,752 2 9	250 11 11
Godavari	4,466	2,881	2,124	1,76,575 5 3	39 8 7	2,96,598 7 1	102 15 2	...	25	20	...	...	12,787 11 3	511 8 2
Kistna	2,065	5,454	4,348	50,681 3 1	24 8 8	5,15,820 5 7	94 9 3	...	2	2	...	...	2,014 15 7	1,007 7 9
Kurnool	2,949	4,839	3,659	43,966 1 10	14 14 7	8,23,842 9 1	170 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	307	2,293	2,234	18,136 9 1	59 1 3	3,18,279 5 2	138 12 11	85	825	684	712 13 8	8 6 2	1,02,926 5 5	124 12 2
Anantapur	431	1,907	1,508	5,753 5 7	13 5 7	3,43,982 7 10	180 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 222 15 7	...
Cuddapah	3,309	5,429	4,205	67,323 9 0	20 5 6	12,23,997 11 0	225 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	4,506	4,232	2,643	55,950 13 10	12 6 8	4,40,164 8 9	104 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 6,323 8 4	...
Chingleput	746	2,096	1,267	26,150 8 5	35 0 10	3,71,325 9 2	177 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	27	27	...	...	57,208 4 10	2,118 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	4,652	2,851	2,148	1,38,241 5 10	29 11 6	4,68,330 10 11	164 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 209 6 2	...
South Arcot	475	4,657	3,456	11,693 1 11	24 9 10	5,68,540 0 0	122 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 3,900 4 10	...
Salem	4,118	3,613	3,082	2,08,106 7 3	50 8 7	4,85,821 3 3	134 7 5	...	...	...	(c) 260 8 11	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2,635	5,169	4,581	1,14,780 5 6	43 9 0	9,42,961 12 6	182 6 10	...	...	...	(c) 2,722 12 11	...	(d) 177 4 7	...
Nilgiris	513	444	444	53,107 3 7	103 8 4	5,93,550 12 6	1,336 13 3	...	43	40	(e) 203 13 11	...	(f) 34,353 6 11	798 14 8
Malabar	1,120	266	266	1,23,785 7 1	110 8 4	2,72,245 4 5	1,023 7 8	2	529	528	(g) 1,669 7 5	...	(f) 14,858 3 11	28 1 5
Trichinopoly	945	2,708	2,132	9,697 7 2	10 4 2	2,18,714 0 7	80 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	6	379	336	355 10 5	59 4 5	1,25,479 14 4	331 1 3	13	878	777	...	...	1,82,510 0 7	207 13 11
Madura	5,122	3,074	2,575	1,64,309 11 2	32 1 3	5,69,015 14 11	185 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 624 16 4	...
Tinnevelly	1,725	3,087	2,731	85,509 14 4	49 9 2	6,94,136 10 1	224 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	1,866 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Cost of revision of demarcation.
(b) Cost of preparing taluk maps.
(c) Cost of final examination of maps in the field.
(d) Cost of survey of Biligiri Rungam Hills in Kollegal Taluk.
(e) Cost of survey of waste land blocks, &c.
(f) Cost of special survey for Wynaad settlement.
(g) Cost of forest survey in Walavanad and revision of Topographical work in Wynaad.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Settlement for the year* 1887-88.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Districts.
		Rs.		
Settlement for thirty years	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1891-96	Godávari.
	4,548	27,75,033	1895-1903	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1899-1903	Salem.
	4,895	19,03,896	1902-1904	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1902-1907	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1904-1907	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1893-1907	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1907-1911	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1903-1912	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1907-1913	Ganjam.
	1,953	17,81,257	1910-1915	North Arcot.
	371	1,84,736	1910-1916	Nilgiris (excluding Ouchterlony valley).
Total ...	40,137	222,57,863	...	
In progress	18,942	...	...	South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Madura, Vizagapatam and Malabar-Wynaad.
Settlement during the year ... Detailed	1,741	...	...	Two taluks of Madura, one of South Arcot and a portion of Malabar-Wynaad.
Settlement during the year ... Summary	...	...	...	

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for* 1887-88.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zemindary or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed including estates not fully assessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 12).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 4).	On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement A).	For total area (columns 4 and 8).	For cultivated area only (column 9).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
Ganjam ...	Ryotwary	1,510,287	1,088,590	421,697	8,31,383	550,413	1 8 2	7,94,627	7,55,190	1 14 2	2 1 0	550,413	1 7 1	3	50,766
	Zemindary	3,754,240	1,377,261	2,376,979	4,36,721	1,130,392	0 6 2	4,36,721	...	0 2 11	...	1,130,392	0 6 2		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	91,633	91,633	...	24,710	68,799	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Vizagapatam.	Ryotwary	1,229,430	1,101,717	127,713	4,53,123	226,986	1 15 11	3,81,380	2,84,090	2 15 9	2 5 9	226,986	1 10 10	5	93,008
	Zemindary	9,630,720	Not given.	9,630,720	9,69,165	2,240,347	0 6 11	9,69,165	...	0 1 7	...	2,240,347	0 6 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	14,730	14,730	...	3,327	13,951	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Godavari ...	Ryotwary	2,733,044	1,641,548	1,091,496	39,19,361	1,084,821	3 9 9	30,64,721	29,76,405	2 12 11	3 3 3	1,084,821	2 13 2	5	101,374
	Zemindary	2,105,238	224,608	1,880,630	7,41,442	646,362	1 2 4	7,41,442	...	0 6 3	...	646,362	1 2 4		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	191,127	191,127	...	53,388	64,186	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kistna ...	Ryotwary	3,992,042	1,734,861	2,257,181	42,97,561	1,170,365	3 10 9	47,60,111	35,39,020	2 1 9	1 13 11	1,170,365	4 1 1	3	64,774
	Zemindary	1,183,360	436,993	746,367	2,94,905	317,508	0 14 10	2,94,905	...	0 6 4	...	317,508	0 14 10		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	198,678	198,678	...	32,595	60,607	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nellore ...	Ryotwary	2,901,301	1,378,346	1,522,955	21,62,398	702,748	3 1 3	22,68,752	19,46,552	1 7 10	1 15 10	702,748	3 3 8	1	27,505
	Zemindary	2,375,040	645,760	1,729,280	4,07,399	413,618	0 15 9	4,07,399	...	0 3 9	...	413,618	0 15 9		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	333,259	333,259	...	82,692	109,870	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddapah ...	Ryotwary	5,313,661	3,575,297	1,738,364	19,17,641	1,081,014	1 12 5	19,82,605	16,35,746	1 2 3	1 5 1	1,081,014	1 13 4	1	18,982
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	273,248	273,248	...	39,476	40,624	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anantapur ...	Ryotwary	3,240,978	1,187,256	2,053,722	9,53,532	577,442	1 10 5	12,11,376	8,28,322	0 9 5	0 12 0	577,442	2 1 7	...	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	134,382	134,382	...	13,575	22,447	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bellary ...	Ryotwary	3,325,052	852,164	2,472,888	13,61,008	702,934	1 14 11	17,59,354	12,62,282	0 11 5	0 14 3	702,934	2 8 1	3	86,120
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	157,188	157,188	...	12,790	23,341	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnool ...	Ryotwary	4,678,400	3,052,596	1,625,804	13,95,767	662,535	2 1 0	15,20,909	12,42,174	0 15 0	1 1 4	662,535	2 4 8	1	20,329
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	130,560	130,560	...	10,694	16,016	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madras ...	Ryotwary	16,891	4,225	12,666	73,783	405,848	0 2 11	73,824	86	5 13 3	2 0 9	405,848	0 2 11	1	405,848
	Zemindary	764	...	764	425			425	...	0 8 11	...				
	Whole Inam Villages ...	665	665	...	282			...	...	...	...				
Chingleput ...	Ryotwary	1,377,594	649,228	728,366	17,25,537	729,497	2 5 10	16,63,548	15,05,318	2 4 7	2 7 10	729,497	2 4 6	3	62,578
	Zemindary	239,876	10,439	229,437	1,02,372	137,926	0 11 11	1,02,372	...	0 7 1	...	137,926	0 11 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	200,367	200,367	...	74,242	113,958	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zemindary or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates not fully assessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area per acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 12).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 4).	On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement A).	For total area (columns 4 and 8).	For cultivated area only (column 9).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
North Arcot.	Ryotwary	2,541,440	1,402,224	1,139,216	23,15,521	1,085,291	2 2 1	23,75,941	20,77,174	2 1 4	2 9 2	1,085,291	2 3 0	6	92,859
	Zemindary	2,179,840	Not given.	2,179,840	4,77,067	634,596	0 12 0	4,77,067	...	0 3 6	...	634,596	0 12 0		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	76,800	76,800	...	28,280	97,927	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Arcot.	Ryotwary	3,208,960	1,044,370	2,164,590	34,71,167	1,738,723	1 15 11	46,12,706	32,79,344	2 2 1	2 6 1	1,738,723	2 10 5	3	83,554
	Zemindary	22,400	9,066	13,334	8,611	20,190	0 6 10	8,611	...	0 10 4	...	20,190	0 6 10		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	58,240	58,240	...	22,629	55,825	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tanjore ...	Ryotwary	1,676,934	514,639	1,162,295	42,80,664	1,733,235	2 7 6	43,28,288	41,88,496	3 11 7	3 14 6	1,733,235	2 7 11	5	201,151
	Zemindary	191,633	16,346	175,287	31,434	81,048	0 6 2	31,434	...	0 2 10	...	81,048	0 6 2		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	525,271	525,271	...	1,19,724	316,100	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trichinopoly.	Ryotwary	1,783,172	483,425	1,299,747	15,32,178	977,753	1 9 1	17,58,692	13,22,020	1 5 8	1 4 3	977,753	1 12 9	2	104,222
	Zemindary	392,320	Not given.	392,320	52,335	170,176	0 4 11	52,335	...	0 2 2	...	170,176	0 4 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	148,348	148,348	...	10,708	67,404	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madura ...	Ryotwary	2,139,851	885,369	1,254,482	17,57,908	907,473	1 15 0	19,42,061	16,27,155	1 8 9	1 11 1	907,473	2 2 3	7	150,646
	Zemindary	3,370,240	...	3,370,240	7,69,799	1,217,279	0 10 1	7,69,799	...	0 3 8	...	1,217,279	0 10 1		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	121,469	121,469	...	11,157	43,928	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tinnevelly ...	Ryotwary	2,317,624	785,873	1,531,751	28,20,923	1,207,836	2 5 4	26,57,723	26,18,899	1 11 9	1 13 2	1,207,836	2 3 2	12	174,227
	Zemindary	923,950	212,729	716,221	3,07,367	389,932	0 12 7	3,07,367	...	0 6 10	...	389,932	0 12 7		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	203,501	203,501	...	52,777	101,979	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Coimbatore ...	Ryotwary	4,891,520	1,850,890	3,040,630	28,13,964	1,601,202	1 12 1	30,43,397	27,43,936	1 0 0	1 2 7	1,601,202	1 14 5	1	38,967
	Zemindary	106,880	24,044	82,836	27,691	44,561	0 9 11	27,691	...	0 5 4	...	44,561	0 9 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	32,000	32,000	...	3,418	11,927	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nilgiris ...	Ryotwary	612,506	393,905	218,601	1,36,643	91,034	1 8 0	1,82,571	1,33,969	0 13 4	0 11 5	91,034	2 0 1	1	12,335
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salem ...	Ryotwary	3,630,384	1,902,400	1,727,984	18,84,434	1,132,124	1 10 7	22,65,025	17,79,299	1 4 11	1 6 9	1,132,124	2 0 0	4	92,946
	Zemindary	1,111,628	108,269	1,003,359	4,50,821	427,076	1 0 10	4,50,821	...	0 7 2	...	427,076	1 0 10		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	201,136	201,136	...	42,300	40,395	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Canara.	Ryotwary	2,497,280	2,081,276	416,004	13,86,359	955,842	1 7 2	13,95,669	13,68,150	3 5 8	3 6 8	955,842	1 7 4	1	32,099
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malabar ...	Ryotwary	3,572,676	2,790,324	782,352	18,16,125	2,334,876	0 12 5	17,89,361	17,89,361	2 4 7	2 0 6	2,334,876	0 12 3	7	185,683
	Zemindary	3,614	...	3,614	15,000	30,159	0 7 11	15,000	...	4 2 5	...	30,159	0 7 11		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	Ryotwary	59,191,027	30,400,523	28,790,504	433,06,960	21,659,992	1 15 11	458,32,641	389,02,988	1 9 6	1 12 10	21,659,992	2 1 10	75	2,099,973
	Zemindary	27,596,743	3,065,515	24,531,228	50,92,554	7,901,170	0 10 6	50,92,554	...	0 3 4	...	7,901,170	0 10 6		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	3,092,602	3,092,602	...	6,38,764	1,262,384	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		

FISCAL—*continued.*

(11)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during the year* 1887-88.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	13	9,116	13	6,669,254	513,019	2,04,839 15 5	...
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	2	336	2	230,274	115,137	79,876 0 0	...
Large Zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture	51	9,856	53	8,294,011	162,627	14,213 13 3	...
Large Zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	78	1,479	124	1,092,018	14,000	11,701 0 5	...
Zemindaries paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue	610	3,155	920	2,617,658	4,291	1,421 10 3	...
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100	97	440	121	281,534	2,902	53 0 7	...
Peasant proprietors paying separately	2,796,485	26,715	4,210,505	21,069,417	7·5	14 8 3	...
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	438,483	29,470	768,983	7,958,294	18·0	8 2 10	...
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. — For life or lives	1,764	798	2,421	32,783	18·6	7 8 5	...
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	514	167	605	6,426	12·5	0 5 5	...
Purchases of waste lands	439	139	447	26,628	60·6	61 10 6	...
Total ...	3,238,536	...	4,984,194	48,278,297	14·9	15 4 9	...

NOTE.—Column 8 is not filled in with reference to para. 8 of G.O., dated 10th May 1887, No. 451, Revenue Department.

(12)—*Register of transfers for* 1887-88.

—	Number of transfers.			Total area (in acres) transferred.		
	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Zemindars or holders of permanently-settled estates	9	1	26	19,191	297	46,952
Peasant proprietors or ryotwar holders	1,303	6,939	105,624	6,923	18,947	376,129
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures	237	225	4,900	3,522	1,533	32,177

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(13)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in the year* 1887-88, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
		Nil.	

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1887-88.

#	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
...	A Bill to amend the law in regard to curnams in estates permanently settled, &c.	By Government.	The object of this Bill is to define and regulate the position of village curnams or accountants in permanently-settled estates. It provides for the appointment of a curnam in every village in such estates, for the speedy disposal of claims to the office, for the enfranchisement of the inam lands held by curnams as emoluments of office, for the prevention and punishment of irregularities on the part of curnams, and especially for bringing the curnams under the supervision and control of the Collectors of the districts wherein the permanently-settled estates to which their villages belong are situated.	Introduced, 1st Oct. 1883.	Removed from the list of business under Rule 51A of the Council Rules on the 20th Mar. 1888.	.....
...	A Bill to provide for irrigation and navigation in the Madras Presidency.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to consolidate and establish the law relating to irrigation and navigation in this Presidency. It declares and defines the powers of Government and officers of Government in carrying out and managing works of irrigation and drainage, and secures compensation to landholders for damage sustained. It regulates the obligations and rights of owners of water channels, the settlement of disputes relating thereto, and the construction of new water channels by private persons. It empowers Government to levy rates for canal water supplied, to issue bye-laws for the conduct of navigation in navigable canals, and to obtain labor on emergent cases for the repairs of canals.	Introduced, 18th August 1884.	.....	Select Committee's report published 19th March 1886.
...	A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1870.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to enable the surplus funds collected under Act I of 1870 to be utilized not only for the purpose of improving ferries and communications leading thereto, but for the purpose of superseding ferries by the construction of bridges—a method of expenditure which has been found to be highly desirable in the interests of traffic in certain districts of this Presidency.	Published under Rule 25 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 24th February 1886.	.....	
...	A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1884.	Hon. Mr. Barlow.	The object of the measure is to amend certain provisions of the city of Madras Municipal Act (I of 1884) intended to bring under control the building of *parcherries* or clusters of huts inhabited by the lower working classes. It has been found that these provisions can in practice be evaded, and the amending Bill has been introduced with a view to remedy this state of things.	Introduced, 28th October 1886.	.....	The draft Bill as amended by the Select Committee has been forwarded to the Madras Municipal Commission for report.
No. 1 of 1887.	A Bill to control evictions and the monopoly of land in the district of Malabar.	Hon. Mr. Subrahmaniya Aiyar.	The object of this Bill which was prepared by a Committee appointed in 1885 to consider and report on the land tenures of Malabar, is to check capricious evictions and to control the monopoly of land at present enjoyed by the landlords of Malabar. It provides that no tenant shall be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except at the end of the agricultural year, and after six months' notice of the landlord's intention to eject. Relief is also provided against forfeiture of tenancy for non-payment of rent or renewal fees if the amount due is paid into court within a certain period. It is further provided, that upon application being made to the Collector for waste land for cultivation, that officer may, in the absence of reasonable objection, grant to the applicant a puttah for land not exceeding 15 acres in extent, subject to the payment of Government assessment, to be fixed from time to time, and of an equal sum as rent to the owner of the land.	Introduced, 22nd November 1887.	.....	Select Committee's report published on 13th March 1888. By order of the Council, dated 20th March 1888, the Bill has been forwarded for the remarks of the Hon. the Judges of the High Court, the District Judges of North and South Malabar, and the Collector of Malabar.
No. 2 of 1887.	A Bill to regulate the Police of the City of Madras.	Hon. Mr. Hutchins, C.S.I.	This Bill reproduces and consolidates the provisions of existing laws relating to the Madras City Police, with such amendments and additions as the experience of the past twenty years has suggested. It contemplates the separation of the Madras City Police from the rural constabulary, in accordance with the law and practice in force in other Presidency Towns and in England and Ireland. Among the special provisions introduced into the Bill may be mentioned the authority conferred on the Commissioner of Police to inspect and regulate all places of public resort or entertainment having an area of 500 square feet. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the Jury at the inquest on the Park fire of December 1886.	Do. ...	.....	Passed the Council on the 20th March 1888.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1887-88—continued.

—	Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
No. 3 of 1887.	A Bill to provide for the inspection and licensing of places of public resort and entertainment.	Hon. Mr. Hutchins, C.S.I.	The disastrous loss of life and property which occurred in the fire at the Peoples' Park, Madras, on the 31st December 1886, drew public attention to the absence of control over buildings intended to accommodate large numbers of people and one of the recommendations of the Jury at the inquest on the fire was that some responsible officer should be invested with authority to regulate all places of public resort where they may be danger to life. The object of this Bill is accordingly to vest the control in all places outside the town of Madras (for which separate provision has been made in Bill No. 2 of 1887) in the Chairman of the Municipal Council where such exists, and in places where no Municipal Council exists, in the Magistrate having jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the Municipal Council or the District Magistrate as the case may be. It provides that no enclosed place having an area of 500 square feet shall be used for public resort or entertainment without a license having been first obtained from the authority named above.	Introduced, 22nd November 1887.	.....	Passed the Council on the 20th March 1888.
No. 4 of 1887.	A Bill to empower local authorities to guarantee interest on, or to create a fund for repayment of, capital expended on certain purposes.	Hon. Mr. Stokes.	On the 30th November 1886, a "Bill to empower local authorities to guarantee interest on, or to create a fund for repayment of, capital expended on certain purposes" was passed by the Madras Legislative Council, and was subsequently assented to by the Governor. The Bill however was disallowed by the Governor-General as upon a reference to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, His Lordship declined to sanction the provision whereby a Government guarantee might be added to the guarantee of the local authority. It was, at the same time, suggested by the Secretary of State, as well as by the Government of India, that the measure might be re-introduced with the omission of the provision which was objected to. Bill No. 4 of 1887 is the result of this suggestion.	Do. ...	.....	Passed the Council on the 17th January 1888, received the Governor's assent on the 26th January 1888 and was forwarded on the same date for the assent of the Governor-General.
No. 5 of 1887.	A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Hon. Mr. Hutchins, C.S.I.	The Bill is founded on one drafted by a committee of native gentlemen appointed in 1879 on a reference from the Government of India as to the possibility of investing the Civil Courts with more summary jurisdiction than they then possessed. The report of the Committee, presented in June 1882, made four chief recommendations: (1) that the pecuniary jurisdiction of the village courts should be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20, (2) that the village courts should receive exclusive jurisdiction in suits falling within their competence; (3) that the District Munsif should be given powers of revision over the village courts; and (4) that the hereditary character of the office of Village Munsif should no longer be strictly maintained. Only the first of these recommendations was then approved, and the Committee's Bill was therefore laid aside and a much shorter one prepared which passed into law as Madras Act IV of 1883. The results of the extended jurisdiction of Village Munsifs during the next four years and a consideration of a special report on the subject presented by the Honorable the Judges of the High Court in 1887 led to the framing of this Bill by which Madras Act IV of 1883 is repealed, its provisions re-enacted, and the third and fourth recommendations of the Committee of 1879 adopted. The Bill also repeals Madras Regulation IV of 1816 and is a general consolidation and amendment of the law relating to the Courts of Village Munsifs.	Introduced, 17th January 1888.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee on 17th January 1888.

(15)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1887-88.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
Nil.			

B.—POLICE.

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1887-88.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.									Cost of Police.						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (cols. 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 12, 14 and 15.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Chief Office	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	15	...	...	(a) 61,995	...	...	...	...	1,416	...
	Madras City Police	...	* 3	10	39	4	804	44	904	...	...	...	30,178	...	(b) 7,688	42,889	(c) 98,927	4,564
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	15,888	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	3	11	13	...	1,128	...	1,155	...	...	...	18,527	4,267	...	28,688	1,12,763	6,125
	Vizagapatam	...	3	12	15	...	1,283	...	1,313	...	...	...	16,056	4,215	...	33,619	1,27,926	4,672
	Jeypore	...	2	3	6	...	434	...	445	...	...	...	9,847	2,146	...	11,675	46,230	2,735
	Godávari	...	2	11	14	...	1,178	...	1,205	...	...	...	18,859	2,316	...	28,452	1,16,748	3,808
	Kistna	...	2	7	17	...	1,136	...	1,156	...	...	...	11,920	3,243	...	21,000	1,05,622	3,626
	Total	1	12	44	65	..	5,153	...	5,275	...	...	15,888	75,209	16,187	...	1,23,434	5,09,289	21,056
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17,483	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	2	9	12	...	1,130	...	1,153	...	...	...	14,048	2,491	...	23,827	1,04,839	5,175
	Kurnool	...	2	10	11	...	938	...	961	...	...	...	11,373	2,250	...	23,050	87,774	4,302
	Bellary	...	1	7	12	...	691	...	711	...	...	...	9,994	1,444	...	17,278	66,307	4,520
	Anantapur	...	1	5	6	...	515	...	527	...	...	...	9,671	2,027	...	12,771	50,791	2,929
	Cuddapah	...	2	10	12	...	1,007	...	1,031	...	...	...	18,707	2,865	...	24,818	1,01,145	6,266
	North Arcot	...	2	8	14	...	1,210	...	1,234	...	...	...	12,502	4,322	...	25,956	1,16,675	7,545
	Chingleput	...	1	7	8	...	608	...	624	...	...	...	13,782	1,036	...	17,497	61,051	7,098
	South Arcot	...	2	9	10	...	1,032	...	1,053	...	...	...	20,734	1,564	...	22,197	1,02,264	5,209
	Tanjore	...	2	9	13	...	1,227	...	1,251	...	...	...	15,301	2,180	...	25,571	1,24,839	7,735
	Trichinopoly	...	1	5	8	...	648	...	662	...	...	...	6,504	696	...	11,988	65,551	4,443
	Madura	...	2	10	14	...	1,064	...	1,090	...	...	...	12,805	2,785	...	28,272	1,06,572	7,484
	Tinnevelly	...	2	8	12	...	888	...	910	...	...	...	12,371	3,301	...	20,469	85,485	5,428
	Salem	...	2	10	11	...	1,041	...	1,064	...	...	...	14,679	2,971	...	23,318	99,233	6,636
	Coimbatore	...	3	10	14	...	1,046	...	1,073	...	...	...	20,869	3,204	...	29,604	1,12,628	6,587
	Malabar	...	4	11	24	...	1,367	...	1,406	...	...	...	27,380	4,503	...	35,463	1,42,884	9,537
	South Canara	...	1	5	6	...	564	...	576	...	...	...	8,917	1,181	...	12,527	58,183	3,231
	Total	1	30	133	187	...	14,976	...	15,327	...	...	17,483	2,29,637	38,820	...	3,54,606	14,86,221	94,175
	Grand Total	4	45	187	291	4	† 20,946	44	21,521	...	...	95,366	3,35,024	55,007	7,688	5,20,929	20,95,853	(d) 1,19,795

* 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police.

† Includes 168 village watchers.

(a) Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 39 clerks and 11 servants (not Police Officers).

(b) Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 8 clerks and 55 servants (not Police Officers).

(c) Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 24 boatmen, and 4 boys and 2 servants and a driver of prison van (not Police Officers).

(d) Includes Rs. 31,557 on account of Railway fare of Police escorts, &c.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—*continued.*						Distribution of force.											
		Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In district.								On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.
		Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		On station duties.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.		Total.					
								Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office	Rupees 10½ per mensem.	Rupees 8 per mensem.	12,577	75,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	2	13	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police			30,732	2,14,978	...	...	...	10	42	704	10	138	52	852	894	...	27	405,848
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			4,015	19,903	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam			29,687	2,00,057	...	...	...	3	21	847	6	278	27	1,128	91	...	8,311	1,749,604
	Vizagapatam			28,051	2,14,539	...	...	...	...	24	1,028	6	255	30	1,283	99	...	8,880	1,900,951
	Jeypore			9,662	82,295	...	...	...	11	8	333	3	90	11	434	...	...	8,500	584,190
	Godávari			23,463	1,93,736	...	...	...	14	23	957	4	207	27	1,178	112	...	7,345	1,791,512
	Kistna			14,913	1,60,324	...	...	...	48	22	862	4	220	26	1,130	96	...	8,471	1,548,480
	Total ...			1,09,791	8,70,854	...	...	...	76	99	4,027	23	1,050	122	5,153	398	...	41,507	7,574,737
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			786	18,269	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore			17,258	1,67,638	...	...	...	21	20	968	3	141	23	1,130	72	...	8,739	1,220,236
	Kurnool			13,394	1,42,143	...	...	...	7	19	719	4	212	23	938	47	...	7,788	709,305
	Bellary			11,692	1,11,235	...	...	...	5	15	565	5	121	20	691	106	8	5,904	736,807
	Anantapur			7,736	85,925	...	...	...	...	10	389	2	126	12	515	14	...	5,103	599,889
	Cuddapah			15,766	1,69,567	...	...	...	8	21	808	3	191	24	1,007	45	...	8,745	1,121,038
	North Arcot			19,124	1,86,124	...	...	...	30	20	980	4	200	24	1,210	68	...	7,256	1,817,814
	Chingleput			10,419	1,10,883	...	...	...	13	14	424	2	171	16	608	30	68	2,842	981,381
	South Arcot			15,246	1,67,214	...	...	...	23	17	863	4	146	21	1,032	81	...	4,873	1,814,738
	Tanjore			19,260	1,94,886	...	...	...	39	20	943	4	245	24	1,227	321	...	3,654	2,130,383
	Trichinopoly			10,087	99,269	...	...	...	8	11	496	3	144	14	648	141	...	3,561	1,215,033
	Madura			17,039	1,74,957	...	...	...	...	22	891	4	173	26	1,064	115	...	8,401	2,168,680
	Tinnevelly			17,084	1,44,138	...	...	...	...	18	718	4	170	22	888	95	...	5,381	1,699,747
	Salem			17,554	1,64,391	...	...	...	12	20	869	3	160	23	1,041	80	...	7,653	1,599,595
	Coimbatore			19,026	1,91,918	...	...	...	...	23	843	4	203	27	1,046	122	3	8,799	1,748,724
	Malabar			27,034	2,46,851	...	...	...	...	30	1,062	9	305	39	1,367	178	45	5,765	2,365,035
	South Canara			10,663	94,702	...	...	...	12	9	418	3	134	12	564	43	...	3,902	959,514
	Total ...			2,49,168	24,70,110	...	...	...	178	290	11,956	61	2,842	351	14,976	1,558	124	98,366	22,887,919
	Grand Total ...			4,02,268	36,31,930	...	...	...	264	431	16,687	96	4,043	527	20,994	2,850	124	139,900	30,868,504

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police in the Madras Presidency during the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 26 and 28).
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police	·03	...	...	446	...	446	·04	...	...	544	...	544	26,143	35
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	7·2	...	...	1,517	1,610	439	9·6	...	...	2,013	2,197	439	5,943	4
	Vizagapatam	6·8	...	...	1,448	1,504	755	8·4	...	...	1,807	1,916	755	3,985	4
	Jeypore	19·6	...	...	1,346	1,346	...	24·9	...	...	1,713	1,713	...	729	2
	Godávari	6·2	...	...	1,521	1,607	701	7·5	...	...	1,828	1,974	701	6,050	6
	Kistna	7·6	...	...	1,398	1,476	570	9·6	...	...	1,752	1,896	570	5,646	6
	Total ...	8	...	...	1,461	1,530	623	10·06	...	...	1,836	1,965	623	22,353	5
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	7·7	...	...	1,077	1,115	510	8·8	...	...	1,234	1,291	510	3,837	4
	Kurnool	8·2	...	...	744	760	433	10·6	...	...	961	997	433	1,975	2
	Bellary	8·4	...	...	1,044	1,102	716	10·2	...	...	1,270	1,394	716	6,113	11
	Anantapur	9·7	...	...	1,138	1,160	350	12·8	...	...	1,503	1,545	350	2,512	6
	Cuddapah	8·5	...	...	1,096	1,127	422	10·5	...	...	1,352	1,406	422	3,605	4
	North Arcot	6·03	...	...	1,510	1,558	704	7·3	...	...	1,818	1,899	704	4,758	5
	Chingleput	4·7	...	...	1,606	1,625	1,242	6·5	...	...	2,241	2,314	1,242	6,170	14
	South Arcot	5·3	...	...	1,988	2,105	782	5·5	...	...	2,062	2,192	782	5,387	6
	Tanjore	3·1	...	...	1,840	2,305	627	3·8	...	...	2,212	3,005	627	5,925	6
	Trichinopoly	5·4	...	...	1,858	2,165	739	7·02	...	...	2,397	3,035	739	3,720	7
	Madura	7·7	...	...	1,990	2,134	765	9·2	...	...	2,375	2,607	765	7,489	8
	Tinnevelly	5·9	...	...	1,868	2,015	605	7·3	...	...	2,309	2,562	605	5,355	7
	Salem	7·3	...	...	1,521	1,594	633	8·6	...	...	1,799	1,915	633	3,560	4
	Coimbatore	8·2	...	...	1,630	1,760	616	10·2	...	...	2,019	2,249	616	5,062	6
	Malabar	4·2	...	...	1,742	1,867	910	5·3	...	...	2,166	2,410	910	7,546	7
	South Canara	6·9	...	...	1,701	1,780	746	9·1	...	...	2,247	2,415	746	1,306	3
	Total ...	6·6	...	...	1,533	1,631	691	8·03	...	...	1,869	2,041	691	74,270	6
	Grand Total ...	6·7	...	...	1,468	1,603	607	8·2	...	...	1,803	2,021	640	122,766	7

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(17)—*Statement showing the equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force in the Madras Presidency for the year* 1887.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1887.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force. (a)			Punishments.												Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
									Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
													Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX (Secs. 161 to 171) of Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.	By money rewards.															
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided batons only. (b)	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
	1	1 (a)		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City.	46	903	47	907	...	133	766	...	13	7	148	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	77	46	838	...	78	99	443	429	14	2	34	13	5	...	9	27·5	·9
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	22	1,131	24	1,139	1,013	140	...	...	8	2	157	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	20	22	644	...	46	40	510	541	36	1	15	8	...	7	14	58·4	1·2
	Vizagapatam.	26	1,273	27	1,288	996	303	...	...	11	7	228	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	9	4	41	26	989	1	125	120	544	639	52	7	25	11	6	5	28	137·3	2·2
	Jeypore ...	9	420	9	434	418	12	...	...	8	...	86	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	9	202	...	79	41	257	127	3	1	5	8	1	5	18	78·6	4·2
	Godávari ...	21	1,156	25	1,181	766	387	24	...	15	2	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	19	21	708	...	91	74	541	575	40	3	20	15	11	2	28	121·5	2·4
	Kistna ...	24	1,089	24	1,103	563	562	...	...	11	4	167	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	19	24	622	3	145	114	512	499	40	2	16	11	...	8	19	37·7	1·7
	Total ...	102	5,069	109	5,145	3,756	1,404	24	...	53	15	872	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	32	26	105	102	3,165	4	486	389	2,364	2,381	171	14	81	53	18	27	107	89·8	2·1
Southern Range.	Nellore ...	20	1,028	21	1,030	534	515	...	...	6	4	216	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	38	20	545	...	89	59	719	330	27	4	17	6	1	1	13	93·1	1·2
	Kurnool ...	21	889	21	938	461	430	...	...	14	1	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	10	21	365	1	128	128	379	403	29	2	34	14	...	12	30	83·6	3·3
	Bellary ...	19	654	19	678	333	340	...	...	11	1	110	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	29	19	343	2	121	94	416	238	21	7	43	11	3	10	7	51·6	1·
	Anantapur ...	10	503	11	517	260	253	...	...	7	2	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	11	10	218	...	56	54	278	225	19	1	23	7	...	4	8	42·9	1·6
	Cuddapah ...	22	1,007	22	1,007	457	475	97	...	9	2	220	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	3	6	11	22	539	2	90	91	566	375	18	8	32	9	6	4	20	88·1	1·9
	North Arcot.	22	1,170	23	1,187	478	714	...	1	21	2	114	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	40	30	22	883	1	159	114	728	464	24	8	46	22	15	7	20	62·3	1·7
	Chingleput ...	15	601	15	608	266	336	14	...	3	2	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	15	601	...	81	45	163	397	23	...	8	3	...	...	5	26·8	·8
	South Arcot.	18	1,027	19	1,032	425	524	96	...	3	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	23	220	18	822	...	78	39	432	576	24	2	14	3	...	3	9	87·5	·9
	Tanjore ...	22	1,257	22	1,258	461	544	274	...	11	3	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	130	6	22	1,208	...	70	62	582	613	34	2	9	11	1	5	7	51·4	·5
	Trichinopoly.	13	646	13	652	296	363	...	...	10	7	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	13	631	...	43	8	246	407	7	...	3	10	9	2	10	51·4	1·5
	Madura ...	24	1,054	24	1,064	449	629	...	...	13	4	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	21	24	987	...	85	50	484	554	15	...	24	13	4	...	8	73·7	·7
	Tinnevelly ...	19	877	20	892	352	536	8	...	11	12	205	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	35	18	802	1	143	90	454	348	38	5	31	11	5	...	5	146·5	·6
	Salem ...	20	986	20	1,041	415	590	...	...	11	3	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	14	20	688	...	99	64	630	375	29	4	37	11	4	3	11	68·6	1·1
	Coimbatore ...	18	836	19	844	390	464	...	...	5	8	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	24	18	786	...	101	49	491	314	19	8	12	5	2	1	9	73·0	1·1
	Nilgiris ...	5	176	5	188	74	107	...	...	1	3	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	164	...	13	13	116	52	7	...	16	1	...	4	7	100	3·9
	Malabar ...	33	1,379	35	1,384	735	617	60	...	26	2	221	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	5	31	33	1,295	1	75	65	718	629	10	5	10	26	9	...	25	72·5	1·8
	South Canara	11	572	11	571	264	319	...	...	8	...	67	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	11	373	...	55	39	245	338	7	1	5	8	12	...	5	56·1	·9
	Total ...	312	14,662	320	14,891	6,650	7,756	549	1	170	56	2,617	...	14	...	5	...	...	1	77	303	507	311	11,250	8	1,486	1,064	7,647	6,638	351	57	364	171	71	56	199	73·4	1·3
	Grand Total.	460	20,647	476	(c) 20,956	10,406	9,293	1,339	1	236	78	3,637	...	25	...	7	...	...	1	119	329	689	459	15,264	12	2,050	1,552	10,459	9,456	536	73	479	237	94	83	315	75·3	1·5

(a) Includes Maliah Police and Hill Force.

(b) All members of the force below the grade of Head Constables are armed with batons.

NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendent or Officers of higher rank.

(c) Includes 145 private guards.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(18)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887.

Ranges	Districts.	Race.												Religion or caste.																							
		Europeans.					Eurasians.			Natives.				Officers.												Men.											
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.										Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.						Other religions.			Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.						Other religions.			Grand Total, officers and men.
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Constables.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.			Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oriyahs.	Parialis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Foreigners (not British subjects).					Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Nairs.	Teers.	Oriyahs.	Parialis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Foreigners (not British subjects).		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Chief Office ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	15
	Madras City ...	1	1	6	18	...	...	4	8	1	1	...	10	902	38	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	14	199	23	29	...	...	...	638	...	...	...	952
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ganjam	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	11	1,129	7	3	6	1	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	10	43	17	9	...	...	478	12	§ 562	...	...	1,156
	Vizagapatam ...	...	3	2	3	...	...	2	1	4	...	7	11	1,269	12	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	8	102	48	13	...	...	242	8	852	...	...	1,302
	Jeypore	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	420	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	9	2	10	...	...	188	6	204	...	...	431
	Godávari	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	4	...	8	9	1,152	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	6	359	22	31	...	...	1	17	720	...	...	1,179
	Kistna	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	14	1,088	10	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	355	44	28	...	...	...	...	661	...	...	1,115
	Total ...	2	11	10	9	...	...	4	3	11	...	25	51	5,058	41	11	24	1	...	...	6	...	32	...	...	...	26	868	133	91	...	...	909	43	2,999	...	...	5,184
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-General of Police ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nellore	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	11	1,027	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	11	446	17	64	...	...	...	8	482	...	...	1,050
	Kurnool	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	7	10	887	6	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	442	41	58	...	...	...	3	338	...	...	912
	Bellary	1	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	7	653	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	282	50	42	...	...	...	11	264	...	...	674
	Anantapur ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	503	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	234	21	13	...	...	...	...	235	...	...	514
	Cuddapah	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	6	9	1,006	9	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	485	22	31	...	...	...	1	465	...	...	1,031
	North Arcot ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	6	13	1,167	5	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	363	69	26	...	...	...	3	701	...	...	1,194
	Chingleput ...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	7	599	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	25	198	5	13	...	...	...	8	352	...	...	617
	South Arcot ...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	5	9	1,023	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	24	349	14	26	...	...	...	17	597	...	...	1,047
	Tanjore	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	2	5	...	6	11	1,247	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	53	105	30	7	...	...	...	...	1,062	...	...	1,281
	Trichinopoly ...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	4	6	641	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	19	170	9	10	...	...	...	3	435	...	...	660
	Madura	...	2	3	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	6	12	1,049	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	19	286	23	2	...	...	...	...	724	...	...	1,080
	Tinnevelly ...	...	2	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	11	875	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	59	26	8	6	...	...	...	...	778	...	...	898
	Salem	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	6	8	982	8	4	6	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	32	327	68	10	...	...	...	3	546	...	...	1,008
	Coimbatore ...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	10	834	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	15	196	57	43	...	...	...	2	523	...	...	856
	Nilgiris	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	175	5	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	64	3	4	2	...	...	3	83	...	...	182
	Malabar	...	4	2	8	...	...	3	5	3	...	4	11	1,376	22	*3	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	†197	3	11	879	217	...	4	28	...	...	1,416
	South Canara ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	572	4	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	‡72	33	1	4	59	8	...	224	...	...	584
	Total ...	8	23	31	21	17	...	20	17	29	...	77	146	14,616	127	40	64	3	7	8	...	...	94	...	...	...	508	4,242	473	367	885	276	8	66	7,837	...	...	15,005
	Grand Total ...	12	36	47	48	17	...	28	28	41	1	102	207	20,589	208	52	91	5	7	8	6	...	132	...	...	...	549	5,314	629	468	885	276	917	109	11,480	...	...	21,156

* Includes 2 Mappillas. † Includes 90 Mappillas. ‡ Includes 2 Mappillas. § Includes 13 Khonds.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(19)—*(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year* 1887, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.
						Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeal.			
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs.	Rs.
Territory subject to the High Court. Civil ...	138,318	31,109,707	...	21	107	5	...	...	20	125	185,233	422,786	9,129	833	41,16,099	39,16,814
Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal...				22	337				21	711	186,013	2,959	5,578	...		
Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue...				21	80				21	83	4,617	2,191	...	...		
Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	138,318	31,109,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.

Grades of Judicial Officers.

Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction—	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges	4	1
District Judges	19	1
Additional Judges	...	...
Subordinate Judges	1	13

Officers exercising original jurisdiction only—	Europeans.	Natives.
Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court ...	1	2
Judges of the Cantonment Small Cause Court ...	1	...
Munsifs	...	106

(20)—*(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year* 1887.

Tribunals.	Original powers.			Appeal powers.			Grand total.		
	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.
High Court Judges	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
District and Sessions Judges	19	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	20
Subordinate Judges	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	14
District Munsifs	...	106	106	...	...	...	...	106	106
Presidency Magistrates	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21(*a*)
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	46	40	86	37	40	77	46	40	86(*b*)
Cantonment Magistrates	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2(*c*)
Special do.	7	62	69	...	...	...	7	63	70
Other paid do.	...	496	496	...	...	...	...	496	496(*d*)
Benches of do.	4	50	54	...	...	...	4	50	54(*e*)
Total ...	107	773	880	82	55	137	107	773	880

(*a*) 3 of these had also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 had those of an additional Sessions Judge.
(*b*) Of these, 1 Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Sub-Judge.
(*c*) 1 of these exercised powers of a Small Cause Judge.
(*d*) Of these, 20 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
(*e*) 2 of these were composed of both Europeans and natives.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(21)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous years.	Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons: Convicted.	Number of persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Number of persons: Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,845	1,629	1,629	13,638	8,057	4,614	...	967
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	83	72	70	161	100	44	1	16
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	3,187	3,115	3,063	3,970	1,829	2,089	1	51
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	940	864	850	1,299	642	550	3	104
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	159	146	147	176	93	83	...	...
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	202	194	196	226	80	138	...	8
Do. affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV.	7,425	7,200	7,180	9,457	2,379	6,975	6	97
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	114	94	96	444	325	108	...	11
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	701	636	636	1,053	605	325	10	113
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	95	74	73	121	77	38	1	5
Hurt	12,026	10,839	10,259	30,088	24,958	4,554	3	573
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,133	1,695	1,659	5,021	4,357	550	1	113
Criminal force and assault	30,487	27,744	23,562	62,971	55,618	6,716	3	634
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor.	198	148	146	320	203	112	...	5
Rape	95	65	64	90	74	14	...	2
Unnatural offences	8	7	7	13	10	3	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	18,383	14,244	14,386	31,598	19,240	11,401	9	948
Extortion	438	317	317	983	872	77	1	33
Robbery and dacoity	636	436	433	1,603	1,227	331	3	42
Criminal misappropriation of property	715	644	634	1,085	567	490	...	28
Criminal breach of trust	2,673	2,011	1,908	2,654	1,979	579	3	93
Receiving stolen property	582	567	565	806	254	523	...	29
Cheating	1,215	857	822	1,351	1,035	240	...	76
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	103	92	91	286	226	60	...	...
Mischief	6,870	5,585	5,404	15,785	13,457	1,848	4	481
Criminal trespass	10,707	8,484	8,297	21,623	16,738	4,291	3	591
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	285	191	187	565	435	69	2	59
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	25	20	20	46	39	7	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	869	701	685	1,450	1,261	136	...	53
Defamation, Chapter XXI	571	454	382	1,016	858	111	...	37
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	2,992	2,673	2,329	4,918	4,225	635	...	58
Offences under Special and Local Laws	101,002	99,974	98,939	117,728	23,089	94,078	15	546
Total ...	207,764	191,772	185,036	332,545	184,919	141,784	69	5,773

(22)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal procedure Code in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and XXXV.	8	8	...	8	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	82	334	141	155	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour.	69	161	93	64	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X ...	303	495	273	2	
5. Possession—Chapter XII	70	234	73	21	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.	414	447	22	425	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII.	24	24	...	23	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	1,935	1,935	438	554	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII.	378	515	91	413	
Total ...	3,283	4,153	1,131	1,665	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(23)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.				
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior.										
Village Officers	21,079	...	8,093	12,538	...	...	448	13,215	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	5,066	....	2,029	3,002	...	17	18	3,607	3	5,387
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	253,632	63	164,062	78,786	1,958	3,231	5,532	119,798	7	283,946
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	32,691	2	10,242	585	21,749	1	112	26,740	1	21,930
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	831	...	200	575	3	32	21	507	7	893
Chief Magistrates of Districts	219	...	119	69	24	5	2	127	10	523
Presidency Magistrates	41,376	...	7,086	80	34,061	93	56	34,178	...	15,701
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.										
Courts of Session	2,107	2	1,148	835	...	93	29	966	27	7,497
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction ...	95	2	33	57	...	...	3	67	27	379
Superior Court. Under Section 307, C.P.C. ...	18	...	14	...	...	* 4	...	6	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 374, C.P.C. ...	* 85	...	23	50	...	* 5	7	63	...	...
Total ...	357,199	69	193,049	96,577	57,795	3,481	6,228	199,274	...	336,256

* In the case of these persons new trial was ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Details of punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior.																												
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	* 12,538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	...	...	...	168	59	...	2,330	7	...	...	2,793	36	1	...	...	...	4,131	3,339	287	101	122	4	...	...	4	3	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	12,905	1,940	15	67,229	1,279	206	45	60,548	6,160	400	118	3	...	3,79,043	3,03,209	18,094	4,573	9,593	415	9	...	380	643	256	1
Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	70	206	...	22,032	2	7	...	21,826	201	...	5	...	...	15,050	14,675	363	257	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	...	...	...	531	9	...	82	54	...	...	22	39	12	8	1	...	6,241	1,335	...	6	138	396	...	...	4	22	28	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	29	15	...	50	...	6	1	40	7	...	2	1	...	1,783	1,508	5	21	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	...	...	...	965	72	...	32,805	112	...	...	32,471	298	23	12	1	...	37,109	31,995	2,617	212	756	69	...	...	71	39	2	2
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government..																												
Courts of Session	...	94	...	691	27	...	70	25	...	...	5	32	13	14	2	4	19,236	7,094	914	16	90	190	377	45	2	11	12	1
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	1	1	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	25	4	...	...	...	...
Under Section 307, C.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 374, C.P.C.	36	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37	109	...	15,414	14,866	15	1,25,098	1,479	† 219	46	17,705	6,773	449	159	8	4	4,62,593	3,63,155	22,280	5,186	11,035	1,107	411	49	463	718	208	4

* Of these, 3,481 persons were confined in stocks.

† Of these, 97 persons were ordered under Section 106, C.P.C., to furnish sureties in addition to other punishment.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(25)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts*	11,749	...	833	5,380	...	894	3,736	2	167	...	737	19
To Courts of Session	961	1	182	459	...	66	181	4	7	...	61	26
To Superior Courts † by persons convicted ...	719	...	95	410	...	79	38	...	18	...	79	50
To Superior Courts † by Government from judgments of acquittal.	41	...	...	18	...	...	5	...	17	...	1	50
Total ...	13,470	1	1,110	6,267	...	1,039	3,960	6	209	...	878	...
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,923	1	1,293	86	...	2	6	8	395	104	28	19
By Courts of Session	1,228	...	577	299	...	1	7	13	119	142	70	23
By Superior Court	1,837	...	413	658	11	118	...	343	129	...	165	...
Total ...	4,988	1	2,283	1,043	11	121	13	364	643	246	263	...
Grand Total ...	18,458	2	3,393	7,310	11	1,160	3,973	370	852	246	1,141	...

* Or other magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, C.P.C.
† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, C.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 4.
NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the courts' own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(26)—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed distinguishing criminal from civil courts.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Jury trials. Number of cases tried by jury.	Jury trials. Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials. Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Jury trials. Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict. Wholly.	Jury trials. Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict. Partially.	Jury trials. Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved. Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Jury trials. Number of persons, the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved. Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which judge differed from. One assessor.	Assessors' trials. Number of cases in which judge differed from. Both assessors.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—*Civil Courts.*													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors.	2	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	17	21	6	
II.—*Criminal Courts.*													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors ...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Act III of 1884		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session.	Jurors ...	*5	325	...	317	7	1	15	6	...	...	...	
	Assessors.	*2	...	†590	...	...	...	...	...	438	33	105	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	374	634	366	7	1	15	6	455	54	111	

* Qualifications as prescribed in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).
† Excluding 14 cases in which the opinion of assessors was not taken.

D.—

(27)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry.*	Central Prison.	Convicts ...	604	25	629	631	41	672	1,235	66	1,301
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	38	3	41	39	3	42
		Civil ...	7	...	7	26	2	28	33	2	35
Vellore* ...	Do.	Convicts ...	807	46	853	574	35	609	1,381	81	1,462
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	5	...	5	22	1	23	27	1	28
Trichinopoly.*	Do.	Convicts ...	819	30	849	655	57	712	1,474	87	1,561
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	5	...	5	11	...	11
		Civil ...	7	1	8	62	4	66	69	5	74
Coimbatore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	626	20	646	350	5	355	976	25	1,001
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	14	1	15	109	3	112	123	4	127
Cannanore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	425	...	425	102	...	102	527	...	527
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Do.	Convicts ...	409	17	426	435	17	452	844	34	878
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	108	6	114	110	6	116
		Civil ...	8	2	10	34	4	38	42	6	48
Madras ...	Do.	Convicts ...	537	32	569	1,743	162	1,905	2,280	194	2,474
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	82	9	91	94	9	103
		Civil ...	5	...	5	35	8	43	40	8	48
Russellkonda...	Hill Jail	Convicts ...	120	2	122	210	7	217	330	9	339
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	96	2	98	379	18	397	475	20	495
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	61	6	67	78	6	84
		Civil ...	2	...	2	34	...	34	36	...	36
Vizagapatam ...	Do.	Convicts ...	130	19	149	435	63	498	565	82	647
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	71	2	73	78	2	80
		Civil ...	6	...	6	62	3	65	68	3	71
Parvatipur ...	Hill Jail	Convicts ...	149	...	149	397	1	398	546	1	547
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	84	6	90	315	22	337	399	28	427
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	10	...	10	31	...	31	41	...	41
Nellore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	63	3	66	248	21	269	311	24	335
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	46	5	51	53	5	58
		Civil ...	2	...	2	38	2	40	40	2	42
Kurnool ...	Do.	Convicts ...	28	1	29	245	11	256	273	12	285
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	64	4	68	65	4	69
		Civil ...	3	...	3	20	1	21	23	1	24
Bellary ...	Do.	Convicts ...	347	12	359	460	33	493	807	45	852
		Under-trial ...	6	2	8	73	9	82	79	11	90
		Civil ...	6	1	7	50	6	56	56	7	63
Cuddapah ...	Do.	Convicts ...	88	8	96	332	31	363	420	39	459
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	66	4	70	70	4	74
		Civil ...	3	...	3	49	3	52	52	3	55
Cuddalore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	194	4	198	477	23	500	671	27	698
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	81	8	89	90	8	98
		Civil ...	13	...	13	63	...	63	76	...	76
Tanjore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	187	8	195	473	28	501	660	36	696
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	96	2	98	101	2	103
		Civil ...	25	2	27	194	10	204	219	12	231
Madura ...	Do.	Convicts ...	192	6	198	569	23	592	761	29	790
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	162	8	170	162	8	170
		Civil ...	19	1	20	129	10	139	148	11	159
Tinnevelly ...	Do.	Convicts ...	244	6	250	562	9	571	806	15	821
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	213	5	218	219	6	225
		Civil ...	3	3	6	55	4	59	58	7	65
Cochin ...	Do.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	Do.	Convicts ...	213	3	216	637	11	648	850	14	864
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	98	3	101	103	4	107
		Civil ...	41	2	43	173	16	189	214	18	232
Mangalore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	47	9	56	182	14	196	229	23	252
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	45	3	48	51	4	55
		Civil ...	16	2	18	65	9	74	81	11	92
Coimbatore ...	Do.	Convicts ...	141	3	144	429	21	450	570	24	594
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	152	7	159	153	7	160
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes District Jail figures.

PRISONS.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1887.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
697	49	746	538	17	555	521·90	16·19	538·09	529·80	17·12	546·92
38	3	41	1	...	1	2·21	·38	2·59			
26	1	27	7	1	8	5·69	·55	6·24			
690	46	736	691	35	726	672·73	31·73	704·46	679·36	31·73	711·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	1	18	10	...	10	6·63	...	6·63			
893	74	967	581	13	594	759·77	18·90	778·67	764·18	19·16	783·34
11	...	11	...	...	...	·19	...	·19			
66	5	71	3	...	3	4·22	·26	4·48			
290	12	302	686	13	699	534·80	12·41	547·21	546·75	12·59	559·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
111	4	115	12	...	12	11·95	·18	12·13			
189	...	189	338	...	338	363·24	...	363·24	363·24	...	363·24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
444	20	464	400	14	414	380·50	17·02	397·52	391·67	18·43	410·10
81	6	87	29	...	29	6·78	·39	7·17			
38	6	44	4	...	4	4·39	1·02	5·41			
1,733	169	1,902	547	25	572	497·04	25·84	522·88	506·51	26·34	532·85
92	9	101	2	...	2	7·29	·23	7·52			
39	8	47	1	...	1	2·18	·27	2·45			
218	8	226	112	1	113	97·86	1·00	98·86	97·86	1·00	98·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
345	16	361	130	4	134	89·48	2·87	92·35	96·20	3·16	99·36
77	6	83	1	...	1	3·42	·29	3·71			
34	...	34	2	...	2	3·30	...	3·30			
451	77	528	114	5	119	111·37	10·17	121·54	122·68	10·70	133·38
78	2	80	...	...	...	3·60	·17	3·77			
61	3	64	7	...	7	7·71	·36	8·07			
323	1	324	223	...	223	162·19	·32	162·51	162·19	·32	162·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
279	23	302	120	5	125	88·28	5·61	93·89	94·13	5·61	99·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	...	31	10	...	10	5·85	...	5·85			
254	20	274	57	4	61	59·79	3·59	63·38	65·96	4·06	70·02
50	5	55	3	...	3	1·71	·18	1·89			
39	2	41	1	...	1	4·46	·29	4·75			
218	9	227	55	3	58	44·69	2·13	46·82	51·22	2·32	53·54
63	4	67	2	...	2	2·99	·18	3·17			
20	1	21	3	...	3	3·54	·01	3·55			
505	34	539	302	11	313	305·61	8·99	314·60	318·54	9·96	328·50
78	10	88	1	1	2	4·34	·57	4·91			
49	6	55	7	1	8	8·59	·40	8·99			
326	35	361	94	4	98	76·92	7·49	84·41	86·27	7·98	94·25
64	4	68	6	...	6	3·20	·13	3·33			
44	3	47	8	...	8	6·15	·36	6·51			
516	22	538	155	5	160	151·31	6·08	157·39	160·20	6·40	166·69
88	7	95	2	1	3	3·39	·32	3·71			
65	...	65	11	...	11	5·50	...	5·50			
498	29	527	162	7	169	149·08	4·94	154·02	178·17	6·01	184·18
100	2	102	1	...	1	7·39	·29	7·68			
209	12	221	10	...	10	21·70	·78	22·48			
577	23	600	184	6	190	157·52	5·83	163·35	180·86	7·22	188·08
132	6	138	30	2	32	9·22	·70	9·92			
133	8	141	15	3	18	14·12	·69	14·81			
620	13	633	186	2	188	208·60	2·46	211·06	233·59	3·38	236·97
209	6	215	10	...	10	18·36	·39	18·75			
53	7	60	5	...	5	6·63	·53	7·16			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·11	...	·11	·12	...	·12
2	...	2	...	...	...	·01	...	·01			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
703	13	716	147	1	148	163·20	2·26	165·46	188·13	5·50	193·63
97	4	101	6	...	6	3·72	·29	4·01			
188	13	201	26	5	31	21·21	2·95	24·16			
180	19	199	49	4	53	45·54	4·94	50·48	59·86	6·57	66·43
50	4	54	1	...	1	3·11	·12	3·23			
67	7	74	14	4	18	11·21	1·51	12·72			
470	17	487	100	7	107	98·79	4·67	103·46	108·66	4·94	113·60
143	5	148	10	2	12	9·87	·27	10·14			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

D.—PRISONS

(27)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ootacamund*...	District Jail ...	Convicts	28	1	29	74	11	85	102	12	114
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12
		Civil	6	...	6	13	1	14	19	1	20
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts	6,578	263	6,841	10,916	664	11,580	17,494	927	18,421
		Under-trial ...	97	5	102	1,473	84	1,557	1,570	89	1,659
		Civil	201	15	216	1,264	87	1,351	1,465	102	1,567
		Total ...	6,876	283	7,159	13,653	835	14,488	20,529	1,118	21,647
Do. ...	European Prison.	Convicts	15	...	15	13	...	13	28	...	28
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	15	...	15	14	...	14	29	...	29
Madras ...	Debtors' Jail ...	Civil	22	3	25	381	49	430	403	52	455
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	397	28	425	14,860	1,774	16,634	15,257	1,802	17,059
		Under-trial ...	645	48	693	20,976	1,227	22,203	21,621	1,275	22,896
		Civil	11	...	11	156	13	169	167	13	180
		Total ...	1,053	76	1,129	35,992	3,014	39,006	37,045	3,090	40,135
Grand Total		Convicts	6,990	291	7,281	25,789	2,438	28,227	32,779	2,729	35,508
		Under-trial ...	742	53	795	22,450	1,311	23,761	23,192	1,364	24,556
		Civil	234	18	252	1,801	149	1,950	2,035	167	2,202
		Total of all ...	7,966	362	8,328	50,040	3,898	53,938	58,006	4,260	62,266

* Closed on 31st August 1887.

—continued.

and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1887—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
102	12	114	...	...	...	19·44	·72	20·16	25·06	·99	26·05
12	...	12	...	...	...	1·15	...	1·15			
19	1	20	...	...	...	4·47	·27	4·74			
11,523	741	12,264	5,971	186	6,157	5,759·76	196·16	5,955·92	6,011·21	211·49	6,222·70
1,465	83	1,548	105	6	111	91·95	4·90	96·85			
1,309	88	1,397	156	14	170	159·50	10·43	169·93			
14,297	912	15,209	6,232	206	6,438	6,011·21	211·49	6,222·70	...	...	...
13	...	13	15	...	15	12·83	...	12·83	12·90	...	12·90
1	...	1	...	...	...	·07	...	·07			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	...	14	15	...	15	12·90	...	12·90	...	...	...
380	50	430	23	2	25	17·87	1·73	19·60	17·87	1·73	19·60
14,963	1,784	16,747	294	18	312	374·23	36·97	411·20	1,052·42	71·85	1,124·27
20,922	1,251	22,173	699	24	723	667·24	34·31	701·55			
153	11	164	14	2	16	10·95	·57	11·52			
36,038	3,046	39,084	1,007	44	1,051	1,052·42	71·85	1,124·27	...	...	...
26,499	2,525	29,024	6,280	204	6,484	6,146·82	233·13	6,379·95	7,094·40	285·07	7,379·47
22,388	1,334	23,722	804	30	834	759·26	39·21	798·47			
1,842	149	1,991	193	18	211	188·32	12·73	201·05			
50,729	4,008	54,737	7,277	252	7,529	7,094·40	285·07	7,379·47	...	...	...

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887.

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.										
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1887.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																							
1	Rajahmundry *	604	25	510	35	1,114	60	121	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	66	1,301	50	...	13	...
2	Vellore *	807	46	433	33	1,240	79	122	1	1	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	1,381	81	1,462	22	...	8	...
3	Trichinopoly *	819	30	422	47	1,241	77	233	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,474	87	1,561	218	2	6	3
4	Coimbatore	626	20	93	4	719	24	257	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	25	1,001	10	1	7	1
5	Cannanore	425	...	21	...	446	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	...	527	7	...	7	...
6	Salem	409	17	413	17	822	34	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	34	878	33	1	...	...
7	Penitentiary	537	32	1,622	154	2,159	186	46	...	...	...	20	...	55	8	...	...	2,280	194	2,474	67	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,227	170	3,514	290	7,741	460	882	18	1	...	38	1	55	8	...	...	8,717	487	9,204	407	4	41	4
	District Jails.																							
8	Russellkonda	120	2	210	7	330	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	9	339	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	96	2	379	18	475	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	20	495	23	1	...	1
10	Vizagapatam	130	19	404	43	534	62	...	...	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	82	647	60	5	...	...
11	Parvatipur	149	...	376	1	525	1	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	1	547	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur	84	6	103	5	187	11	...	...	212	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	28	427	40	...	4	...
13	Nellore	63	3	248	21	311	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	24	335	18	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	28	1	245	11	273	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	12	285	27	...	...	...
15	Bellary	347	12	436	30	783	42	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	807	45	852	10	...	6	...
16	Cuddapah	88	8	327	31	415	39	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	39	459	27	1	6	2
17	Cuddalore	194	4	477	23	671	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	27	698	49	1	...	...
18	Tanjore	187	8	472	28	659	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	36	696	44	6	...	...
19	Madura	192	6	568	23	760	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	29	790	81	2	...	...
20	Tinnevelly	244	6	552	9	796	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	15	821	76	1	1	...
21	Cochin	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	213	3	636	11	849	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	14	864	94	1	10	...
23	Mangalore	47	9	182	14	229	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	23	252	8	...	8	1
24	Coimbatore	141	3	414	20	555	23	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	24	594	4	...	...	...
25	Ootacamund †	28	1	74	11	102	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	12	114	32	1	...	...
	Total ...	2,351	93	6,105	306	8,456	399	55	4	266	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,777	440	9,217	593	19	35	4
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	6,578	263	9,619	596	16,197	859	937	22	267	37	38	1	55	8	...	...	17,494	927	18,421	1,000	23	76	8
26	European Prison	15	...	2	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	2	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	397	28	9,989	1,598	10,386	1,626	10	...	...	...	...	...	‡4,861	‡176	...	...	15,257	1,802	17,059	‡5,128	‡213	...	...
	Grand Total ...	6,990	291	19,610	2,194	26,600	2,485	954	22	267	37	42	1	4,916	184	...	...	32,779	2,729	35,508	6,130	236	76	8

* Includes district jail figures.

† Closed on 31st August 1887.

‡ 4,861 males and 176 females received *en route* through the station to another station.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
		Released during the year.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.		
		A.		B.		C.		D. By order of Government.																			
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry *	43	1	319	27	68	...	2	...	166	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	34	1	538	17	555	521·90	16·19	538·09
2	Vellore *	30	1	305	20	485	3	2	...	224	22	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	691	35	726	672·73	31·73	704·46
3	Trichinopoly *	80	...	303	47	62	...	4	...	215	22	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	581	13	594	759·77	18·90	778·67
4	Coimbatore	8	...	33	...	94	...	3	...	115	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	17	...	686	13	699	534·80	12·41	547·21
5	Cannanore	3	...	14	...	48	...	1	...	89	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	338	...	338	363·24	...	363·24
6	Salem	33	1	238	10	23	2	...	...	111	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	400	14	414	380·50	17·02	397·52
7	Penitentiary	21	2	1,352	148	38	1	...	...	488	13	53	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	547	25	572	497·04	25·84	522·88
	Total ...	218	5	2,564	252	418	6	12	...	1,108	93	53	5	15	...	4	...	4	...	92	1	3,781	117	3,898	3,729·98	122·09	3,852·07
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	5	...	149	6	7	...	...	...	57	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	1	113	97·86	1·00	98·86
9	Berhampore	14	...	222	12	...	...	...	...	78	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	130	4	134	89·48	2·87	92·35
10	Vizagapatam	26	...	301	60	...	...	...	...	59	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	114	5	119	111·37	10·17	121·54
11	Parvatipur	1	...	225	1	3	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	223	...	223	162·19	·32	162·51
12	Guntur	25	3	162	16	...	...	...	...	46	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	120	5	125	88·28	5·61	93·89
13	Nellore	32	2	157	15	...	...	...	...	46	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	4	61	59·79	3·59	63·38
14	Kurnool	14	...	142	8	...	...	...	...	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	55	3	58	44·69	2·13	46·82
15	Bellary	55	4	275	20	31	...	...	...	119	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	302	11	313	305·61	8·99	314·60
16	Cuddapah	60	4	161	20	...	...	...	...	65	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	94	4	98	76·92	7·49	84·41
17	Cuddalore	23	...	326	17	8	...	...	...	110	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	5	160	151·31	6·08	157·39
18	Tanjore	47	1	275	18	4	...	2	...	121	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	162	7	169	140·08	4·94	154·02
19	Madura	72	1	309	15	...	...	...	...	108	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	184	6	190	157·52	5·83	163·35
20	Tinnevelly	115	1	305	9	3	...	...	...	117	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	186	2	188	208·60	2·46	211·06
21	Cochin	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·11	...	·11
22	Calicut	96	1	373	5	2	...	1	1	120	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	147	1	148	163·20	2·26	165·46
23	Mangalore	37	1	88	12	...	...	...	...	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	49	4	53	45·54	4·94	50·48
24	Coimbatore	87	3	292	12	...	...	...	...	84	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	100	7	107	98·79	4·67	103·46
25	Ootacamund †	2	...	51	10	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19·44	·72	20·16
	Total ...	711	21	3,815	256	58	...	3	1	1,290	70	...	...	1	...	...	...	29	...	52	...	2,190	69	2,259	2,029·78	74·07	2,103·85
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	929	26	6,379	508	476	6	15	1	2,398	163	53	5	16	...	4	...	33	...	144	1	5,971	186	6,157	5,759·76	196·16	5,955·92
26	European Prison	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	12·83	...	12·83
	Subsidiary Jails	351	25	9,169	1,499	...	...	22	5	278	42	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	294	18	312	374·23	36·97	411·20
	Grand Total ...	1,280	51	15,551	2,007	476	6	37	6	2,684	205	53	5	18	...	14	...	33	...	147	1	6,280	204	6,484	6,146·82	233·13	6,379·95

* Includes district jail figures.

† Closed on 31st August 1887.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
Serial number.	Jails.	a. Europeans.		b. Eurasians.		c. Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	2	...	...	...	19	1	489	34	...	...	...	...	14	2	401	26
2	Vellore	1	...	4	...	4	...	42	1	382	32	...	...	...	...	8	...	356	26
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	1	405	46	...	...	...	...	13	2	343	28
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	88	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	78	3
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	2	...	29	...	382	17	...	...	...	...	7	1	365	16
7	Penitentiary	35	...	17	2	104	19	379	44	1,087	89	...	...	...	...	57	...	784	91
	Total ...	36	...	23	2	122	19	489	47	2,844	222	...	...	...	...	100	5	2,344	190
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	188	6
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	374	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	281	11
10	Vizagapatam	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	395	43	...	...	...	...	9	1	318	37
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	314	1
12	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	98	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	82	3
13	Nellore	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	1	234	20	...	...	...	...	4	1	212	17
14	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	27	...	28	...	190	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	210	9
15	Bellary	2	...	2	...	...	...	38	2	394	28	...	...	...	...	6	...	365	26
16	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	2	...	45	1	280	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	294	28
17	Cuddalore	10	...	...	...	6	2	14	...	447	21	...	...	...	...	3	2	395	16
18	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	7	...	17	...	448	28	...	...	...	...	15	3	386	20
19	Madura	...	...	...	...	18	1	27	2	523	20	...	...	...	...	10	3	474	18
20	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	44	...	30	...	478	9	...	...	...	...	6	...	438	8
21	Cochin	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
22	Calicut	...	...	1	...	19	...	265	6	351	5	...	...	...	...	10	...	555	10
23	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	31	2	22	...	129	12	...	...	...	...	8	...	155	14
24	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	4	...	23	...	387	20	...	...	...	...	7	...	359	15
25	Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	14	6	10	...	50	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	65	8
	Total ...	16	...	6	...	173	11	546	15	5,364	280	...	...	...	...	94	14	5,093	247
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	52	...	29	2	295	30	1,035	62	8,208	502	...	...	...	...	194	19	7,437	437
26	European Prison	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Subsidiary Jails	4	3	8	2	311	35	825	47	8,841	1,511	...	...	...	...	279	97	8,337	1,154
	Grand Total ...	57	3	38	4	606	65	1,860	109	17,049	2,013	...	...	...	...	473	116	15,775	1,591

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887—cont.

Serial number.	Jails.	4—*cont.* Age—*cont.* C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	91	7	4	...	12	18	49	173	23	...	235	21	3	11	...	510	35	545
2	Vellore	62	7	7	...	7	...	...	166	14	...	246	19	1	13	...	433	33	466
3	Trichinopoly	58	13	8	4	13	9	...	121	13	9	257	19	4	24	...	422	47	469
4	Coimbatore	14	1	...	...	5	6	...	36	5	4	37	2	...	1	1	93	4	97
5	Cannanore	4	...	...	...	...	3	11	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
6	Salem	38	...	3	...	11	...	2	101	10	...	289	11	3	3	...	413	17	430
7	Penitentiary	743	63	38	...	2	51	...	430	321	56	762	61	33	27	33	1,622	154	1,776
	Total ...	1,010	91	60	4	50	87	62	1,032	388	69	1,826	133	44	79	34	3,514	290	3,804
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	22	...	...	...	26	11	49	58	41	25	...	...	1	5	1	210	7	217
9	Berhampore	91	7	6	...	39	2	...	89	43	20	186	6	...	12	...	379	18	397
10	Vizagapatam	74	5	3	...	4	59	30	153	37	1	120	20	2	19	2	404	43	447
11	Parvatipur	56	...	...	...	2	4	...	246	9	50	65	...	1	...	...	376	1	377
12	Guntur	14	2	1	...	6	20	7	19	7	...	44	3	1	1	...	103	5	108
13	Nellore	28	3	4	...	14	3	...	42	23	2	164	14	1	5	1	248	21	269
14	Kurnool	34	1	...	...	13	3	5	67	7	27	123	6	2	1	2	245	11	256
15	Bellary	56	2	9	2	21	15	8	169	15	17	191	15	1	14	...	436	30	466
16	Cuddapah	28	2	5	...	25	29	41	78	21	...	133	18	2	11	...	327	31	358
17	Cuddalore	72	4	7	1	16	25	54	165	23	7	187	11	5	5	2	477	23	500
18	Tanjore	58	5	13	...	32	26	2	144	16	222	30	13	4	11	...	472	28	500
19	Madura	77	2	7	...	9	3	...	276	32	22	226	17	4	2	...	568	23	591
20	Tinnevelly	103	1	5	...	32	42	2	238	38	...	200	3	...	5	1	552	9	561
21	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
22	Calicut	66	1	5	...	16	1	3	298	96	25	197	5	3	2	1	636	11	647
23	Mangalore	19	...	...	...	3	...	95	74	10	...	...	11	1	2	...	182	14	196
24	Coimbatore	47	5	1	...	18	1	6	139	37	18	195	13	1	6	...	414	20	434
25	Ootacamund	7	2	...	...	...	15	6	8	1	...	44	4	2	5	...	74	11	85
	Total ...	852	42	66	3	276	261	308	2,263	456	436	2,105	159	31	106	10	6,105	306	6,411
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	1,862	133	126	7	326	348	370	3,295	844	505	3,931	292	75	185	44	9,619	596	10,215
26	European Prison	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Subsidiary Jails	1,309	333	64	14	59	394	377	4,587	545	261	3,766	844	145	536	73	9,989	1,598	11,587
	Grand Total ...	3,172	466	190	21	385	742	7	7,882	1,390	766	7,698	1,136	220	721	117	19,610	2,194	21,804

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																				5		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
			A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. For life.		I. b. For a term		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	4	5	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	4	...	259	20	129	6	55	...	15	...	20	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	489	27	516
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
1	Rajahmundry.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total admissions ...	5	...	266	25	137	8	55	1	17	...	23	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	510	35	545
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	42	4	66	3	38	...	75	1	166	4	73	3	4	1	61	1	13	...	...	...	538	17	555
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	7	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	...	183	21	165	5	24	...	21	1	5	1	7	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	411	29	440
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
2	Vellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	2	...	190	23	169	5	28	2	27	1	5	1	7	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	433	33	466
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	25	7	62	1	16	5	76	3	179	6	188	9	19	...	99	3	27	1	...	...	691	35	726
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	8	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	22
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	4	21	217	11	107	3	22	1	13	1	15	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	38	421
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
3	Trichinopoly ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total admissions ...	7	29	227	12	120	3	26	1	21	1	16	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	47	469
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	13	2	38	...	14	1	89	2	229	1	132	4	6	...	33	2	27	1	...	...	581	13	594
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	18	...	24	...	16	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	1	74	2	76
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	17
4	Coimbatore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	27	...	26	...	16	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	1	93	4	97
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	61	2	225	4	311	4	60	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	686	13	699

5	Cannanore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	21	...	60	...	85	...	4	...	137	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	...	338
6	Salem ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	187	5	130	5	29	1	15	3	17	...	12	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	15	414
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	...	...	195	6	134	6	29	1	16	3	18	...	12	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	17	430
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	39	...	96	...	23	1	38	2	70	7	52	4	4	...	40	...	66	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	14	414
7	Penitentiary...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	52	11	27	1	28	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	15	123
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	601	70	349	43	236	24	136	2	92	...	41	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	139	1,616
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	3	...	14	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions ...	656	81	393	44	271	27	138	2	98	...	44	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,622	154	1,776
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	29	3	42	10	81	6	90	2	82	...	81	...	39	...	...	...	69	4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	25	572
8	Russellkonda. *District.*	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	3	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	112	3	45	1	14	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	4	181
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	1	...	116	6	57	1	24	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	7	217
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	18	...	35	1	18	...	29	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	1	113
9	Berhampore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	15	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	184	8	82	3	35	...	8	...	26	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	14	362
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total admissions ...	...	...	200	11	88	4	42	...	10	...	26	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	18	397
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	33	1	41	2	32	...	7	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	4	134
10	Vizagapatam...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	3	...	195	30	85	4	24	1	12	3	9	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	38	388
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	16	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	7	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
		Total admissions ...	6	2	203	33	110	4	38	1	16	3	9	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	43	447
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	30	3	51	1	18	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	5	119

* Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Serial numbers.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Hill.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	67	...	134	1	85	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	1	312
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	8	...	19	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
11	Parvatipur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
		Total admissions ...	...	...	81	...	168	1	94	...	29	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	1	377
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	16	...	76	...	80	...	38	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	223
	District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	37	3	30	1	16	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	4	101
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	...	...	39	3	31	2	18	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	5	108
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	22	3	45	2	42	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	120	5	125
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	17	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	22
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	32	1	98	12	41	2	34	3	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	227	18	245
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	Nellore ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	49	3	99	13	42	2	34	3	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	248	21	269
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	16	...	16	1	17	3	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	4	61
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	24	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	6	33
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	140	4	43	1	15	...	9	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	216	5	221
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kurnool ...	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total admissions ...	...	...	164	8	44	3	18	...	10	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	245	11	256
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	19	1	20	2	11	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3	58

| | | |

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																			a. For life.		*b.* For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
21	Cochin ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	...	17	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	25
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	53	...	230	6	162	1	55	1	28	...	24	1	14	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	11	...	590	9	599
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total admissions ...	59	...	249	7	175	1	60	2	28	...	27	1	14	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	11	...	636	11	647
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	35	...	50	...	24	...	25	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	147	1	148
23	Mangalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	15	2	17
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	87	6	33	4	12	...	11	...	12	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	163	12	175
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total admissions ...	3	1	97	7	33	4	13	...	12	...	12	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	182	14	196
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	47	2	11	1	2	...	10	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	49	4	53
24	Coimbatore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	6	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	...	215	9	136	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	16	389
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	6	...	18	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	1	...	227	13	154	7	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	20	434
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	35	3	46	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	7	107

25	Ootacamund ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	38	8	15	1	7	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	10	76
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	39	9	16	1	8	1	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	11	85
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Total Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	91	25	200	40	68	13	11	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	376	82	458
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	789	102	3,879	254	2,286	106	836	14	450	14	340	7	136	3	2	...	81	9	6	...	51	2	8,856	511	9,367
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	3	...	33	...	100	...	56	3	46	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	3	254
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	3	...	18	...	47	...	31	...	22	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	136
		Total admissions ...	886	127	4,130	294	2,501	119	934	20	520	15	367	7	137	3	2	...	81	9	6	...	55	2	9,619	596	10,215
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	67	3	654	48	931	35	658	18	672	13	1,230	24	977	26	102	1	467	16	202	2	11	...	5,971	186	6,157
27	European Prison.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
28	Total Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,557	675	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,585	678	3,263
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	7,032	914	320	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,352	920	8,272
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
		Total admissions ...	9,637	1,589	352	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,989	1,598	11,587
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	274	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	18	312
29	Grand Total ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2,648	700	228	43	68	13	11	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	9	...	...	4	...	...	2,961	760	3,721
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	7,821	1,016	4,199	260	2,287	106	836	14	451	14	340	7	136	3	2	...	81	9	6	...	51	2	16,210	1,431	17,641
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	35	...	34	...	100	...	56	3	46	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	3	287
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	19	...	21	...	47	...	31	...	22	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	155
		Total admissions ...	10,523	1,716	4,482	303	2,502	119	934	20	521	15	367	7	137	3	2	...	81	9	6	...	55	2	19,610	2,194	21,804
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	341	21	674	48	932	35	659	18	674	13	1,233	24	980	26	105	1	469	16	202	2	11	...	6,280	204	6,484

* Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 399, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	510	35	545	38	1	25	1	22	...	135	2	137	26·47	5·71	25·14	14	2	16	6	...	6
2	Vellore	433	33	466	38	5	16	2	20	1	74	8	82	17·09	24·24	17·60	8	...	8	2	...	2
3	Trichinopoly	422	47	469	43	4	14	2	11	1	68	7	75	16·11	14·89	15·99	13	2	15	3	...	3
4	Coimbatore	93	4	97	6	1	4	1	20	...	30	2	32	32·26	50·00	32·99	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	21	...	21	2	...	3	...	5	...	10	...	10	47·62	...	47·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	413	17	430	41	2	18	...	10	...	69	2	71	16·71	11·76	16·51	7	1	8	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	1,622	154	1,776	166	26	104	15	159	3	429	44	473	26·45	28·57	26·63	57	...	57	19	...	19
	Total ...	3,514	290	3,804	384	39	184	21	247	5	815	65	880	23·19	22·41	23·13	100	5	105	30	...	30
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	210	7	217	35	2	11	...	2	...	48	2	50	22·86	28·57	23·04	...	1	1	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	379	18	397	32	2	23	...	9	...	114	2	116	30·08	11·11	29·22	1	...	1	1	...	1
10	Vizagapatam	404	43	447	38	5	23	1	36	...	97	6	103	24·01	13·95	23·04	9	1	10	2	...	2
11	Parvatipur	376	1	377	40	...	13	...	9	...	71	...	71	18·88	...	18·83	6	...	6	...	...	...
12	Guntur	103	5	108	8	...	5	1	5	...	18	1	19	17·48	20·00	17·59	6	...	6	3	...	3
13	Nellore	248	21	269	24	1	12	...	3	...	39	1	40	15·73	4·76	14·87	4	1	5	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	245	11	256	18	...	8	...	4	...	30	...	30	12·24	...	11·72	1	1	2	...	...	...
15	Bellary	436	30	466	51	2	11	1	14	...	76	3	79	17·43	10·00	16·95	6	...	6	1	...	1
16	Cuddapah	327	31	358	44	...	6	...	9	...	59	...	59	18·04	...	16·48	...	1	1	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	477	23	500	69	2	6	1	5	1	80	4	84	16·77	17·39	16·80	3	2	5	...	1	1
18	Tanjore	472	28	500	53	2	32	2	12	...	97	4	101	20·55	14·29	20·20	15	3	18	4	1	5
19	Madura	568	23	591	65	3	21	...	11	...	97	3	100	17·08	13·04	16·92	10	3	13	3	1	4
20	Tinnevelly	552	9	561	77	1	9	...	4	...	90	1	91	16·30	11·11	16·22	6	...	6	2	...	2
21	Cochin	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	636	11	647	74	1	14	...	14	...	102	1	103	16·04	9·09	15·92	10	...	10	2	...	2
23	Mangalore	182	14	196	8	1	4	...	4	...	16	1	17	8·79	7·14	8·67	8	...	8	1	...	1
24	Coimbatore	414	20	434	39	5	22	...	5	...	66	5	71	15·94	25·00	16·36	7	...	7	1	...	1
25	Ootacamund	74	11	85	5	2	2	1	...	...	7	3	10	9·46	27·27	11·76	2	1	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,105	306	6,411	739	29	222	7	146	1	1,107	37	1,144	18·13	12·09	17·84	94	14	108	20	3	23
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	9,619	596	10,215	1,123	68	406	28	393	6	1,922	102	2,024	19·98	17·11	19·81	194	19	213	50	3	53
26	European Prison	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	50·00	...	50·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	9,989	1,598	11,587	181	32	27	4	11	1	219	37	256	2·19	2·32	2·20	279	97	376	10	1	11
	Grand Total ...	19,610	2,194	21,804	1,305	100	433	32	404	7	2,142	139	2,281	10·92	6·34	10·46	473	116	589	60	4	64

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(32)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
			Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1886 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...
2	Vellore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	2
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	...	4	4	1	2	3	7	2	9	1	1	2
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Nellore	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
14	Kurnool	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
15	Bellary	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Madura	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
20	Tinnevelly	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
21	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Coimbatore	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
25	Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	18	...	18	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	27	...	4	4	2	2	4	25	2	27	1	1	2
26	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	2	3	7	10	1	6	7	1	4	5	9	1	...
	Grand Total ...	29	3	11	14	3	8	11	26	6	32	10	2	

* Eight struck off having escaped more than 10 years ago.

(33)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887.

1	2	3		4		5								6																7	8
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.																			
														A.		B. By jail officers.												C.			
																a.		b. Reduced diet.						c.		d.	e.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		No. I. Bread and water diet.		No. II. Stir-about diet.		No. III. Full stir-about diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
	Central Prisons.																														
1	Rajahmundry	521·90	16·19	2	...	121	...	53	5	179	4	355	9	2	...	5	...	9	...	28	...	99	4	...	...	2	210	5	364	67·65	·57
2	Vellore	672·73	31·73	...	...	39	...	279	3	172	7	490	10	...	...	24	...	53	2	220	8	40	...	...	...	15	138	...	500	70·98	3·16
3	Trichinopoly	759·77	18·90	...	...	72	...	221	...	401	...	694	...	...	...	213	...	47	...	37	...	114	...	...	...	17	266	...	694	89·13	2·51
4	Coimbatore	534·80	12·41	...	...	77	...	106	9	111	7	294	16	...	...	10	4	12	1	72	8	100	2	...	...	9	91	1	310	56·65	3·16
5	Cannanore	363·24	...	...	...	44	...	8	...	37	...	89	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	6	38	...	89	24·50	7·23
6	Salem	380·50	17·02	2	...	100	...	238	1	335	15	675	16	2	...	60	6	50	...	93	1	175	2	...	...	17	278	7	691	173·83	2·58
7	Penitentiary	497·04	25·84	...	...	57	...	17	...	77	...	151	...	...	...	30	...	3	...	22	...	16	...	...	...	7	73	...	151	28·88	4·86
	Total ...	3,729·98	122·09	4	...	510	...	922	18	1,312	33	2,748	51	4	...	368	10	174	3	472	17	563	8	...	...	73	1,094	13	2,799	72·66	2·73
	District Jails.																														
8	Russellkonda	97·86	1·00	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	7·08	16·67
9	Berhampore	89·48	2·87	...	...	8	...	6	...	33	...	47	...	...	...	21	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	47	50·89	...
10	Vizagapatam	111·37	10·17	...	...	44	...	15	2	55	7	114	9	...	...	...	...	20	5	61	1	1	...	...	...	11	21	3	123	101·20	10·68
11	Parvatipur	162·19	·32	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	13	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	8·00	...
12	Guntur	88·28	5·61	...	...	30	1	8	...	73	1	111	2	...	...	14	...	9	...	58	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	113	120·35	...
13	Nellore	59·79	3·59	...	...	12	...	6	...	22	10	40	10	...	...	3	...	22	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	50	78·89	5·26
14	Kurnool	44·69	2·13	...	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	27·77	8·33
15	Bellary	305·61	8·99	...	...	29	...	69	...	132	5	230	5	...	...	52	...	13	...	87	5	...	...	...	...	24	54	...	235	74·70	11·65
16	Cuddapah	76·92	7·49	...	...	13	...	3	...	13	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	29	34·36	16·00
17	Cuddalore	151·31	6·08	...	...	13	...	30	5	17	...	60	5	...	...	14	...	28	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	65	41·30	...
18	Tanjore	149·08	4·94	...	...	18	...	74	...	62	1	154	1	...	...	11	...	26	1	16	...	14	...	...	...	1	86	...	155	100·64	·65
19	Madura	157·52	5·83	...	...	4	...	2	...	28	3	34	3	...	...	11	...	5	1	9	2	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	37	22·65	3·03
20	Tinnevelly	208·60	2·46	...	...	43	...	63	...	78	1	184	1	...	...	52	...	86	1	16	...	3	...	...	...	1	26	...	185	87·65	·55
21	Cochin	·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	163·20	2·26	...	...	10	...	8	...	39	...	57	...	...	...	8	...	11	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	...	57	34·45	14·00
23	Mangalore	45·54	4·94	...	...	22	1	6	...	8	...	36	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	1	2	...	37	73·30	2·86
24	Coimbatore	98·79	4·67	...	...	5	...	2	5	36	1	43	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	34	...	...	...	3	3	...	49	47·36	7·50
25	Ootacamund	19·44	·72	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	9	44·64	12·50
	Total ...	2,029·78	74·07	...	...	265	2	297	12	619	29	1,181	43	...	...	194	...	268	13	302	21	89	1	...	...	58	270	8	1,224	58·18	5·16
	Total, Central and District Jails.	5,759·76	196·16	4	...	775	2	1,219	30	1,931	62	3,929	94	4	...	562	10	442	16	774	38	652	9	...	...	131	1,364	21	4,023	67·55	3·45
26	European Prison ...	12·83	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	46·77	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	374·23	36·97	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8	1·95	33·33
	Grand Total ...	6,146·82	233·13	4	...	782	2	1,220	30	1,937	62	3,943	94	4	...	562	10	445	16	776	38	652	9	...	...	133	1,371	21	4,037	63·28	3·49

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(34)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1887.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	510	35	463	35	31	...	16	...	521·90	16·19	121·08	...	184	...	129	...	45	...	10	...	60	...	100	...	24	...
2	Vellore	433	33	396	33	22	...	15	...	672·73	31·73	55·88	2·25	58	4	49	4	7	...	2	...	39	...	11	3	8	1
3	Trichinopoly	422	47	375	47	19	...	28	...	759·77	18·90	148·05	...	210	...	175	...	25	...	10	...	30	...	151	...	29	...
4	Coimbatore	93	4	75	4	8	...	10	...	534·80	12·41	27·30	...	28	...	11	...	8	...	9	...	2	...	17	...	9	...
5	Cannanore	21	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	363·24	...	7·90	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
6	Salem	413	17	350	17	52	...	11	...	380·50	17·02	14·34	...	10	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	4	...
7	Penitentiary	1,622	154	1,046	153	390	1	186	...	497·04	25·84	42·91	...	147	...	50	...	59	...	38	...	34	...	74	...	39	...
	Total ...	3,514	290	2,725	289	523	1	266	...	3,729·98	122·09	417·46	2·25	642	4	425	4	147	...	70	...	169	...	360	3	113	1
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	210	7	185	7	7	...	18	...	97·86	1·00	11·09	...	37	...	19	...	3	...	15	...	...	...	16	...	21	...
9	Berhampore	379	18	355	18	5	...	19	...	89·48	2·87	26·42	...	70	...	50	...	15	...	5	...	34	...	29	...	7	...
10	Vizagapatam	404	43	357	42	33	1	14	...	111·37	10·17	108·72	...	373	...	312	...	47	...	14	...	270	...	89	...	14	...
11	Parvatipur	376	1	372	1	4	...	...	...	162·19	·32	1·63	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
12	Guntur	103	5	90	5	10	...	3	...	88·28	5·61	·84	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
13	Nellore	248	21	220	21	16	...	12	...	59·79	3·59	9·27	...	204	...	191	...	11	...	2	...	121	...	81	...	2	...
14	Kurnool	245	11	213	11	17	...	15	...	44·69	2·13	44·69	...	190	9	174	9	7	...	9	...	125	9	56	...	9	...
15	Bellary	436	30	389	30	26	...	21	...	305·61	8·99	24·26	...	44	...	...	...	21	...	23	...	...	...	21	...	23	...
16	Cuddapah	327	31	262	31	33	...	32	...	76·92	7·49	53·30	...	98	...	41	...	31	...	26	...	22	...	50	...	26	...
17	Cuddalore	477	23	364	23	75	...	38	...	151·31	6·08	8·09	...	21	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	17	...	...	...
18	Tanjore	472	28	384	28	49	...	39	...	149·08	4·94	3·01	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
19	Madura	568	23	539	22	4	...	25	1	157·52	5·83	13·33	·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Tinnevelly	552	9	422	9	69	...	61	...	208·60	2·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Cochin	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	636	11	530	11	90	...	16	...	163·20	2·26	29·37	...	28	...	23	...	5	...	...	...	15	...	12	...	3	...
23	Mangalore	182	14	146	14	34	...	2	...	45·54	4·94	18·65	...	111	...	101	...	8	...	2	...	5	...	102	...	4	...
24	Coimbatore	414	20	316	20	70	...	28	...	98·79	4·67	2·55	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...
25	Ootacamund	74	11	59	11	14	...	1	...	19·44	·72	1·81	...	19	...	15	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	12	...	4	...
	Total ...	6,105	306	5,203	304	558	1	344	1	2,029·78	74·07	357·03	·73	1,219	9	967	9	154	...	98	...	605	9	503	...	111	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	9,619	596	7,928	593	1,081	2	610	1	5,759·76	196·16	774·49	2·98	1,861	13	1,392	13	301	...	168	...	774	9	863	3	224	1
26	European Prison	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	12·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	9,621	596	7,928	593	1,082	2	611	1	5,772·59	196·16	774·49	2·98	1,861	13	1,392	13	301	...	168	...	774	9	863	3	224	1

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6			7		8		9	10
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
	Central Prisons.																	
1	Rajahmundry	538·09	2·59	6·24	546·92	18,961	35 3 9	27,407	50 1 9	5,166	9 7 1	172 0 5	500	0 14 10	4,806	8 12 7	56,840	103 14 10
2	Vellore	704·46	...	6·63	711·09	26,463	37 9 0	28,201	39 10 6	898	1 4 2	60 3 0	1,573	2 3 8	2,557	3 9 6	59,692	83 15 1
3	Trichinopoly	778·67	·19	4·48	783·34	29,965	38 7 8	25,834	32 15 8	944	1 3 3	255 13 3	2,454	3 2 5	4,140	5 4 7	65,337	80 13 8
4	Coimbatore	547·21	...	12·13	559·34	21,875	39 15 7	29,266	52 5 1	312	0 8 11	53 14 2	1,586	2 14 4	2,133	3 13 0	55,172	98 10 2
5	Cannanore	363·24	...	...	363·24	18,951	52 2 8	18,847	51 14 2	1,791	4 14 10	99 13 4	655	1 12 10	1,862	5 2 0	42,106	115 14 8
6	Salem	397·52	7·17	5·41	410·10	16,104	40 8 2	18,218	44 6 9	242	0 9 5	37 11 1	654	1 10 8	3,239	7 14 4	38,457	93 12 5
7	Penitentiary	522·88	7·52	2·45	532·85	23,609	45 2 5	22,329	41 14 5	1,789	3 5 8	102 11 2	797	1 8 4	24,342	45 10 11	72,866	136 12 0
	Total ...	3,852·07	17·47	37·34	3,906·88	1,55,928	40 7 7	1,70,102	43 8 7	11,142	2 13 7	115 12 11	8,219	2 2 1	43,079	11 0 5	3,88,470	99 6 11
	District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	98·86	...	...	98·86	3,040	39 13 8	3,703	37 7 4	153	1 8 9	46 10 4	108	1 1 6	393	3 15 7	8,297	83 14 10
9	Berhampore	92·35	3·71	3·30	99·36	2,589	28 0 7	4,840	48 11 5	128	1 4 7	39 14 0	8	0 1 5	1,025	10 5 1	8,590	86 7 3
10	Vizagapatam	121·54	3·77	8·07	133·38	5,228	43 0 3	6,255	46 14 4	148	1 1 9	46 1 8	9	0 1 2	958	7 2 11	12,598	94 7 3
11	Parvatipur	162·51	...	...	162·51	5,034	30 15 7	3,870	23 13 11	339	2 1 4	45 12 0	3	0 0 3	618	3 12 10	9,873	60 12 1
12	Guntur	93·89	...	5·85	99·74	4,584	48 13 2	4,783	47 15 3	123	1 3 9	32 0 6	24	0 4 1	798	8 0 0	10,312	103 6 3
13	Nellore	63·38	1·89	4·75	70·02	1,907	30 1 5	5,069	72 6 4	48	0 11 0	48 0 0	21	0 5 4	468	6 10 11	7,513	107 4 9
14	Kurnool	46·82	3·17	3·55	53·54	1,418	30 4 7	4,161	77 11 6	137	2 8 11	49 10 2	15	0 5 1	583	10 14 3	6,314	117 14 11
15	Bellary	314·60	4·91	8·99	328·50	10,145	32 3 11	8,862	26 15 8	183	0 8 11	28 3 10	1,163	3 11 2	1,033	3 2 4	21,386	65 1 8
16	Cuddapah	84·41	3·33	6·51	94·25	3,495	41 6 6	5,396	57 4 0	113	1 3 2	43 7 5	16	0 3 0	781	8 4 7	9,801	103 15 10
17	Cuddalore	157·39	3·71	5·50	166·60	5,825	37 0 2	5,538	33 3 10	159	0 15 3	51 12 8	54	0 5 6	472	2 13 4	12,048	72 5 1
18	Tanjore	154·02	7·68	22·48	184·18	5,488	35 10 1	8,946	48 9 2	84	0 7 3	34 0 2	17	0 1 9	574	3 1 10	15,109	82 0 6
19	Madura	163·35	9·92	14·81	188·08	6,104	37 5 10	6,286	33 6 9	323	1 11 6	70 10 10	13	0 1 3	959	5 1 7	13,685	72 12 2
20	Tinnevelly	211·06	18·75	7·16	236·97	6,917	32 12 4	11,174	47 2 5	55	0 3 9	17 14 8	14	0 1 1	830	3 8 0	18,990	80 2 2
21	Cochin	·11	·01	...	·12	19	172 11 8	240	2,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	10	83 5 4	269	2,241 10 8
22	Calicut	165·46	4·01	24·16	193·63	7,518	45 7 0	5,925	30 9 7	597	3 1 4	84 1 4	7	0 0 8	1,103	5 11 2	15,150	78 3 10
23	Mangalore	50·48	3·23	12·72	66·43	1,705	33 12 5	4,107	61 13 2	37	0 8 11	12 5 4	6	0 1 11	594	8 15 1	6,449	97 1 3
24	Coimbatore	103·46	10·14	...	113·60	3,523	34 0 10	452	8 15 8	93	0 13 1	35 1 6	...	.....	106	0 14 11	4,174	36 11 11
25	Ootacamund *	20·16	1·15	4·74	26·05	441	21 14 0	1,946	74 11 3	34	1 4 10	72 5 5	1	0 0 9	366	14 0 10	2,788	107 0 5
	Total ...	2,103·85	79·38	132·59	2,315·82	75,880	36 1 1	91,562	39 8 7	2,754	1 3 0	45 12 1	1,479	0 11 3	11,671	5 0 8	1,83,346	79 2 9
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	5,955·92	96·85	169·93	6,222·70	2,31,808	38 14 9	2,61,664	42 0 9	13,896	2 3 9	88 13 7	9,698	1 10 1	54,750	8 12 9	5,71,816	91 14 3
26	European Prison	12·83	·07	...	12·90	1,637	127 9 6	8,385	650 0 0	103	7 15 9	936 5 10	114	8 14 2	1,059	82 1 6	11,298	875 13 0
27	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	19·60	19·90	...	.....	2,263	115 7 4	32	1 10 1	19 8 2	...	.....	1,073	54 11 11	3,368	171 13 5
28	Subsidiary Jails	411·20	701·55	11·52	1,124·27	50,469	† 45 5 8	13,069	11 10 0	...	...	...	...	.....	12,202	10 13 8	75,740	67 5 11
	Grand Total ...	6,379·95	798·47	201·05	7,379·47	2,83,914	‡ 40 1 6	2,85,381	38 10 9	14,031	1 14 5	84 15 4	9,812	1 8 7	69,084	9 5 9	6,62,222	89 11 10

* Abolished 31st August 1887. † Average cost excluding civil prisoners. ‡ Average cost of convicts and under-trials in subsidiary jails.

COLUMN 7.—The large variations are due by the supplies being debited to the jails from which they are issued.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(36)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On prison duties.						On jail buildings.										
												Additions and alterations.		New jails.								
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Manufactures.	Public Works.		Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7) K.
																	(a) Public Works.	(b) Other extra-mural labor.				
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	4·02	518·71	29·94	36·28	38·81	55·81	52·14	13·50	44·58	2·28	41·04	...	...	...	204·23	...	...	·10	10·76	10·05	39·37
2	Vellore	3·87	627·96	14·92	2·90	4·91	80·92	63·69	49·66	53·21	8·82	...	...	...	...	344·28	...	...	4·65	12·88	10·14	54·82
3	Trichinopoly	2·08	772·60	3·69	8·46	...	74·50	94·75	41·51	75·06	27·09	188·14	...	8·92	21·45	228·43	...	...	...	9·64	12·26	29·56
4	Coimbatore	·08	542·12	5·79	7·24	...	68·86	60·02	10·11	69·64	18·45	...	...	...	...	302·01	...	...	...	12·70	11·07	55·71
5	Cannanore	1·08	362·16	17·94	20·90	16·49	41·46	61·37	38·47	51·23	6·24	1·29	...	...	...	106·77	...	...	...	11·45	16·95	29·48
6	Salem	4·04	385·20	6·42	9·07	...	43·16	54·55	40·66	37·56	26·94	24·20	...	...	...	142·64	...	...	...	11·20	14·16	37·03
7	Penitentiary	8·54	430·60	15·23	...	...	54·22	83·69	16·19	38·06	...	...	17·31	...	...	100·62	...	...	105·28	12·59	19·43	23·37
	Total ...	23·71	3,639·35	93·93	84·85	60·21	418·93	470·21	210·10	369·94	89·82	254·67	17·31	8·92	21·45	1,428·98	...	...	110·03	11·51	12·92	39·26
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	1·97	87·10	3·28	·61	7·35	7·61	11·18	25·71	28·09	3·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·74	12·84	...
9	Berhampore	3·67	84·83	3·21	2·69	...	...	13·75	34·67	18·92	9·92	1·50	·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·21	...
10	Vizagapatam	3·68	121·54	3·20	·78	...	7·15	20·90	4·82	13·18	1·85	69·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·88	17·20	...
11	Parvatipur	4·04	137·14	7·41	·08	...	9·61	28·30	36·25	20·78	18·36	16·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·01	20·63	...
12	Guntur	2·99	90·90	3·84	...	...	3·48	14·98	13·97	49·23	·10	5·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·83	16·48	...
13	Nellore	1·54	60·49	1·00	...	...	1·85	14·11	11·16	12·46	6·99	8·94	3·70	...	...	...	...	...	·28	3·06	23·33	...
14	Kurnool	3·44	43·38	2·73	...	...	...	13·83	9·17	15·40	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·58	...	34·88	...
15	Bellary	2·13	302·22	5·22	...	...	38·08	34·92	3·92	13·58	1·92	...	...	...	...	203·84	...	...	·74	12·66	11·55	67·45
16	Cuddapah	3·47	78·64	2·44	1·98	...	3·77	10·04	·92	19·81	9·30	·66	...	...	29·72	...	...	...	...	4·79	12·77	...
17	Cuddalore	3·79	153·60	2·64	·81	...	8·00	24·88	5·69	11·10	27·61	72·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	·66	5·21	16·20	...
18	Tanjore	1·09	141·26	2·45	·23	1·68	12·41	22·26	8·61	32·82	...	17·22	...	...	...	43·58	...	...	...	8·78	15·75	30·78
19	Madura	3·57	159·78	3·00	3·93	...	9·08	21·85	24·25	67·12	13·75	4·45	·36	...	...	6·63	...	...	5·36	5·68	13·67	4·15
20	Tinnevelly	4·33	172·51	2·83	...	...	7·91	29·58	13·75	29·16	·02	...	...	...	...	89·26	...	...	...	4·59	17·15	51·74
21	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	6·81	148·60	6·90	20·13	35·12	18·75	32·58	12·00	19·29	3·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·62	21·92	...
23	Mangalore	1·68	48·70	2·79	8·53	...	·27	7·74	4·15	9·39	1·16	...	...	...	...	14·67	...	...	...	·55	15·89	30·12
24	Coimbatore	1·90	100·45	2·65	·80	5·65	...	20·03	37·44	26·58	6·76	...	...	·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·94	...
25	Ootacamund *	·35	19·81	·47	·04	3·14	1·51	4·19	·58	9·73	·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·62	21·15	...
	Total ...	50·45	1,950·95	56·06	40·61	52·94	129·48	325·12	247·06	396·66	106·66	196·27	4·23	·54	29·72	357·98	...	...	7·62	6·64	16·66	18·34
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	74·16	5,590·30	149·99	125·46	113·15	548·41	795·33	457·16	766·60	196·48	450·94	21·54	9·46	51·17	1,786·96	...	...	117·65	9·81	14·23	31·97
26	European Prison ...	·13	12·70	·11	...	3·82	...	1·53	...	...	·16	...	...	...	...	7·08	...	...	...	...	12·04	55·74
28	Subsidiary Jails * ...	58·65	337·94	3·24	4·52	146·26	...	...	99·84	57·78	3·25	...	...	...	...	8·46	...	14·59	...	...	...	2·50
	Grand Total ...	132·94	5,940·94	153·34	129·98	263·23	548·41	796·86	557·00	824·38	199·89	450·94	21·54	9·46	51·17	1,802·50	...	14·59	117·65	9·23	13·41	30·34

* Jail abolished on 31st August 1887.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Prisons.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	56,840	103 15 0	.....	.....	56,840 0 0	103 15 0
2	Vellore	59,692	83 15 0	2,509 6 0	3 8 0	57,182 10 0	80 7 0
3	Trichinopoly	63,337	80 14 0	.....	.....	63,337 0 0	80 14 0
4	Coimbatore	55,172	98 10 0	7,860 11 0	14 1 0	47,311 5 0	84 9 0
5	Cannanore	42,106	115 15 0	.....	.....	42,106 0 0	115 15 0
6	Salem	38,457	93 12 0	.....	.....	38,457 0 0	93 12 0
7	Penitentiary	72,866	136 12 0	9,353 15 0	17 9 0	63,512 1 0	119 3 0
	Total ...	3,88,470	99 7 0	14,760 14 0	3 12 0	3,73,709 2 0	95 11 0
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	8,297	83 15 0	206 4 0	2 1 0	8,090 12 0	81 14 0
9	Berhampore	8,590	86 7 0	129 12 0	1 5 0	8,460 4 0	85 2 0
10	Vizagapatam	12,598	94 7 0	200 11 0	1 8 0	12,397 5 0	92 15 0
11	Parvatipur	9,873	60 12 0	.....	.....	9,873 0 0	60 12 0
12	Guntur	10,312	103 6 0	384 1 0	3 14 0	9,927 15 0	99 8 0
13	Nellore	7,513	107 5 0	183 8 0	2 10 0	7,329 8 0	104 11 0
14	Kurnool	6,314	117 15 0	105 9 0	1 15 0	6,208 7 0	116 0 0
15	Bellary	21,386	65 2 0	3,721 2 0	11 5 0	17,664 14 0	53 13 0
16	Cuddapah	9,801	104 0 0	105 14 0	1 2 0	9,695 2 0	102 14 0
17	Cuddalore	12,048	72 5 0	78 5 0	0 7 0	11,969 11 0	71 14 0
18	Tanjore	15,109	82 1 0	317 12 0	1 12 0	14,791 4 0	80 5 0
19	Madura	13,685	72 12 0	.....	.....	13,685 0 0	72 12 0
20	Tinnevelly	18,990	80 2 0	196 5 0	0 13 0	18,793 11 0	79 5 0
21	Cochin	269	2,241 11 0	.....	.....	269 0 0	2,241 11 0
22	Calicut	15,150	78 4 0	97 10 0	0 8 0	15,052 6 0	77 12 0
23	Mangalore	6,449	97 1 0	.....	.....	6,449 0 0	97 1 0
24	Coimbatore	4,174	36 12 0	.....	.....	4,174 0 0	36 12 0
25	Ootacamund	2,788	107 0 0	41 11 0	1 9 0	2,746 5 0	105 7 0
	Total ...	1,83,346	79 3 0	5,400 13 0	2 5 0	1,77,945 3 0	76 14 0
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	5,71,816	91 14 0	20,161 11 0	3 4 0	5,51,654 5 0	88 10 0
26	European Prison	11,298	875 13 0	210 7 0	16 4 0	11,087 9 0	859 9 0
27	Debtors' Prison, Madras	3,368	161 13 0	.....	.....	3,368 0 0	173 13 0
28	Subsidiary Jails	75,740	67 6 0	8 10 0	.....	75,731 6 0	67 6 0
	Grand Total ...	6,62,222	89 12 0	20,380 12 0	2 12 0	6,41,841 4 0	87 0 0

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(38)—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the jails and Subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1887.

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts ...	980	44	1,024	521·90	16·19	538·09	609	24	633	1,019	4	1,023	29·81	·13	29·94	37	1	38
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	2·21	·38	2·59	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5·69	·55	6·24	12	2	14	3	...	3	·09	...	·09	3	...	3
		Total ...	980	44	1,024	529·80	17·12	546·92	...	...	...	1,022	4	1,026	29·90	·13	30·03	40	1	41
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,053	90	1,143	672·73	31·73	704·46	802	47	849	311	11	322	14·60	·32	14·92	8	...	8
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6·63	...	6·63	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,053	90	1,143	679·36	31·73	711·09	...	...	...	311	11	322	14·60	·32	14·92	8	...	8
3	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts ...	970	89	1,059	759·77	18·19	778·67	895	30	925	148	8	151	3·58	·11	3·69	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·19	...	·19	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4·22	·26	4·48	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	970	89	1,059	764·18	19·16	783·34	...	...	...	148	3	151	3·58	·11	3·69	3	...	3
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	1,144	52	1,196	534·80	12·41	547·21	698	13	711	149	5	154	5·86	·13	5·79	16	...	16
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	20	...	20	11·95	·18	12·13	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,164	52	1,216	546·75	12·59	559·34	...	...	...	149	5	154	5·66	·13	5·79	16	...	16
5	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	815	30	845	363·24	...	363·24	451	...	451	402	...	402	17·94	...	17·94	15	...	15
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	815	30	845	363·24	...	363·24	...	...	...	402	...	402	17·94	...	17·94	15	...	15
6	Salem	Convicts ...	603	30	633	380·50	17·02	397·52	429	22	451	210	7	217	6·17	·25	6·42	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	46	3	49	6·78	·39	7·17	29	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	14	4	18	4·39	1·02	5·41	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	663	37	700	391·67	18·43	410·10	...	...	...	210	7	217	6·17	·25	6·42	4	...	4
7	Penitentiary ...	Convicts ...	696	45	741	497·04	25·84	522·88	583	29	612	303	23	326	14·44	·79	15·23	8	...	8
		Under-trial.	20	12	32	7·29	·23	7·52	24	2	26	13	...	13	1·12	...	1·12	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2·18	·27	2·45	6	2	8	30	9	39	·80	·27	1·07	...	...	...
		Total ...	716	57	773	506·51	26·34	532·85	...	...	...	346	32	378	16·36	1·06	17·42	8	...	8
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda ...	Convicts ...	129	11	140	97·86	1·00	98·86	139	...	139	86	1	87	3·23	·05	3·28	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	129	11	140	97·86	1·00	98·86	...	...	...	86	1	87	3·23	·05	3·28	...	...	...
9	Berhampore ...	Convicts ...	143	31	174	89·48	2·87	92·35	134	4	138	78	1	79	3·20	·01	3·21	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	11	4	15	3·42	·29	3·71	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	3·30	...	3·30	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	161	35	196	96·20	3·16	99·36	...	...	...	78	1	79	3·20	·01	3·21	5	...	5
10	Vizagapatam ...	Convicts ...	245	29	274	111·37	10·17	121·54	122	18	140	40	10	50	2·64	·56	3·20	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	3·60	·17	3·77	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	8	...	8	7·71	·36	8·07	10	1	11	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	1	...	1
		Total ...	267	29	296	122·68	10·70	133·38	...	...	...	41	10	51	2·65	·56	3·21	4	...	4
11	Parvatipur ...	Convicts ...	183	8	191	162·19	·32	162·51	250	1	251	131	...	131	7·41	...	7·41	18	...	18
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	183	8	191	162·19	·32	162·51	...	...	...	131	...	131	7·41	...	7·41	18	...	18
12	Guntur	Convicts ...	155	9	164	88·28	5·61	93·89	126	5	131	88	1	89	3·76	·08	3·84	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	5·85	...	5·85	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	172	9	181	94·13	5·61	99·74	...	...	...	88	1	89	3·76	·08	3·84	1	...	1
13	Nellore	Convicts ...	208	14	222	59·79	3·59	63·38	80	7	87	30	1	31	·96	·04	1·00	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	1·71	·18	1·89	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4·46	·29	4·75	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	222	14	236	65·96	4·06	70·02	...	...	...	30	1	31	·96	·04	1·00	1	...	1
14	Kurnool	Convicts ...	63	3	66	44·69	2·13	46·82	84	6	90	107	2	109	2·67	·06	2·73	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	2·99	·18	3·17	16	2	18	2	...	2	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Civil ...	3	...	3	3·54	·01	3·55	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	66	3	69	51·22	2·32	53·54	...	...	...	109	2	111	2·70	·06	2·76	1	...	1
15	Bellary	Convicts ...	234	21	255	305·61	8·99	314·60	348	16	364	106	6	112	4·69	·53	5·22	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	27	5	32	4·34	·57	4·91	17	2	19	2	1	3	·20	...	·20	...	1	1
		Civil ...	12	5	17	8·59	·40	8·99	19	2	21	11	...	11	1·06	...	1·06	...	...	...
		Total ...	273	31	304	318·54	9·96	328·50	...	...	...	119	7	126	5·95	·53	6·48	4	1	5

continued.

in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1887.

10			11			12			13													
									Ratio per mille of average strength.													
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,952·48	247·07	1,901·17	57·12	8·03	55·04	...	...	...	70·89	61·77	70·62	70·89	61·77	70·62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527·24	...	480·77	15·82	...	14·42	...	...	...	527·24	...	480·77	527·24	...	480·77
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	1,929·03	233·64	1,875·96	56·43	7·59	54·91	...	...	...	75·50	58·41	74·97	75·50	58·41	74·97
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	462·30	346·67	457·08	21·70	10·09	21·18	...	...	...	11·89	...	11·35	11·89	...	11·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	457·78	346·67	452·83	21·49	10·09	20·98	...	...	...	11·78	...	11·25	11·78	...	11·25
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	194·79	158·73	193·92	4·71	5·82	4·74	...	...	...	3·95	...	3·85	3·95	...	3·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	193·67	156·58	192·76	4·68	5·74	4·71	...	...	...	3·93	...	3·83	3·93	...	3·83
...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	278·61	402·90	281·43	10·58	10·47	10·58	...	...	...	29·92	...	29·24	29·92	...	29·24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	272·52	307·14	275·32	10·35	10·33	10·35	...	...	...	29·26	...	28·61	29·26	...	28·61
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,106·71	...	1,106·71	49·39	...	49·39	...	...	...	41·29	...	41·29	41·29	...	41·29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,106·71	...	1,106·71	49·39	...	49·39	...	...	...	41·29	...	41·29	41·29	...	41·29
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	551·91	411·28	545·88	16·21	14·69	16·15	...	...	...	10·51	...	10·06	10·51	...	10·06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	536·17	379·82	529·14	15·75	13·56	15·65	...	...	...	10·21	...	9·75	10·21	...	9·75
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	609·60	890·09	623·47	29·05	30·57	29·13	...	...	...	16·10	...	15·30	16·10	...	15·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783·26	...	1,728·72	153·64	...	148·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,761·47	33,333·33	15,918·37	366·97	1,000·00	436·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	683·10	1,214·88	709·39	32·30	40·24	32·69	...	...	...	15·79	...	15·01	15·79	...	15·01
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	878·80	1,000·00	880·03	33·01	50·00	33·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	878·80	1,000·00	880·03	33·01	50·00	33·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	871·70	348·43	855·44	35·76	3·48	34·76	...	...	...	55·88	...	54·14	55·88	...	54·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	810·81	316·46	795·09	33·26	3·16	32·30	...	...	...	51·97	...	50·32	51·97	...	50·32
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	359·16	983·28	411·39	23·70	55·06	26·33	...	...	...	26·94	...	24·68	26·94	...	24·68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	129·70	...	123·91	1·30	...	1·24	...	...	...	129·70	...	123·91	129·70	...	123·91
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	334·20	934·58	382 37	21·60	52·34	24·07	...	...	...	32·60	...	29·99	32·60	...	29·99
2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	807·69	...	806·10	45·69	...	45·59	...	...	...	110·98	...	110·76	110·98	...	110·76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	807·69	...	806·10	45·69	...	45·59	...	...	...	110·98	...	110·76	110·98	...	110·76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	996·83	178·25	947·92	42·59	14·26	40·90	...	...	...	11·33	...	10·65	11·33	...	10·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	934·88	178·25	892·32	39·94	14·26	38·50	...	...	...	10·62	...	10·03	10·62	...	10·03
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501·76	278·55	489·11	16·05	11·14	15·78	...	...	...	16·73	...	15·78	16·73	...	15·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454·82	246·30	442·73	14·55	9·85	14·28	...	...	...	15·16	...	14·28	15·16	...	14·28
...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	2,391·27	938·97	2,328·06	59·74	28·17	58·31	...	...	...	22·38	...	21·36	22·38	...	21·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668·89	...	630·91	10·03	...	9·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2,128·07	862·07	2,073·22	52·71	25·86	51·55	...	...	...	19·52	...	18·68	19·52	...	18·68
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	346·85	667·41	356·00	15·35	58·95	16·59	3·27	...	3·18	9·82	...	9·54	13·09	...	12·71
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	460·83	1,754·38	611·00	46·08	...	40·73	...	...	...	...	1,754 38	203·67	...	1,754·38	203·67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280·56	...	1,223·58	123·39	...	117·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	373·58	702·81	383·56	18·68	53·21	19·72	3·14	...	3·04	9·41	100·40	12·18	12·56	100·40	15·22

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—continued.																			
16	Cuddapah ...	Convicts ...	54	12	66	76·92	7·49	84·41	110	13	123	66	9	75	2·06	·38	2·44	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	12	...	12	3·20	·13	3·33	13	2	15	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	6·15	·36	6·51	11	2	13	4	...	4	·14	...	·14	1	...	1
		Total ...	70	12	82	86·27	7·98	94·25	...	...	...	71	9	80	2·22	·38	2·60	5	...	5
17	Cuddalore ...	Convicts ...	160	12	172	151·31	6·08	157·39	202	4	206	72	...	72	2·64	...	2·64	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	18	...	18	3·39	·32	3·71	6	2	8	2	1	3	·10	·07	·17	...	...	...
		Civil ...	13	...	13	5·50	...	5·50	6	...	6	2	...	2	·26	...	·26	...	...	...
		Total ...	191	12	203	160·20	6·40	166·60	...	...	...	76	1	77	3·00	·07	3·07	...	...	...
18	Tanjore	Convicts ...	282	20	302	149·08	4·94	154·02	195	9	204	56	1	57	2·42	·03	2·45	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	7·39	·29	7·68	36	2	38	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	21·70	·78	22·48	63	4	67	2	...	2	·01	...	·01	2	...	2
		Total ...	324	20	344	178·17	6·01	184·18	...	...	...	59	1	60	2·44	·03	2·47	7	...	7
19	Madura	Convicts ...	312	21	333	157·52	5·83	163·35	213	8	221	68	3	71	2·90	·10	3·00	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	24	...	24	9·22	·70	9·92	35	1	36	3	...	3	·11	...	·11	...	...	...
		Civil ...	44	...	44	14·12	·69	14·81	22	1	23	16	1	17	1·37	·09	1·46	...	...	...
		Total ...	380	21	401	180·86	7·22	188·08	...	...	...	87	4	91	4·38	·19	4·57	1	...	1
20	Tinnevelly ...	Convicts ...	228	20	248	208·60	2·46	211·06	252	6	258	132	3	135	2·80	·03	2·83	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	18·36	·39	18·75	61	...	61	9	...	9	·24	...	·24	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	6·63	·53	7·16	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	270	20	290	233·59	3·38	236·97	...	...	...	141	3	144	3·04	·03	3·07	2	...	2
21	Cochin	Convicts ...	4	...	4	·11	...	·11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·01	...	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	·12	...	·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	Convicts ...	140	7	147	163·20	2·26	165·46	213	6	219	123	1	124	6·78	·12	6·90	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	30	7	37	3·72	·29	4·01	15	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	28	...	28	21·21	2·95	24·16	51	6	57	3	1	4	·13	·07	·20	1	1	2
		Total ...	198	14	212	188·13	5·50	193·63	...	...	...	126	2	128	6·91	·19	7·10	3	1	4
23	Mangalore ...	Convicts ...	192	12	204	45·54	4·94	50·48	57	8	65	84	4	88	2·68	·11	2·79	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	21	5	26	3·11	·12	3·23	11	1	12	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Civil ...	21	8	29	11·21	1·51	12·72	21	5	26	1	1	2	·16	·02	·18	1	...	1
		Total ...	234	25	259	59·86	6·57	66·43	...	...	...	86	5	91	2·87	·13	3·00	2	...	2
24	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	180	...	180	98·79	4·67	103·46	155	8	163	52	1	53	2·47	·18	2·65	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	9·87	·27	10·14	28	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	180	...	180	108·66	4·94	113·60	...	...	...	52	1	53	2·47	·18	2·65	3	...	3
25	Ootacamund ...	Convicts ...	164	10	174	19·44	·72	20·16	34	4	38	13	...	13	·47	...	·47	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	3	...	3	1·15	...	1·15	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	2	6	4·47	·27	4·74	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	171	12	183	25·06	·99	26·05	...	...	...	13	...	13	·47	...	·47	1	...	1
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	5,759·76	196·16	5,955·92	...	...	...	3,874	97	3,971	145·98	4·01	149·99	143	1	144
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	91·95	4·90	96·85	...	...	...	34	2	36	1·86	·07	1·93	...	1	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	159·50	10·43	169·93	...	...	...	73	12	85	4·03	·45	4·48	9	1	10
		Total ...	...	...	...	6,011·21	211·49	6,222·70	...	...	...	3,981	111	4,092	151·87	4·53	156·40	152	3	155
26	European Prison.	Convicts ...	36	...	36	12·83	...	12·83	17	...	17	4	...	4	·11	...	·11	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·07	...	·07	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	36	...	36	12·90	...	12·90	...	...	...	4	...	4	·11	...	·11	1	...	1
27	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	29	3	32	17·87	1·73	19·60	29	2	31	37	3	40	1·57	·07	1·64	...	...	...
		Total ...	29	3	32	17·87	1·73	19·60	...	...	...	37	3	40	1·57	·07	1·64	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	374·23	36·97	411·20	...	...	...	176	12	188	3·00	·24	3·24	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	667·24	34·31	701·55	...	...	...	196	12	208	3·44	·27	3·71	7	2	9
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10·95	·57	11·52	...	...	...	2	...	2	·05	...	·05	2	...	2
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,052·42	71·85	1,124·27	...	...	...	374	24	398	6·49	·51	7·00	12	2	14
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	6,146·82	233·13	6,379·95	...	...	...	4,054	109	4,163	149·09	4·25	153·34	147	1	148
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	759·26	39·21	798·47	...	...	...	230	14	244	5·30	·34	5·64	7	3	10
		Civil ...	...	...	...	188·32	12·73	201·05	...	...	...	112	15	127	5·65	·52	6·17	11	1	12
		Total of all.	...	...	...	7,094·40	285·07	7,379·47	...	...	...	4,396	138	4,534	160·04	5·11	165·15	165	5	170

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1887—continued.

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858·03	1,201·60	888·52	26·78	50·73	28·90	...	...	...	52·00	...	47·39	52·00	...	47·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312·50	...	300·30	6·25	...	6·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650·40	...	614·44	22·76	...	21·50	...	...	...	162·60	...	153·60	162·60	...	153·60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823·00	1,127·82	848·80	25·73	47·62	27·59	...	...	...	57·96	...	53·05	57·96	...	53·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475·84	...	457·46	17·45	...	16·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589·97	3,125·00	808·63	29·50	218·75	45·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363·64	...	363·64	47·27	...	47·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474·41	156·25	462·18	18·73	10·94	18·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	375·64	202·43	370·08	16·23	6·07	15·91	...	...	...	33·54	...	32·46	33·54	...	32·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135·32	...	130·21	1·35	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	92·17	...	88·97	·46	...	·44	...	...	...	92·17	...	88·97	92·17	...	88·97
3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	331·14	166·39	325·77	13·69	4·99	13·41	...	...	...	39·29	...	38·01	39·29	...	38·01
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431·69	514·58	434·65	18·41	17·15	18·37	...	...	...	6·35	...	6·12	6·35	...	6·12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325·38	...	302·42	11·93	...	11·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,133·14	1,449·28	1,147·87	97·03	130·43	98·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481·04	554·02	483·84	24·22	26·32	24·30	...	...	...	5·55	...	5·32	5·55	...	5·32
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	632·79	1,219·51	639·63	13·42	12·19	13·41	...	...	...	9·59	...	9·48	9·59	...	9·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490·20	...	480·00	13·07	...	12·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	603·62	887·57	607·67	13·01	8·88	12·96	...	...	...	8·56	...	8·44	8·56	...	8·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	753·68	442·48	749·43	41·54	53·10	41·70	...	...	...	12·25	...	12·09	12·25	...	12·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141·44	338·98	165·56	6·13	25·73	8·28	...	...	...	47·15	338·98	82·78	47·15	338·98	82·78
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	669·75	363·64	661·05	36·73	34·55	36·67	...	...	...	15·95	181·82	20·66	15·95	181·82	20·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,844·53	809·72	1,743·26	58·85	22·27	55·27	...	...	...	21·96	...	19·80	21·96	...	19·80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321·54	...	309·60	9·65	...	9·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89·20	662·25	157·23	14·27	13·24	14·15	...	...	...	89·20	...	78·62	89·20	...	78·62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,436·69	761·03	1,369·86	47·95	19·79	45·16	...	...	...	33·41	...	30·10	33·41	...	30·10
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	526·37	214·13	512·27	25·00	38·54	25·61	...	...	...	30·37	...	29·00	30·37	...	29·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	478·56	202·43	466·55	22·73	36·44	23·33	...	...	...	27·61	...	26·41	27·61	...	26·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668·72	...	644·84	24·17	...	23·31	...	...	...	51·44	...	49·60	51·44	...	49·60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518·75	...	499·04	18·75	...	18·04	...	...	...	39·90	...	38·39	39·90	...	38·39
5	...	5	41	...	41	1	...	1	672·60	494·49	666·73	25·34	20·44	25·18	·17	...	·17	24·65	5·10	24·01	24·83	5·10	24·18
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	360·77	408·16	371·70	20·23	14·29	19·93	...	...	...	...	204·08	10·33	...	204·08	10·33
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	457·68	1,150·53	500·20	25·27	43·14	26·36	...	...	...	56·43	95·88	58·85	56·43	95·88	58·85
7	1	8	42	...	42	1	...	1	662·26	524·85	657·59	25·26	21·42	25·13	·17	...	·16	25·12	14·19	24·75	25·29	14·19	24·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311·77	...	311·77	8·57	...	8·57	...	...	...	77·94	...	77·94	77·94	...	77·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310·08	...	310·08	8·53	...	8·53	...	...	...	77·52	...	77·52	77·52	...	77·52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070·50	1,734·10	2,040·82	87·86	40·46	83·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070·50	1,734·10	2,040·82	87·86	40·46	83·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	470·30	324·59	457·20	8·02	6·49	7·88	...	...	...	8·02	...	7·30	8·02	...	7·30
1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	293·75	349·75	296·49	5·16	7·87	5·29	1·50	...	1·43	8·99	58·29	11·40	10·49	58·29	12·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	182·65	...	173·61	4·57	...	4·34	91·32	...	86·80	91·32	...	86·80	182·65	...	173·61
3	1	4	1	...	1	2	...	2	355·37	334·03	354·00	6·17	7·10	6·23	1·90	...	1·78	9·50	27·84	10·67	11·40	27·84	12·45
7	...	7	41	...	41	1	...	1	659·53	467·55	652·51	24·25	18·23	24·03	·16	...	·16	23·75	4·29	23·04	23·91	4·29	23·20
1	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	302·93	357·05	305·58	6·98	8·67	7·06	1·32	...	1·25	7·90	76·51	11·27	9·22	76·51	12·52
2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	594·73	1,178·32	631·68	30·00	40·85	30·69	5·31	...	4·97	53·10	78·55	54·71	58·41	78·55	59·68
10	2	12	43	...	43	3	...	3	619·64	484·09	614·40	22·56	17·93	22·38	·42	...	·41	22·83	17·54	22·63	23·25	17·54	23·04

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(39)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1887.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F	Total.
	Central Prisons.																												
1	Rajahmundry* ...	1	...	38	3	39	3	42	2·24	·38	2·59	21	2	23	15	1	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly * ...	6	...	5	...	11	...	11	·19	...	·19	3	...	3	2	...	2	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	2	...	108	6	110	6	116	6·78	·39	7·17	41	4	45	34	2	36	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
7	Penitentiary ...	12	...	82	9	94	9	103	7·29	·23	7·52	35	3	38	55	6	61	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	21	...	233	18	254	18	272	16·47	1·00	17·47	100	9	109	106	9	115	14	...	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	32	...	32
	District Jails.																												
8	Russellkonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore ...	17	...	61	6	78	6	84	3·42	·29	3·71	38	3	41	39	3	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10	Vizagapatam ...	7	...	71	2	78	2	80	3·60	·17	3·77	33	...	33	45	2	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Nellore	7	...	46	5	53	5	58	1·71	·18	1·89	25	3	28	25	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
14	Kurnool	1	...	64	4	65	4	69	2·99	·18	3·17	31	4	35	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
15	Bellary	6	2	73	9	79	11	90	4·34	·57	4·91	36	2	38	37	7	44	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
16	Cuddapah ...	4	...	66	4	70	4	74	3·20	·13	3·33	28	1	29	36	3	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
17	Cuddalore ...	9	...	81	8	90	8	98	3·39	·32	3·71	54	3	57	34	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
18	Tanjore	5	...	96	2	101	2	103	7·39	·29	7·68	56	1	57	40	1	41	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
19	Madura	...	...	162	8	162	8	170	9·22	·70	9·92	68	5	73	64	1	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	32
20	Tinnevelly ...	6	1	213	5	219	6	225	18·36	·39	18·75	152	4	156	57	2	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
21	Cochin	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	·01	...	·01	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Calicut	5	1	98	3	103	4	107	3·72	·29	4·01	40	2	42	57	2	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
23	Mangalore ...	6	1	45	3	51	4	55	3·11	·12	3·23	18	2	20	32	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
24	Coimbatore ...	1	...	152	7	153	7	160	9·87	·27	10·14	86	1	87	57	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
25	Ootacamund ...	2	..	10	...	12	...	12	1·15	...	1·15	3	...	3	6	...	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	76	5	1,240	66	1,316	71	1,387	75·48	3·90	79·38	670	31	701	561	33	594	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	1	73	6	79
	Total, Central & District Jails...	97	5	1,473	84	1,570	89	1,659	91·95	4·90	96·85	770	40	810	667	42	709	26	...	26	2	...	2	1	1	105	6	111
26	European Prison.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	·07	...	·07	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails.	645	48	20,976	1,227	21,621	1,275	22,896	667·24	34·31	701·55	8,212	446	8,658	8,470	617	9,087	4,203	182	4,385	30	4	34	7	2	9	699	24	723
	Grand Total ...	742	53	22,450	1,311	23,192	1,364	24,556	759·26	39·21	798·47	8,982	486	9,468	9,138	659	9,797	4,229	182	4,411	32	4	36	7	3	10	804	30	834

* Includes district jail figures.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(40)—*For the year* 1887-88.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether constructed originally by Government or private persons and whether under Government management or that of private persons.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	25	971	* 153,052	1,01,025	...	6,505	...	2	9	14	Medicine, diet and clothing.
(2) Poor houses	20	4,858	1,777,970	36,152	54,569	22,343	...	4	3	13	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	159	1,496	547,681	3,467	6,125	1,962	191	158	...	1	Accommodation, raw rice, water, buttermilk and conjee.
(4) For orphans	5	61	22,266	30	...	1,566	...	1	3	1	Education, food and clothing.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	4	11	4,000	...	1,076	108	...	3	1	...	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	29	728	266,452	1,277	23,789	2,397	...	25	...	4	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	64	662	221,365	120	3,970	57	...	64	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	5	337	123,331	5,160	61	75	200	3	1	1	Food, accommodation, raw rice and money dole.
(2) For travellers	1	15	5,600	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	312	9,139	3,121,727	1,47,231	89,590	35,013	391	261	17	34	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	7	488	† 108,446	...	...	10,415	5,028	...	1	6	Medicine, diet, clothing and monthly pension.
(2) To relieve paupers	61	3,330	1,218,745	...	75,410	55,512	21,436	13	2	46	Food, clothing, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	707	7,206	2,637,465	...	17,422	11,610	20,256	622	14	71	Food, accommodation, raw rice, water and money dole.
(4) Asylum for fallen women ...	1	3	1,095	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Food and clothing.
(5) Orphanage for native girls...	1	32	11,773	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Food, clothing and education.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	215	3,678	1,346,098	...	68,106	31,374	23,335	67	6	142	Food, clothing, raw rice, water and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	309	3,983	1,457,909	...	48,617	63,627	26,047	228	4	77	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) Do. Byragis	54	706	258,475	...	27,898	6,750	300	2	14	38	Food, raw rice, accommodation and money dole.
(4) For travellers	555	3,911	1,427,685	...	21,932	21,320	2,814	513	7	35	Food, raw rice, accommodation, water and conjee.
(5) For Rajaput boys and girls..	1	285	104,400	...	...	7,404	...	1	...	...	Food and education.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	8	165	60,460	...	50	70	70	6	2	...	Food, raw rice, accommodation and conjee.
(2) For travellers	49	425	117,990	...	310	296	24	49	...	...	Food and accommodation.
Total ...	1,968	24,212	8,750,541	...	2,59,745	2,08,378	99,310	1,503	50	415	
III.—Institutions supported partly by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	14	1,728	‡ 114,689	2,42,072	...	4,266	29,124	3	1	10	Medicine, diet and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	7	1,432	524,001	30,400	663	14,908	18,503	2	...	5	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	12	78	28,536	573	231	229	210	11	1	...	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(4) For orphans	3	382	139,680	2,012	...	...	5,032	3	...	...	Food, clothing and education.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	9	124	45,306	32	3,583	517	3,006	6	...	3	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins	64	1,582	578,926	6,671	47,722	4,931	14,770	64	...	...	Food and accommodation.
(3) Do. Byragis	2	41	15,215	69	1,840	1,220	...	...	...	2	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(4) For travellers	6	27	9,842	156	61	103	370	6	...	...	Food and accommodation.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	3	76	27,985	2,735	1,290	240	...	1	2	...	Conjee and raw rice.
D. Europeans and East Indians—											
(1) For orphans	5	482	176,521	19,805	...	9,594	12,008	5	...	...	Board, lodging, clothing, education and medicine.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	504	184,464	12,381	243	1,069	23,925	1	1	...	Board, clothing and money dole.
Total ...	127	6,456	1,845,165	3,16,906	55,633	37,077	1,06,948	102	5	20	

* Includes 932 persons who continued under treatment from the preceding year.
† Do. 2,507 do. do. do.
‡ Do. 2,478 do. do. do.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

(40)—*For the year* 1887-88—*continued.*

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment in land.	From endowment in money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	312	11,842	*1,927,323	1,56,571	554	1,31,700	41,632	5	172	135	Medicine, diet and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	5	139	50,715	...	366	600	1,519	3	...	2	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	245	913	332,892	10,886	1,900	1,134	2,244	245	...	...	Accommodation.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	30	514	188,040	11,491	24,711	3,579	242	4	...	26	Food, raw rice and accommodation.
(2) Do. Brahmins	2	22	8,179	...	1,931	44	21	2	...	...	Food.
(3) For travellers	92	590	215,816	1,933	376	792	...	92	...	...	Accommodation and distribution of water.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) For travellers	3	8	3,070	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Accommodation.
D. European—											
(1) For travellers	14	2	847	...	...	385	826	14	...	...	Do.
Total ...	703	14,030	2,726,882	1,80,881	29,838	1,38,234	46,484	368	172	163	
Grand Total ...	3,110	53,837	16,444,315	6,45,018	4,34,806	4,18,702	2,53,133	2,234	244	632	

* Includes 63,265 persons who continued under treatment from the preceding year.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(41)—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Suits under the rent law.								Title and other suits.													Grand Total.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For puttahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																				
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	8,421	28,675	11,523	4,144	4,223	842	1,455	2,214	222	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,229
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	62,031	16,079	11,226	3,215	2,778	551	11,095	3,664	1,517	1,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,232	1,291	499	14,268	506	46	29	410	2	106	889	1	17	3	1	30	2	1029	152,972
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	15	10	2	364	43	6	14	15	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	319	21	44	3	2	3	11	20	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	23	4	41	6	3	4	6	1	...	59	...	...	3	...	5	1	24	682
Total ...	70,786	44,785	22,795	7,726	7,046	1,402	12,575	5,913	1,768	1,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,286	1,314	503	14,309	512	49	33	416	3	106	948	1	17	6	1	35	3	1053	216,368
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	94	4,398	76	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,881
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	94	4,398	76	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,881
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																				
Presidency Small Cause Court.	11,117	2,684	1,521	2,001	6,127	443	1,555	286	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,259
Superior Courts	61	1	5	3	6	3	2	16	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	11	1	63	1	16	5	9	2	3	25	3	1	7	...	9	5	10	309
Total ...	11,178	2,685	1,526	2,004	6,133	446	1,557	302	80	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	11	1	63	1	16	5	9	2	3	25	3	1	7	...	9	5	10	26,568
Grand Total ...	81,964	47,470	24,321	9,730	13,179	1,848	14,132	6,215	1,848	1,984	...	...	1,232	94	4,398	76	...	81	20,765	1,325	504	14,372	513	65	38	425	5	109	973	4	18	13	1	44	8	1063	248,817

* Cases under Section 41 of Act XV of 1882.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(42)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.										Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 20.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											RS.
I.—*Civil Courts.*											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	41,830	19,658	662	68	11	...	...	...	...	...	5,68,067
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	20,242	23,833	47,074	27,116	28,444	3,328	1,866	120	89	860	231,10,449
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ...	102	123	160	72	28	...	...	...	...	...	16,942
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	1	4	2	389	7	152	54	51	22	45,39,326
Total ...	62,174	43,615	47,900	27,258	28,872	3,335	2,018	174	140	882	282,34,784
II.—*Revenue Courts.*											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	1,930	999	1,604	702	598	30	5	...	...	13	2,73,217
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,930	999	1,604	702	598	30	5	...	...	13	2,73,217
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Court	10,389	5,107	5,999	2,445	1,997	240	91	...	...	...	12,00,768
Superior Courts	...	...	...	1	22	40	128	46	42	30	27,06,307
Total ...	10,380	5,107	5,995	2,446	2,019	280	219	46	42	30	39,07,075
Grand Total ...	74,484	49,721	55,503	30,406	31,489	3,645	2,242	220	182	925	324,15,076

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(43)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	71,096	...	10,554	13,026	15,137	14,515	1,876	334	99	6,329	2,056	7,170	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	185,864	...	26,355	28,351	11,487	42,388	2,271	243	53	32,812	12,419	29,485	9,030	124	49
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	610	...	20	50	80	181	63	...	...	58	16	142	29	13	6
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,020	...	102	129	39	144	4	9	1	202	128	262	114	215	116
Total ...	258,590	...	37,031	41,556	26,743	57,228	4,214	586	153	39,401	14,619	37,059	9,173	...	...
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	7,622	...	693	520	54	202	155	1	2	1,852	1,138	3,005	2,210	106	179
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,622	...	693	520	54	202	155	1	2	1,852	1,138	3,005	2,210	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	28,935	...	2,066	7,274	4,043	10,999	24	5	1	2,270	699	1,554	142	36	25
Superior Courts	612	...	75	2	15	39	11	2	...	70	33	365	287	314	213
Total ...	29,547	...	2,141	7,276	4,058	11,038	35	7	1	2,340	732	1,919	429	...	...
Grand Total ...	295,759	...	39,865	49,352	30,855	68,468	4,404	594	156	43,593	16,489	41,983	11,812	...	...

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of cases before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—Civil Courts.														
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	246,342	...	36,661	5,331	18,950	140,326	7,842	4	...	19,895	12,377	4,756	289	7
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1
District Courts	11,429	...	3,785	45	335	4,043	1,097	...	...	728	840	556	78	26
Total ...	257,775	...	40,646	5,376	19,285	144,369	8,939	4	...	20,626	13,218	5,312	367	...
II.—Revenue Courts.														
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	2,073	...	1,007	210	104	259	14	...	...	233	57	189	43	57
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,073	...	1,007	210	104	259	14	...	...	233	57	189	43	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	5,131	...	1,222	38	162	3,371	29	33	5	119	20	132	...	2
Superior Courts	* 1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,537	...	1,222	38	162	3,371	29	33	5	119	20	132	...	...
Grand Total ...	266,385	...	42,875	5,624	19,551	147,999	8,982	37	5	20,978	13,295	5,633	410	...

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(44)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	2,989	...	11	137	21	21	6	...	1,380	340	417	102	554	37	112	188	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	9,957	...	318	521	84	39	45	54	3,000	936	1,118	354	3,488	934	175	249	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	12,946	...	329	658	105	60	51	54	4,380	1,276	1,535	456	4,042	971	...	437	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	435	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	76	25	20	10	297	241	501	31	
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	2,366	...	69	39	32	4	1	30	679	47	109	89	1,267	841	353	63	
Total ...	2,801	...	69	45	33	4	1	30	755	72	129	99	1,564	1,082	...	94	
Grand Total ...	15,747	...	398	703	138	64	52	84	5,135	1,348	1,664	555	5,606	2,053	...	531	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original Orders.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	4	...	38	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	673	...	106	54	25	4	9	2	215	23	120	36	79	11	40	2	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	686	...	106	54	25	4	9	2	222	24	120	37	83	11	...	2	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.																	
Appeals from Original Orders ...	244	...	...	8	11	...	3	1	84	4	31	16	86	34	196	...	
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	94	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	42	3	19	3	22	8	175	...	
Total ...	338	...	...	11	13	...	3	1	126	7	50	19	108	42	...	...	
Grand Total ...	1,024	...	106	65	38	4	12	3	348	31	170	56	191	53	...	2	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized		Number of applications											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 328, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.												
I.—*Civil Courts.*																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	113,442	597	29,651	17,488	47,960	17,746	2,007	31,69,451	8,62,420	1,001	8,086	2,091	2,240	7,521	250	2,238	43	6,964	55	37	64,556
Small Cause Courts (Cantt.)...	136	5	115	14	2	...	...	832	1,458	17	54	5	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,160	234	275	106	250	295	51	6,93,112	74,592	9	47	15	24	59	3	22	3	32	2	4	411
Total ...	114,738	836	30,041	17,608	48,212	18,041	2,058	38,63,395	9,38,470	1,027	8,187	2,111	2,317	7,580	253	2,260	46	6,996	57	41	64,969
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	291	...	233	3	19	36	5	2,164	253	...	1	...	49	1	...	...	...	19	...	16	168
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	291	...	233	3	19	36	5	2,164	253	...	1	...	49	1	...	...	...	19	...	16	168
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court.	14,712	525	3,820	510	6,839	3,018	1,288	81,314	1,20,193	387	919	445	655	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	8,685
Superior Courts	214	13	50	5	9	137	...	...	...	5	11	1	4	10	...	7	...	17	...	...	9
Total ...	14,926	538	3,870	515	6,848	3,155	1,288	81,314	1,20,193	392	930	446	659	10	...	7	...	95	...	...	8,694
Grand Total ...	129,955	1,374	34,144	18,126	55,079	21,232	3,341	39,46,873	10,58,916	1,419	9,118	2,557	3,025	7,591	253	2,267	46	7,110	57	57	73,831

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(46)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the province of Madras in the year* 1887.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	795	320	12	145	168	3	...	147	42	7	44,327	237	1,043	5,375	
Chief Courts of Districts.	21	14	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4,916	...	5,009	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	816	334	12	147	173	3	...	147	42	8	44,327	5,153	1,043	10,384	

G.—REGISTRATION.

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1887-88.

Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100, (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *a*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same. Rs. A. P.	Optional. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *f*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same. Rs. A. P.	Total value of immovable property transferred. Rs.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 123, Clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same. Rs. A. P.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
1	2	3	4*a*	4*b*	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14*a*	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Office of Inspector-Genl. of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District	2	44	1,653	211	2,010	264	...	1,061	5,243	13,233 4 0	...	93	2	59	23	51	148	...	376	898 5 0	60,45,762	3	68	229	329	629	1,820 2 0	5	75
Ganjam do.	12	57	1,664	1,889	2,050	111	25	371	6,167	9,055 8 0	...	1,798	31	221	305	2	33	67	2,457	2,110 5 0	28,67,718	...	21	515	235	771	1,366 5 0	...	36
Vizagapatam do.	14	113	1,546	858	2,811	262	45	773	6,408	10,689 4 0	...	730	42	232	289	7	53	...	1,353	1,278 4 0	30,36,568	2	64	533	261	860	1,963 7 0	2	60
Godávari do.	22	360	4,645	5,797	6,770	779	86	3,797	22,234	28,936 5 0	...	5,123	196	306	2,020	4	178	4	7,831	6,036 6 0	56,23,355	5	212	2,792	1,454	4,463	7,374 3 0	2	167
Kistna do.	17	216	3,047	4,124	3,818	416	20	1,376	13,017	17,006 10 0	...	2,353	92	115	287	1	72	5	2,925	2,518 14 0	29,99,631	3	51	477	1,082	1,613	3,059 4 0	...	91
Nellore do.	17	137	1,429	2,290	2,252	305	32	1,587	8,032	9,434 11 0	...	1,435	165	91	292	6	37	...	2,026	1,676 6 0	16,30,223	2	34	304	261	601	1,282 2 0	...	61
Cuddapah do.	13	182	2,843	5,831	960	259	31	167	10,273	10,793 7 0	...	911	83	37	112	3	103	...	1,249	1,109 1 0	14,59,945	11	46	202	245	504	1,110 4 0	1	71
Kurnool do.	14	147	1,230	2,658	1,325	167	14	207	5,748	6,329 4 0	...	1,440	33	26	58	...	36	...	1,593	1,280 10 0	9,16,611	1	28	171	218	418	990 8 0	1	52
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	180	2,071	3,117	2,574	160	14	189	8,305	10,336 6 0	...	1,510	36	94	61	2	80	...	1,783	1,536 4 0	17,90,780	3	54	380	338	775	1,581 12 0	...	40
Chingleput District	12	94	3,014	5,238	3,897	321	48	686	13,298	16,411 8 0	...	4,766	194	148	217	29	87	1	5,442	4,398 2 0	30,25,700	3	75	746	367	1,191	1,836 5 0	1	76
North Arcot do.	19	203	4,761	8,530	6,419	470	163	952	21,498	25,794 15 0	...	7,907	195	216	391	19	91	...	8,819	7,107 15 0	44,09,733	12	93	1,103	594	1,802	3,036 14 0	...	134
South Arcot do.	17	168	4,847	12,620	5,838	553	4	390	24,420	27,285 4 0	...	10,656	310	432	726	12	369	2	12,517	9,751 13 0	45,50,405	2	96	613	433	1,144	1,636 2 0	...	113
Tanjore do.	24	365	9,259	8,498	14,374	1,947	48	3,314	37,805	58,306 3 0	...	10,262	462	904	2,963	95	1,137	1	15,824	13,332 4 0	1,45,43,275	10	144	1,428	1,101	2,683	4,053 11 0	3	265
Tinnevelly do.	27	228	11,914	13,315	18,789	1,771	270	675	46,962	64,489 11 0	...	19,425	432	334	580	1	1,583	3	22,358	19,082 4 0	1,35,32,876	6	499	2,531	971	4,007	5,005 4 0	1	97
Madura do.	24	126	7,546	9,596	15,055	851	191	470	33,835	48,216 9 0	...	18,180	321	273	614	20	555	8	19,971	16,891 0 0	1,60,45,025	2	101	2,125	907	3,135	4,693 1 0	...	122
Trichinopoly do.	11	111	3,999	6,844	6,044	648	56	967	18,670	23,791 8 0	...	6,235	192	314	733	1	231	...	7,706	6,085 3 0	46,80,262	...	36	1,456	539	2,031	2,404 6 0	...	86
Salem do.	19	134	4,201	6,239	5,337	510	174	541	17,136	21,021 2 0	...	5,115	102	199	512	...	273	4	6,205	5,087 15 0	40,12,503	9	96	1,139	558	1,802	2,420 4 0	1	43
Coimbatore do.	21	173	6,773	6,564	9,752	1,104	107	1,511	25,984	35,427 3 0	...	7,266	268	215	857	...	478	4	9,068	7,047 0 0	70,74,102	2	65	1,309	513	1,889	2,955 4 0	...	38
South Canara do.	15	65	1,271	494	3,276	2,359	1,884	1,122	10,471	17,575 13 0	...	693	583	444	302	1	483	2	2,508	2,480 8 0	48,19,945	4	135	1,466	1,008	2,613	3,280 11 0	1	62
Tellicherry do.	14	524	1,027	400	7,201	3,375	152	14,108	26,787	26,790 15 0	...	9,174	4,277	1,093	4,151	...	194	...	18,889	11,911 13 0	45,75,862	6	143	1,696	2,886	4,731	5,691 0 0	...	14
Calicut do.	27	114	1,589	1,124	13,895	7,288	29	6,151	30,190	43,172 7 0	...	22,537	8,759	9,673	773	75	1,080	8	42,905	29,854 1 0	1,08,83,839	6	176	3,868	2,664	6,714	8,366 15 0	...	27
Nilgiri do.	3	10	271	294	206	108	2	24	915	2,453 12 0	...	76	21	3	2	...	18	...	120	142 8 0	14,26,207	2	1	93	84	180	430 14 0	1	4
Total ...	365	3,751	90,600	1,06,531	1,34,653	24,029	3,395	40,489	393,398	5,26,551 9 0	...	137,685	16,796	15,429	16,258	329	7,319	109	193,925	1,51,616 13 0	11,99,50,346	94	2,238	25,176	17,048	44,556	66,358 10 0	19	1,734

G.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,661 1 10	...	1,661 1 10	...	1,661 1 10	(*a*) 98,486 7 0	(*a*) Includes the following items:— Estimated value of paper for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing and binding done at Government Press, Rs. 34,941-14-10; estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills, &c., Rs. 121-12-7; and amount debited for buildings, Rs. 28,494-11-4. (*b*) Includes Rs. 31-5-4, the value of office stationery. (*c*) Includes Rs. 173-6-0, estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills.
Madras District ...	2	15	13	5	308	730	16,259 11 0	248 8 0	16,508 3 0	245 8 0	16,262 11 0	5,002 9 0	88 8 0	5,091 1 0	84 6 0	5,006 11 0	(*b*) 14,280 7 8	
Ganjam do. ...	...	3	8	43	82	825	12,676 2 0	211 9 0	12,887 11 0	157 5 0	12,730 6 0	3,124 11 10	64 8 0	3,189 3 10	37 8 0	3,151 11 10	14,125 2 0	
Vizagapatam do. ...	1	7	3	45	191	1,369	14,174 15 0	283 4 0	14,458 3 0	224 7 0	14,233 12 0	5,666 12 10	34 12 0	5,701 8 10	31 4 0	5,670 4 10	17,074 15 7	
Godávari do. ...	3	12	48	139	364	3,452	43,026 14 0	631 12 0	43,658 10 0	480 13 0	43,177 13 0	10,392 9 6	81 12 0	10,474 5 6	75 14 0	10,398 7 6	33,195 10 3	
Kistna do. ...	...	66	64	230	224	1,391	22,945 5 0	888 8 0	23,833 13 0	537 10 0	23,296 3 0	4,776 5 6	321 9 0	5,097 14 6	203 5 0	4,894 9 6	21,614 15 9	
Nellore do. ...	...	27	23	43	88	1,013	12,637 3 0	321 3 0	12,958 6 0	250 13 0	12,707 9 0	2,318 11 10	102 2 0	2,420 13 10	81 2 0	2,339 11 10	(*c*) 17,559 9 2	
Cuddapah do. ...	1	25	32	61	44	742	13,301 12 0	275 13 0	13,577 9 0	236 1 0	13,341 8 0	1,871 13 3	38 6 0	1,910 3 3	32 6 0	1,877 13 3	15,265 10 2	
Kurnool do. ...	...	7	...	29	28	718	8,808 6 0	121 11 0	8,930 3 0	89 7 0	8,840 10 0	1,386 10 6	5 8 0	1,392 2 6	4 8 0	1,387 10 6	14,228 13 1	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	1	10	2	32	80	754	13,618 6 0	138 8 0	13,756 14 0	100 12 0	13,656 2 0	2,522 14 0	40 0 0	2,562 14 0	104 0 0	2,458 14 0	19,490 9 3	
Chingleput District ...	2	81	72	66	87	1,149	22,954 8 0	221 8 0	23,176 0 0	201 4 0	22,974 12 0	2,789 6 2	89 8 0	2,878 14 2	94 14 0	2,784 0 2	19,424 1 0	
North Arcot do. ...	1	183	71	130	111	1,638	36,479 12 0	472 12 0	36,952 8 0	388 12 0	36,563 12 0	5,159 8 8	209 2 0	5,368 10 8	158 6 0	5,210 4 8	30,004 14 9	
South Arcot do. ...	...	234	122	153	83	1,503	39,125 3 0	479 9 0	39,604 12 0	405 8 0	39,199 4 0	4,094 4 8	188 11 0	4,282 15 8	140 1 0	4,142 14 8	27,981 2 8	
Tanjore do. ...	1	367	230	256	541	5,648	76,762 15 0	1,826 4 0	78,589 3 0	1,514 10 0	77,074 14 0	17,152 4 11	962 14 0	18,115 2 11	910 6 0	17,204 12 11	49,601 2 10	
Tinnevelly do. ...	...	22	30	103	278	5,418	88,965 3 0	453 5 0	89,418 8 0	376 1 0	89,042 7 0	14,295 3 1	158 9 0	14,453 12 1	155 9 0	14,298 3 1	54,254 5 2	
Madura do. ...	...	52	23	91	471	4,282	70,288 10 0	520 7 0	70,809 1 0	489 10 0	70,319 7 0	9,078 9 1	330 11 0	9,409 4 1	289 15 0	9,119 5 1	43,388 13 11	
Trichinopoly do. ...	1	66	48	65	129	2,145	32,630 1 0	409 0 0	33,039 1 0	293 12 0	32,745 5 0	6,092 14 8	189 10 0	6,282 8 8	86 12 0	6,195 12 8	22,379 13 6	
Salem do. ...	...	53	67	117	95	1,515	28,701 5 0	463 10 0	29,164 15 0	420 0 0	28,744 15 0	4,210 11 8	103 0 0	4,313 11 8	273 12 0	4,039 15 8	25,338 14 4	
Coimbatore do. ...	...	76	58	86	154	2,902	45,581 7 0	450 12 0	46,032 3 0	404 8 0	45,627 11 0	6,926 14 6	159 14 0	7,086 12 6	138 8 0	6,948 4 6	32,916 12 2	
South Canara do. ...	...	3	9	44	409	3,570	23,583 0 0	422 12 0	24,005 12 0	411 13 0	23,593 15 0	9,324 12 9	177 0 0	9,501 12 9	179 9 0	9,322 3 9	24,075 11 2	
Tellicherry do. ...	...	19	20	119	276	5,145	44,449 12 0	444 5 0	44,894 1 0	365 14 0	44,528 3 0	11,748 4 5	277 14 0	12,026 2 5	216 8 0	11,809 10 5	29,527 8 2	
Calicut do. ...	...	79	43	126	490	5,033	81,501 7 0	798 3 0	82,299 10 0	728 11 0	81,570 15 0	14,050 1 11	656 14 0	14,706 15 11	592 4 0	14,114 11 11	56,226 11 1	
Nilgiri do. ...	...	5	6	5	41	442	3,043 2 0	110 8 0	3,153 10 0	86 0 0	3,067 10 0	1,520 14 1	17 0 0	1,537 14 1	35 8 0	1,502 6 1	5,278 15 1	
Total ...	13	1,412	992	1,988	4,574	51,384	7,51,514 15 0	10,193 11 0	7,61,708 10 0	8,409 3 0	7,53,299 7 0	1,45,168 2 8	4,297 12 0	1,49,465 14 8	3,926 5 0	1,45,539 9 8	6,85,721 1 9	

H.—MILITARY.

(48)—*Statement showing the strength, caste and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1887-88.

Army service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.						
	Remaining at the end of last year	Recruited this year.	Dead.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
British Cavalry	1,188	702	...	16	16	25	552	1,297	2	...	56	...	(a) 154	1,077	1,462
British Sappers (K. Co., R.E.)	45	8	...	...	...	3	50	1	1	...	...	...	(b) 42	8	...
British Artillery	2,873	526	...	41	41	136	713	2,504	16	78	89	...	(c) 345	2,070	3,122
British Infantry	11,308	3,021	...	(h) 212	212	357	2,576	11,184	11	...	308	...	(d) 945	9,931	604
British Total ...	15,414	4,257	...	269	269	518	3,849	15,035	30	78	453	...	1,486	13,086	5,188
Native Cavalry	1,885	232	...	13	13	62	90	1,952	4	...	(e) 36	45	122	1,749	1,748
Native Sappers	1,328	152	...	30	30	81	41	1,328	1	...	(f) 28	24	48	1,228	60
Native Burma Sappers (I) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5	3	6	50	...
Native Infantry	26,117	2,984	5	636	641	863	877	26,720	32	8	(g) 264	493	1,290	24,673	686
Native Total ...	29,330	3,368	(j) 5	(k) 679	684	1,006	1,008	30,000	37	78	333	565	1,466	27,700	2,494
Grand Total ...	44,744	7,625	5	948	953	1,524	4,857	45,035	67	78	786	565	2,952	40,786	7,682

NOTE.—Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

(a) 4 Warrant Officers included.
(b) 1 Warrant Officer included.
(c) 4 do. do.
(d) 19 Warrant Officers included.
(e) 1 Sergeant-Major included.
(f) 1 Deputy Commissary and 1 Sergeant included.
(g) 2 Sergeants-Major included.
(h) 1 Private died of wounds received in action.
(i) This company is raised in accordance with special India Army Circular, dated 9th July 1887.
(j) 1 Officer and 4 Privates.
(k) 3 Privates died of wounds received in action.

*2 Sergeants and 1 Corporal included.

I.—MARINE.

(49)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1887-88.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engines, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				RS.	RS.	
Steam Tug *Madras* ...	Tonnage 197, horse-power 150 nominal.	2	20	9,228	...	S.S. *Margaret Northcote* and boat *Pearl* belong to the Revenue Department.
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steam Dredge (Priestman's).	Ten horse-power ...	1	6	2,799	...	
Steam Dredge (Bruce's).	Do. ...	1	6	118	...	

(50)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Marine Department under the Government of Madras during the official year* 1887-88.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
Marine establishment	3	101	55,457	...	
Light-house do.		9	2,292	...	
Diver's do.		3	1,971	...	
Tide-gauge do.		2	564	...	
Electric do.		1	180	...	
Harbour Master's Establishment ...		23	9,054	...	
Telephone do. ...		1	420	...	
Marine police do. ...		...	5,532	...	
Marine dispensary do. ...		2	4,032	...	
Outports					
Port Officers and Conservators ...	17	150	57,120	...	
Light-house	...	80	14,871	...	
Pilotage	...	...	2,711	12,660	

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(51)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1887-88.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	12,98,261	...	7,02,930	Not known, being included with other metals.	* 81,798	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency).	...	725	37,10,000	4,25,931	...	* 1,26,213 † 2,409	
Total ...	...	12,98,986	37,10,000	11,28,861	...	2,10,419	

* The whole represents the value of unwrought copper.

† This is the value of copper coins.

(52)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year* 1887-88.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities. Class of security being stated.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 19,28,970 No. 182,109	Rs. 101,46,700 No. 114,383	Rs. 76,12,000 No. 6,411	Rs. 1,276,95,030	Rs. 1,289,23,005	Value. Rs. 21,94,745 No. 206,831	Rs. 124,02,400 No. 140,327	Rs. 63,18,500 No. 7,471	*Nil.*	Rs. 154,81,380	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR.

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1887-88.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.																	
	Rice, husked.	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare)	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Varagu (Panicum miliaceum).	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar.	Salt.	Ghee.	Firewood.	Tenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Samai or millet (Panicum miliare).	Maize (Zea mays).	Horse-gram (Dolichos uniflorus).
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	2 3 8	2 3 8	1 6 9	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	4 3 8	3 10 0	25 0 0	0 6 0	...	1 14 0	2 8 0	0 15 0
Vizagapatam	3 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
Godavari	2 8 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	...	...	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	27 0 0	0 4 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	...	1 8 0
Kistna	1 15 3	3 6 8	1 15 8	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 3	2 11 9	26 1 2	0 4 0	...	...	...	1 1 0
Nellore	2 13 9	3 1 3	1 9 8	1 3 5	1 9 10	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 3 0	3 0 0	23 4 0	0 6 8	...	...	...	2 0 0
Cuddapah	2 15 0	2 8 10	1 7 10	0 14 10	1 0 8	...	...	...	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 2 1	27 8 0	0 4 0	...	2 6 10	...	1 6 10
Anantapur	2 7 8	...	1 3 10	1 5 5	1 3 10	...	...	...	3 15 6	...	...	22 3 7	0 8 0	1 7 10	...	...	1 5 5
Bellary	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 5 4	...	2 12 0	...	3 12 0	4 8 0	...	24 0 0	0 6 0	1 2 0	...	...	1 5 0
Kurnool	2 12 11	2 13 9	1 1 11	...	1 4 1	...	3 0 3	...	4 7 6	4 7 6	3 9 10	22 12 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2 5 3	...	...	1 5 7	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	5 9 7	3 6 7	30 6 5	0 6 0	...	...	...	1 9 7
North Arcot	2 1 0	3 12 4	1 7 11	1 0 6	1 4 3	1 4 10	...	...	9 12 7	4 3 6	3 3 2	28 5 7	0 4 6	...	3 1 7	1 6 2	1 7 9
South Arcot	2 13 6	...	2 2 1	1 8 4	1 11 0	0 13 7	...	...	4 0 9	5 0 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	1 12 9
Tanjore	1 14 10	4 7 5	1 5 6	1 4 4	1 7 7	...	...	...	4 13 9	4 12 10	3 1 6	25 9 7	0 3 9	...	...	...	1 9 1
Trichinopoly	2 2 5	3 12 11	...	1 5 0	1 9 2	1 15 0	8 5 6	...	4 0 0	5 9 7	0 7 10	26 10 8	0 4 4	...	...	...	1 5 4
Madura	2 13 9	5 0 4	1 9 5	1 8 5	1 12 0	...	13 5 4	...	5 8 0	6 10 8	3 3 11	36 4 6	0 5 0	...	...	...	1 14 11
Tinnevelly	2 9 9	5 3 0	...	1 12 10	2 6 10	2 13 3	...	...	5 13 4	5 4 10	2 14 8	29 2 8	0 7 6	...	...	...	1 8 0
Coimbatore	2 9 8	2 10 2	1 11 0	1 7 4	1 11 6	...	...	...	4 14 6	5 9 7	3 3 0	27 8 0	0 4 9	1 8 0	1 7 0	...	1 0 2
Nilgiris	3 5 4	4 0 0	1 14 5	1 12 5	2 7 6	...	11 10 8	...	...	4 6 5	4 13 7	29 10 0	0 3 10	...	...	...	1 9 7
Salem	2 9 0	4 2 0	1 6 0	1 5 0	1 9 0	1 2 0	...	...	5 0 0	6 0 0	3 9 0	25 0 0	0 5 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	...	1 4 0
South Canara	2 10 0	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	17 2 4	5 4 0	...	32 0 0	0 4 10	...	...	...	1 12 0
Malabar	2 10 0	4 4 0	...	1 12 0	2 1 0	...	...	...	12 1 7	5 0 0	3 4 0	26 0 0	0 4 0	...	2 15 0	...	1 8 0
Average ...	2 9 11	3 7 7	1 9 1	1 6 3	1 9 8	1 8 9	7 13 2	...	6 0 0	4 14 1	3 3 1	26 10 2	0 5 3	1 7 2	2 2 0	1 15 1	1 7 6

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—*continued.*																
	Bengal-gram (Cicer arietinum).	Red-gram (Cajanus Indicus).	Black-gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Green-gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Cow-gram or karamani (Dolichos sinensis).	Chillies.	Coriander.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Turmeric.	Garlic.	Mustard.	Pepper.	Gingelly.	Ground-nut.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 3 0	1 13 0	...	9 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	6 10 0	2 13 9	43 5 4	2 14 0	...	43 5 4	80 0 0	13 4 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	2 2 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	4 11 0	1 9 0	3 2 0	2 6 0	4 2 0	3 6 0	40 0 0	3 8 0	...	35 0 0	...	15 4 0
Kistna	2 0 0	1 2 6	2 6 0	2 4 0	1 10 6	5 0 0	3 7 0	4 4 7	2 10 10	...	...	41 6 10	4 6 0	...	40 0 0	55 0 0	11 12 7
Nellore	2 8 0	2 2. 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 8 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	3 2 0	...	4 2 0	...	4 6 0	3 8 0	...	...	6 8 0
Cuddapah	2 7 2	1 9 10	2 8 9	1 15 0	2 1 8	5 13 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 4 8	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	...	7 14 8
Anantapur	2 5 3	1 8 10	...	1 11 1	...	3 4 4	1–3 10	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 3	...	...	...	4 12 2
Bellary	2 8 0	1 10 8	...	1 14 0	2 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 10 8	4 4 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	9 0 0
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2 6 1	...	2 12 3	...	...	7 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1 11	2 2 2	...	...	12 12 9
North Arcot	2 8 0	1 14 4	2 8 6	2 8 4	2 4 8	7 13 5	5 6 1	4 10 3	2 3 2	2 3 2	4 12 0	36 9 7	5 8 8	1 7 7	...	...	7 15 9
South Arcot	2 15 4	3 3 2	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	7 0 0	3 10 6	...	1 13 9	4 6 5	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	7 0 0
Tanjore	2 13 6	1 14 10	3 0 9	3 1 3	2 6 10	8 0 0	2 9 0	4 9 11	3 3 2	8 0 0	4 3 2	35 5 0	3 6 9	0 12 11	48 0 0	40 0 0	8 0 0
Trichinopoly	2 9 4	1 9 10	2 12 7	3 4 5	2 2 2	7 1 4	2 8 2	5 0 0	2 1 4	5 0 0	4 9 2	36 10 8	8 5 4	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	16 10 8
Madura	3 0 0	2 6 9	2 11 9	3 5 1	2 12 0	10 0 0	6 7 4	5 6 8	3 12 0	5 3 4	6 4 0	40 0 0	5 1 4	3 5 4	40 0 0	60 0 0	5 6 8
Tinnevelly	2 13 9	2 3 6	2 15 9	3 7 9	2 9 0	7 11 2	5 13 4	4 13 9	3 14 2	5 13 4	5 4 10	33 5 4	4 1 3	...	...	...	7 12 5
Coimbatore	3 11 3	3 0 4	2 11 11	2 12 0	...	5 0 0	1 15 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	...	36 0 0	...	5 8 0
Nilgiris	3 9 7	...	...	3 2 7	3 5 7	10 0 0	7 8 0	3 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	41 0 0	...	4 9 4	35 3 0	45 0 0	7 3 0
Salem	3 3 0	1 7 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	...	5 5 0	1 12 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	33 0 0	5 0 0	2 11 0	33 5 0	75 0 0	15 0 0
South Canara	...	3 5 8	3 0 0	2 13 8	...	11 8 0	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	33 4 0	4 11 7	...	28 8 0	...	11 7 0
Malabar	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 8 0	4 0 0	...	26 8 0	...	12 0 0
Average ...	2 11 4	2 1 4	2 12 10	2 11 4	2 5 0	7 1 0	4 1 8	4 8 6	2 12 10	5 2 4	4 8 6	37 1 10	4 5 3	2 11 9	36 14 3	56 6 10	9 12 0

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—*continued.*								Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
	Indigo.	Castor-oil seed.	Opium.	Iron.	Brass.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.	Bell-metal.			
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	134 0 0	2 4 0	...	3 9 3	22 0 0	35 0 0	* 10 14 6	...	45 8 0	15 0 0	1 4 0	0 1 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Godávari	160 0 0	2 8 0	...	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6
Kistna	116 10 8	2 14 10	...	3 6 6	32 0 0	41 0 0	* 8 12 0	...	38 0 0	16 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 3
Nellore	128 0 0	3 15 0	...	6 8 0	32 0 0	36 0 0	* 8 0 0	...	38 0 0	44 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
Cuddapah	166 10 8	1 13 10	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0
Anantapur	158 11 9	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0
Bellary	...	2 0 0	...	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 4
Kurnool	...	...	...	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 10
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	5 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 6
North Arcot	115 0 0	2 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8 0	3 2 0	0 3 2
South Arcot	96 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0
Tanjore	...	2 6 11	...	3 5 4	16 10 8	21 5 4	...	4 6 0	48 0 0	15 0 0	3 12 0	0 1 0
Trichinopoly	83 5 4	3 4 6	...	12 8 0	41 10 8	41 10 8	10 6 8	...	41 10 8	15 0 0	2 4 0	0 4 0
Madura	133 5 4	3 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 4
Tinnevelly	...	3 8 0	...	5 4 0	36 0 6	41 2 10	...	7 11 9	41 2 10	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0
Coimbatore	...	2 0 0	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Nilgiris	80 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	48 12 0	48 12 0	...	16 2 7	65 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 6
Salem	110 0 0	3 0 0	...	2 0 0	33 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	65 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 0
South Canara	...	2 3 1	...	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 7
Malabar	70 0 0	3 5 0	...	5 14 1	31 7 6	37 10 4	10 0 0	8 13 2	26 8 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6
Average ...	119 5 10	2 10 11	...	4 15 2	32 9 11	38 1 0	9 9 10	9 4 4	44 1 4	25 15 7	2 13 7	0 2 0

* The price is that of *sheet-lead*. The price of what is called "silver-lead"—an alloy of tin and lead,—as given by some Collectors, varies from Rs. 35 to Rs. 95 per maund.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and rates of hire for live and dead stock per diem for the official year* 1887-88.

Districts.		Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.							Rates of hire per diem for dead stock.	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	Town	0 5 8	0 1 10	...	0 4 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 10
	Village	0 4 8	0 1 9	...	0 3 3	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	* 7 12 0	0 3 5
Vizagapatam	Town	0 5 9	0 1 9	...	0 6 3	...	...	0 6 10	...	0 3 0	1 8 0	0 6 8
	Village	0 5 3	0 1 6	...	0 5 6	2 8 0	...	0 4 4	...	...	...	0 6 1
Godavari	Town	0 7 11	0 2 11	...	0 6 1	2 6 2	...	0 15 0	...	0 7 0	1 1 4	0 4 0
	Village	0 7 4	0 2 8	...	0 5 6	2 1 3	...	1 0 0	...	0 5 5	1 2 5	0 3 8
Kistna	Town	0 9 5	0 4 1	2 0 0	0 5 3	1 14 3	...	0 12 0	...	0 6 6	* 8 2 0	0 5 1
	Village	0 7 5	0 3 7	...	0 4 7	1 10 4	...	0 8 0	...	0 5 7	* 4 9 4	0 5 8
Nellore	Town	0 8 9	0 3 4	...	0 7 5	2 13 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 7 4	1 8 0	0 2 1
	Village	0 7 6	0 2 11	...	0 7 1	2 1 0	...	0 7 7	...	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 2 0
Cuddapah	Town	0 10 5	0 4 6	...	0 6 4	2 2 11	...	0 10 0	...	0 8 9	...	0 4 7
	Village	0 8 2	0 2 11	...	0 5 1	1 12 0	...	0 8 8	...	0 6 5	...	0 4 2
Anantapur	Town	0 9 11	0 3 0	...	0 6 3	2 14 0	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	0 3 3
	Village	0 6 9	0 2 1	...	0 4 11	2 2 8	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	0 2 6
Bellary	Town	0 12 0	0 4 8	...	0 3 8	2 8 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	..	0 2 4
	Village	0 6 4	0 2 8	...	0 3 4	2 7 5	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	0 2 2
Kurnool	Town	0 12 2	0 7 1	...	0 6 8	2 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 7	...	0 3 4
	Village	0 8 9	0 5 1									
Madras Town		1 0 0	0 6 0	...	0 10 0	...	...	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	‡ 3 0 0 § 10 0 0 ‖ 7 0 0	0 6 6
Chingleput	Town	0 8 0	0 3 4	...	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	..	0 1 9
	Village	0 6 8	0 2 4	...	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 9	0 1 2
North Arcot	Town	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	1 4 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 1 6
	Village	0 6 0	0 2 0	...	0 2 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0
South Arcot	Town	0 7 11	0 2 8	...	0 4 9	1 3 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 2 0
	Village	0 5 10	0 2 1	...	0 4 9	1 3 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 2 0
Tanjore	Town	0 11 7	0 4 1	0 12 0	0 5 7	1 9 0	2 10 8	0 12 0	...	0 10 8	1 3 0	0 5 4
	Village	0 7 5	0 2 11	1 0 0	0 4 3	1 1 6	4 8 0	0 10 4	...	0 9 7	0 14 8	0 3 11
Trichinopoly	Town	0 8 0	0 3 6	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 0 12 0
	Village	0 7 7	0 2 11	...	0 4 5	2 8 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	...	0 4 7
Madura	Town	0 10 8	0 5 0	...	0 4 4	2 0 6	...	1 6 0	...	0 5 0	* 5 0 0	0 4 0
	Village	0 7 6	0 3 4	...	0 3 4	1 5 6	...	...	...	0 4 6	...	0 2 10
Tinnevelly	Town	0 7 5	0 3 1	...	0 4 0	1 7 8	...	...	...	0 3 9	1 8 0	0 2 8
	Village	0 5 6	0 2 5	...	0 3 8	1 4 8	...	...	...	0 2 8	0 14 0	0 2 1
Coimbatore	Town	0 8 4	0 3 2	...	0 5 8	2 1 1	7 0 0	0 12 6	...	0 8 7	...	0 3 8
	Village	0 5 10	0 2 2	...	0 4 2	1 10 7	7 0 0	0 9 0	...	0 4 11	...	0 3 1
Nilgiris	Town	1 0 0	0 5 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	0 8 0
	Village	0 12 0	0 3 0	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...
Salem	Town	0 9 9	0 2 9	...	0 6 5	1 12 3	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 3	...	0 4 3
	Village	0 7 3	0 2 1	...	0 5 1	1 11 1	...	0 8 0	...	0 5 0	...	0 3 6
South Canara	Town	0 8 0	0 3 6	...	0 6 8	...	11 0 0	3 0 0	...	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 3 9
	Village	0 6 5	0 2 10	...	0 6 0	...	10 0 0	3 0 0	...	1 8 0	0 14 5	0 3 3
Malabar	Town	0 7 2	0 3 10	...	0 7 6	...	4 8 0	...	...	1 5 4	0 14 4	0 6 5
	Village	0 4 7	0 2 9	...	0 6 5	...	3 10 8	...	...	0 11 8	0 11 0	0 3 8
Average	Town	0 9 6	0 3 9	1 6 0	0 6 2	2 0 6	6 4 8	1 4 2	1 8 0	0 10 9	* 7 8 6 1 7 5	0 4 5
	Village	0 6 11	0 2 8	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 12 5	6 4 8	0 12 4	...	0 7 9	* 6 2 8 1 0 11	0 3 3

* Sea-going boats, † With bullocks. ‡ By canal. § Out of harbour. ‖ Within harbour.

B.—MINES.

(55)—*Mines and Quarries for the official year* 1887-88.

Districts.	Minerals produced.	Number of mines or quarries.	Annual outturn. Quantity.	Annual outturn. Value.	Remarks.
			LB.	RS. A. P.	
Ganjam ...	Gravel	285	237,475,590	7,612 13 0	
	Metal	224	92,484,800	15,022 12 4	
	Rough-stone	3	185,652	27 9 11	
Vizagapatam.	Manganese ore	3	.....	...	Not worked.
	Iron ore	1	281	11 0 0	
	Plate stone	3	* 22,939,200	1,180 0 0	* The increase in the outturn is stated to be due to the more correct information obtained during the year.
	Plumbago	2	400	24 0 0	
	Chalk	20	911,925	1,016 0 0	
	Lime-stone	150	10,472,400	13,627 0 0	
	Gravel	80	* 510,289,920	3,243 0 0	
Godávari ...	Gravel	36	2,901,200	1,172 0 0	Six new quarries were opened in Ellore and Peddapuram.
	Lime-stone	8	8,015,000	4,310 0 0	A new quarry was opened in Peddapuram.
	Quarrying stone	210	39,060,771	24,723 8 0	Four new quarries in Ellore and one in Tanuku were opened.
	White pipe-clay	4	158,000	197 8 0	
	Iron	28	22,776	832 0 0	The eight mines in Yernagudem remained unworked, while in Bhadrachallam seven were newly opened.
Kistna ...	Gravel	†344	8,244,507,700	95,106 0 0	† The increase under this head, which occurs most in the Narsaraopet taluk, is said to be due to railway works in progress.
	Metal	46	12,093,075	2,403 0 0	
	Black-stone	†629	4,614,610,684	62,808 0 0	
	Lime-stone	155	1,703,371,071	62,169 0 0	
	Slate-stone	56	5,733,000	8,890 0 0	
Nellore ...	Pumice	2	35,859	1,012 0 0	
	Laterite	102	560,023	4,775 0 0	
	Gravel	92	1,506,420	2,127 0 0	
	Rough-stone	15	257,250	1,062 0 0	
	Lime-stone	24	539,351	2,766 0 0	
	Metal	36	1,125,000	400 0 0	
	Plate-stone	4	6,075	72 0 0	
	Slab-stone	8	53,333	10 0 0	
Cuddapah ...	Gravel	972	3,275,700	1,230 0 0	The large increase this year is due to opening of new quarries and to the great quantity of stones dug out of them for repairs to old wells and for building purposes.
	Rough-stone	194	34,873,000	5,052 4 0	
	Black granite	10	14,000,000	1,500 0 0	
	Lime-stone	127	686,500	765 8 0	
	Plate-stone	86	20,812,625	11,175 0 0	
	Burnt-stone	127	2,350,000	1,287 0 0	
	Mixed black and white stone	64	34,600	414 0 0	
	Black-stone	14	8,947,518	1,363 5 0	
	White-stone	9	2,503,680	475 0 0	
	White burnt-stone	4	1,920,600	254 0 0	
	Red-stone	9	3,552,000	462 8 0	
	Mixed red and white stone	6	1,104,000	143 12 0	
	Honey colored stone	2	288,000	37 8 0	
	Earth impregnated with sondu for making bangles	11	442,800	300 0 0	
Anantapur ...	Corundum-stones	54	194,202	363 4 0	In three villages these are found on the surface; and thirty-four mines were not worked.
	Iron sand	5	.....	...	Not worked.
	Diamond mines	...	.....	...	Do.
	Lime-stone	10	25,200	100 0 0	
	Yellow-stone and soap-stone ...	1	1,260	12 0 0	
	Pot-stone	8	1,260	60 0 0	
	Rough-stone	60	642,000	2,639 0 0	
	Gravel	16	288,000	360 0 0	
	Plate-stone	8	48,484	195 0 0	
Bellary ...	Building stone	328	345,787,500	1,38,315 0 0	
	Lime-stone	44	6,620,304	2,578 0 0	
	Gravel	7,419	2,130,948	14,792 0 0	
	Iron	6	80,100	2,400 0 0	
Kurnool ...	Soap-stone	3	28,750	1,150 0 0	
	Lime-stone	4	1,600,000	800 0 0	
	Black-stone	143	174,585,000	37,483 0 0	
Chingleput ...	Gravel	203	122,589,329	4,694 3 5	
	Granite	51	212,290,150	24,288 0 0	
	Laterite	60	103,284,906	3,544 0 0	
	Laterite-stones	2	260,000	39 0 0	
North Arcot...	Jelly and gravel	167	123,726,172	7,341 0 0	
	Metal	70	3,900,000	250 0 0	
	Rough-stone	77	8,092,000	4,216 0 0	
	Lime-stone	34	7,018,920	2,150 0 0	
	Iron ore	5	500	25 0 0	
	Chalk	1	980	200 0 0	
	Plate-stone	8	1,255,000	8,237 0 0	
South Arcot.	Gravel	145	1,155,611,625	49,311 15 0	
	Rough-stone	6	4,000,000	7,000 0 0	
	Lime-stone	93	4,717,500	11,165 0 0	
	White-stone	4	450,000	22 8 0	
	Jelly	23	19,548,800	2,587 10 6	
	Pit soil	20	8,185,600	319 12 0	
Tanjore ...	Gravel	5	68,818,432	1,905 0 0	
	Kunkur	3	1,991,360	55 0 0	
	Granite-stone	2	1,397,250	8 0 0	
	Yellow ochre	1	112,500	100 0 0	

B.—MINES—*continued.*

(55)—*Mines and Quarries for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Minerals produced.	Number of mines or quarries.	Annual outturn. Quantity.	Annual outturn. Value.	Remarks.
			LB.	Rs. A. P.	
Trichinopoly.	Gravel	41	8,880,800	3,068 0 0	
	Stone	44	9,336,600	6,568 0 0	
	Lime-stone	10	1,128,000	612 0 0	
	Soft-gneiss	9	33,000	340 0 0	
	Marble-stone	2	10,000	5 0 0	
	Iron ore	1	7,500,000	1,500 0 0	
	Chalk	1	6,000	30 0 0	
Madura ...	Gravel	142	28,221,440	5,441 0 0	
	Metal	4	10,000	125 0 0	Known as aralai in Tamil and used for metalling road.
	Rough-stone	166	57,611,060	14,764 0 0	
	Lime-stone	14	5,948,000	338 0 0	
	Plate-stone	22	5,418,475	4,105 0 0	
Tinnevelly ...	Gravel	103	16,045,472	3,444 0 0	
	Metal	47	9,225,750	2,952 0 0	
	Rough-stone	212	23,396,904	4,319 0 0	
	Lime-stone	17	3,311,360	937 0 0	
	Plate-stone	92	18,174,198	17,357 0 0	
Coimbatore ...	Gravel	575	21,408,447	4,614 0 0	
	Rough-stone	63	9,518,550	2,926 0 0	
	Lime-stone	178	4,073,375	1,802 0 0	
	Plate-stone	12	5,864,040	810 0 0	
Nilgiris ...	Gold	11	13	10,100 0 0	Produced by the Devala-Moyaur Gold Mining Company. The outturn of the other mines is stated to be not available.
			*14,598,080 lb. of quartz.	76,032 0 0	
	Gravel	3	759,360	1,049 0 0	
	Stone and metal	3	2,072,000	1,850 0 0	
Salem ...	Gravel	112	.....	8,230 0 0	Information as to quantity is reported to be not available.
	Metal	...	.....	1,371 0 0	
	Rough-stone	82	.....	3,456 0 0	
	Lime-stone	97	.....	6,987 0 0	
	Iron ore	31	330,348	26,757 0 0	
	Plate-stone	3	.....	360 0 0	
South Canara.	Iron	13	1,110	196 0 0	
	Laterite stones used for building purposes	1,082	32,730,522	14,386 0 0	345 of the old quarries were abandoned in the year and 41 new ones taken up.
Malabar ...	Gravel	...	313,600,000	35,000 0 0	
	Iron	24	101,500	6,650 0 0	

*NOTE.—The outturn of the Phœnix Gold Mining Company as given by this Company.

C.—MANUFACTURES.

(56)—*For the year* 1887-88.

—	Class of manufactures.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Lace.	Ivory.	Leather.	Paper.	Building.	Wood.
Number of mills or large factories.	...	14	...	52	...	...	55	6	...	13
Number of private looms or small works.	3,427	277,042	9,737	5,573	34	11	14,437	48	11,037	27,673
Number of workmen in large works. Males	...	3,808	...	713	...	...	565	25	...	906
Number of workmen in large works. Females	...	550	...	670	...	...	43	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	9,887	517,462	47,071	11,365	81	40	24,346	300	71,091	58,409
Number of European superintendents in large works.	...	21	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	6
Value of stock in do. Rs...	...	25,52,662	...	42,260	...	...	3,000	500	...	2,26,708
Estimated annual outturn of all works. lb....	147,502	45,208,511	1,907,932	14,260,153	141	5,320	8,402,856	123,010	...	269,514,688
Estimated annual outturn of all works. Rs...	7,89,308	2,51,62,315	4,65,038	4,83,708	13,100	7,990	29,43,399	9,261	31,27,676	63,95,347

—	Class of manufactures—*continued.*									
	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Gold and silver.	Pottery.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Indigo.	Oil press.	Cotton press and cleaning machine.	Bone-crushing mill.
Number of mills or large factories.	5	2	8	...	3	20	106	13	30	3
Number of private looms or small works.	20,008	5,568	21,405	17,148	7,479	244	5,500	10,287	4,550	1
Number of workmen in large works. Males	776	210	983	...	699	2,304	13,227	720	1,016	17
Number of workmen in large works. Females	...	...	50	...	25	4,431	241	320	383	5
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	45,984	12,225	35,422	34,598	33,454	1,148	72,333	21,042	5,212	...
Number of European superintendents in large works.	7	1	7	...	7	10	6	...	16	...
Value of stock in do. Rs ..	7,25,450	1,153	...	...	...	50,01,317	1,24,200	7,680	54,18,831	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works. lb...	23,268,008	4,775,754	329,994	97,860,600	146,684,563	33,351,343	3,075,390	85,691,672	34,676,866	1,957,620
Estimated annual outturn of all works. Rs...	33,75,174	24,86,970	2,04,60,904	12,66,551	60,48,305	1,61,19,929	48,49,381	52,73,682	1,84,21,670	41,128

—	Class of manufactures—*continued.*									
	Saltpetre manufacturing pans.	Dyeing.	Painting.	Tiles and bricks.	Wheat mill.	Mats.	Cement.	Book-binding.	Arrack still.	Rope-making.
Number of mills or large factories.	...	...	...	11	1	...	1	...	13	1
Number of private looms or small works.	1,067	682	378	3,801	88	16,644	370	113	2,363	2,884
Number of workmen in large works. Males	...	...	...	1,025	39	...	255	...	288	4
Number of workmen in large works. Females.	...	...	...	182	...	...	86	...	2	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	2,531	2,089	817	23,928	113	21,068	1,232	215	5,524	6,064
Number of European superintendents in large works.	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	4	...
Value of stock in do. Rs...	...	...	...	1,46,850	10,000	...	1,50,000	...	9,045	1,500
Estimated annual outturn of all works. lb...	1,071,532	1,269,369	49,817	649,521,972	860,748	2,516,435	62,818,614	61,973	...	13,326,198
Estimated annual outturn of all works. Rs...	81,314	1,96,284	61,372	17,40,307	10,023	2,47,481	2,64,097	15,823	17,72,605	3,92,488

—	Class of manufactures—*continued.*								
	Cinchona.	Masonry.	Bangles.	Ice.	Cigar.	Ginger.	Pepper.	Cardamoms.	Straw.
Number of mills or large factories.	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	3	1
Number of private looms or small works.	...	607	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Males	14	...	...	20	30	1,300	...	300	14
Number of workmen in large works. Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	...	19,042	491	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of European superintendents in large works.	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Value of stock in do. Rs...	...	...	...	1,45,000	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works. lb...	19,240	3,743,740	3,728	1,466,309	450,000	8,170,721	12,233,498	125,359	18,400
Estimated annual outturn of all works. Rs...	9,620	3,49,466	7,455	68,691	4,500	13,52,576	51,67,769	1,76,836	276

D.—AGRICULTURE.

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1887-88.

Districts.	Cereals.													Pulses.							
	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Italian millet or thenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Samai or chamulu (Panicum miliare).	Varagu or arikelu (Panicum miliaceum) & varigalu.	Maize (Zea mays).	Korali.	Others.	Total.	Gram or Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum).	Cajan pea, red gram or dholl (Cajanus Indicus).	Horsegram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Peas (Pisum sativum).	Lentils.	Cow gram or karamani and Babbralu or Alachendulu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	285,545	1,733	5,655	308	92,538	4,415	1,300	207	...	622	392,323	586	6,120	17,216	21,587	7,196	...	...	1,344
Vizagapatam	...	...	53,662	2,662	26,591	847	16,509	4,496	3,012	8	...	66	107,853	58	231	8,641	5,084	551	...	...	63
Godávari	2	...	589,236	91,138	9,789	2,505	25,633	8,601	3,500	2,336	...	22,135	754,875	9,935	6,056	34,358	12,371	9,039	...	...	1,160
Kistna	3,744	...	437,987	427,988	165,083	26,768	17,811	431	282,058	27,150	...	30,380	1,419,400	25,704	4,395	61,053	5,540	8,268	...	...	...
Nellore	51	...	268,917	317,295	69,413	11,764	50,259	840	120,334	85	...	25,838	864,796	3,068	3,339	73,403	12,821	1,835	...	...	88
Cuddapah	1,072	...	189,015	302,119	260,827	91,812	135,833	5,731	40,600	51	...	8,554	1,035,614	3,172	38,300	157,089	76,986	849	...	...	...
Anantapur	1,376	...	109,575	231,786	68,311	240,893	71,005	40,116	19,851	15	...	5,784	788,712	7,934	29,922	249,499	16,089	1	...	...	8,318
Bellary	4,891	...	30,876	785,947	98,420	245,301	44,061	58,094	291	30	...	120,478	1,388,389	12,031	35,335	106,805	21,460	491	...	...	209
Kurnool	6,366	...	76,029	604,488	75,340	272,775	21,058	618	149,297	76	...	149	1,206,196	22,881	38,363	97,941	21,808	764	...	...	7,006
Madras	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	495,277	4,494	13,024	40	42,350	40	43,538	...	...	4,907	603,770	29	517	3,865	950	687	...	...	...
North Arcot	24	...	402,460	28,580	122,902	506	128,875	5,666	87,902	646	...	1,514	779,075	104	4,766	40,851	804	3,120	...	...	100
South Arcot	...	...	383,434	23,390	282,259	11,452	116,263	2,096	237,504	...	...	5,280	1,061,678	543	2,061	16,795	31	2,630	...	...	30
Tanjore	...	...	1,025,259	14,230	30,022	203	34,457	947	86,290	45	...	1,190	1,192,643	6	11,839	2,854	539	3,707	...	17	798
Trichinopoly	...	...	212,739	159,357	173,732	1,814	115,067	17,916	153,614	...	...	78	834,317	610	32,813	27,604	786	618	...	...	...
Madura	204	...	154,772	218,451	106,136	5,067	93,692	85,145	119,095	...	...	5,832	788,394	855	4,849	72,793	1,620	4,015	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	275,094	114,734	187,150	2,685	55,088	140,979	62,132	...	...	13,498	851,360	3,294	1,630	78,644	19,935	31,433	...	...	21,543
Coimbatore	3,016	...	93,448	658,476	637,357	37,900	206,412	96,331	8,954	...	...	3,287	1,745,181	8,785	9,375	198,021	4,164	9,763	...	...	...
Nilgiris	1,367	3,761	6,059	24	...	135	2,090	5,791	19	2	9,812	118	29,178	18	2	211	3	4	94	...	1
Salem	523	...	113,024	78,679	307,540	19,744	275,929	78,739	74,507	157	...	24,030	970,872	9,599	19,415	160,694	10,531	18,820	...	...	2,099
South Canara	...	...	485,984	...	...	...	3,588	27	...	...	...	...	489,599	...	197	14,589	11,230	11,419	...	...	1,833
Malabar	7	...	604,620	401	32	...	4,884	12,247	...	115	...	...	622,306	...	936	3,248	985	937	3,986	6	...
Total ...	22,643	3,761	6,293,242	4,065,972	2,639,583	972,519	1,551,402	569,266	1,493,798	30,923	9,812	273,740	17,926,661	109,212	250,461	1,426,174	245,324	116,147	4,080	23	44,592

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Pulses—*continued.*					Orchard and garden produce.																
	Mochai or anumulu (Dolichos Lablab) and Beans or Avarai.	Perumpayaru.	Field gram or narippayaru.	Others.	Total.	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkins.	Vegetables.	Jack.	Flowers or Mayirko-lundu.	Pomegranates and grapes.	Lime trees.	Guavas.	Mangoes.	Cocoanuts.	Babul trees.	Topes of various kinds.	Canes and bamboos.	Casuarina.	Others.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	563	...	...	240	54,852	1,955	...	...	4,215	354	10	...	...	22	7,564	2,182	...	...	...	178	39	16,519
Vizagapatam	152	...	...	...	14,780	127	122	2	610	1	...	...	...	10	1,045	141	...	2	...	...	2	2,062
Godávari	768	...	...	4,688	78,375	4,342	756	199	509	40	...	...	88	2	3,782	25,440	...	141	...	...	1,596	36,895
Kistna	...	...	...	8,413	113,373	159	...	...	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	2,719	201	868	3,503	...	3,311	90	11,963
Nellore	...	...	...	2,300	96,854	661	187	14	646	1	...	...	5	94	4,662	482	5,535	5,090	...	4,075	325	21,777
Cuddapah	...	...	...	31,800	308,196	513	...	...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	7,930	1,698	6,796	20,899	...	15	2,748	41,679
Anantapur	3,928	...	...	22	315,713	24	23	...	714	...	4	...	...	...	1,212	505	27,208	13,290	...	...	720	43,700
Bellary	350	...	...	19,927	196,608	542	...	...	2,149	...	...	...	...	...	1,966	2,708	3,576	853	...	...	2,877	14,671
Kurnool	4,139	...	...	...	192,902	73	...	...	1,159	...	...	...	...	...	1,119	43	240	1,356	...	...	63	4,053
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	6,048	1,481	...	...	2,128	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	1,514	1,390	...	...	33,009	15,327	55,358
North Arcot	239	3	...	1,030	51,017	827	890	121	2,340	18	242	1	314	144	10,484	4,041	277	5,914	5	829	5,437	31,384
South Arcot	...	...	...	1,530	23,020	1,277	377	26	3,311	44	...	...	3	...	982	4,558	4,235	15,226	18	7,097	1,664	38,818
Tanjore	203	50	770	870	21,653	11,137	1,037	524	762	828	121	31	156	16	2,312	7,808	234	4,813	1,168	53	2,918	33,918
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	10,698	73,129	6,340	...	...	2,196	...	...	...	...	...	2,447	6,912	233	...	...	...	7,657	25,785
Madura	...	...	...	3,643	87,775	3,499	...	...	1,788	...	...	...	...	...	692	2,347	287	...	...	14	2,279	10,906
Tinnevelly	526	...	7,398	2,283	166,686	5,822	1,965	1,016	399	137	255	...	122	...	239	2,682	38,340	158	...	...	404	51,559
Coimbatore	...	...	...	23,917	254,025	5,356	...	...	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	70	2,837	53	105	...	...	3,694	13,751
Nilgiris	91	...	...	107	531	60	3	1	79	18	5	...	2	2	2	...	...	848	...	...	1,002	2,022
Salem	24,670	...	2,490	2,046	250,364	4,525	420	...	311	12	10	17	15	16	1,325	5,332	...	3,626	...	...	458	16,067
South Canara	...	...	...	...	39,268	69	...	...	1,621	...	57	...	...	...	...	24,637	...	...	...	.....	... ...	26,384
Malabar	95	400	340	...	10,933	11,420	476	558	3,959	40,926	...	...	48	...	7,038	193,751	...	13,946	1,859	81	1,020	275,082
Total ...	35,724	453	10,998	113,514	2,356,702	60,209	6,276	2,461	32,724	42,379	704	49	753	306	58,599	289,819	89,274	89,770	3,050	48,662	50,320	775,355

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.													Condiments and spices.													
	Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Cinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sombu.	Omum.	Senna.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Garlic.	Turmeric.	Tamarind.	Cummin.	Betel leaves.	Arecanuts.	Others.	Total.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	1,190	...	...	...	656	...	...	...	...	450	...	37	104	39	2,478
Vizagapatam	...	2,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,081	871	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	974
Godávari	...	12,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,217	6,305	...	...	...	2,681	353	125	100	609	78	...	58	634	1,202	12,145
Kistna	...	21,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	21,233	35,216	...	...	...	554	26,191	...	...	2,270	2,566	...	112	...	70	66,979
Nellore	...	3,826	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,831	8,051	...	...	38	103	6,932	...	...	275	3,927	...	700	...	22	20,048
Cuddapah	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,100	5,938	...	...	...	595	737	...	...	1,255	8,785	...	1,784	2	3,725	22,821
Anantapur	...	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	876	2,502	...	...	...	429	1,009	48	...	193	3,805	17	870	1,636	21	10,530
Bellary	...	2,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,672	6,014	...	...	5	241	7	...	...	26	2,586	...	329	37	109	9,354
Kurnool	...	9,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,439	...	19	23,391	11,928	...	...	...	489	173	...	...	577	1,133	...	410	...	27	14,737
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	1,059	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	11	103	...	415	...	...	1,775
North Arcot	...	901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	914	2,529	...	...	1	409	222	...	28	281	3,980	...	2,224	4	86	9,764
South Arcot	...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,912	4,202	...	...	...	294	2,335	...	8	248	2,064	...	696	5	815	10,667
Tanjore	...	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	1,186	2,878	...	...	53	362	353	5	...	1,500	839	...	1,876	1	225	8,092
Trichinopoly	...	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	728	8,380	...	...	...	1,431	17,100	...	...	313	1,455	...	2,817	...	527	32,023
Madura	...	4,085	...	93	...	13	2,996	...	...	...	...	12	7,199	2,158	1,808	...	...	510	5	...	...	279	1,121	...	906	...	636	7,423
Tinnevelly	...	2,899	...	...	...	...	1,925	...	...	3	5,672	9	10,508	4,309	...	...	...	885	1,534	4	16	357	839	1	1,995	5	13	9,958
Coimbatore	...	13,475	...	...	...	...	724	...	...	...	...	...	14,199	13,786	17	...	...	1,603	881	...	...	2,018	329	...	1,123	381	890	21,028
Nilgiris	...	15	...	8,288	...	5,110	24,755	...	...	...	...	...	38,168	1	...	...	...	44	1	55	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Salem	...	3,346	64	...	...	...	6,434	...	...	...	...	...	9,844	4,573	...	...	...	960	6,767	58	...	665	754	...	1,121	2,727	909	18,534
South Canara	...	737	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	827	1,428	1,397	3,424	27	...	...	...	...	262	...	...	583	9,818	...	16,939
Malabar	...	60	...	250	...	412	19,409	...	...	...	...	912	21,043	401	2,006	9,192	3,148	...	...	...	...	697	556	...	337	27,946	...	44,283
Total ...	...	83,727	69	8,631	...	5,535	56,333	...	...	13,683	5,672	1,143	174,793	123,719	5,228	12,616	3,272	12,519	64,600	295	424	11,837	35,388	18	18,393	43,300	9,316	340,925

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Starches.							Sugar.					Oils and seeds.							
	Arrowroot.	Potatoes.	Karanai.	Sirukilangu.	Smikilangu.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm or palmyra.	Date.	Others.	Total.	Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesame or gingelly.	Lamp and castor-oils.	Ground-nut.	Illupai.	Pinnacottai.
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	1,754	1,754	2,213	38	23	...	2,374	...	1,951	...	10,472	9,809	...	....	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	29	...	...	...	29	5,310	157	...	284	5,751	...	14	...	22,256	780	...	...	...
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	396	396	7,041	279	43	...	7,363	...	51	...	75,235	25,983	3	...	...
Kistna	...	...	7	...	...	26	33	...	4,864	...	22	4,886	...	17	...	806	108,899	24	...	...
Nellore	...	...	51	...	...	174	225	17	2,060	383	1	2,461	...	...	99	1,249	62,069	8	210	...
Cuddapah	...	...	10	...	...	169	179	3,779	235	1,822	...	5,836	...	15	...	9,756	71,438	205	...	...
Anantapur	...	37	...	...	...	...	37	1,484	11	4,654	...	6,149	...	15	...	36,778	88,578	303	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,139	569	2,469	...	10,177	...	42	...	22,045	71,253	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	791	570	358	...	1,719	...	2	12,886	8,785	97,794	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	73	...	...	124	197	48	2,663	...	...	2,711	...	...	...	15,193	168	7,991	93	...
North Arcot	...	1	60	...	...	308	369	4,298	1,678	84	60	6,120	...	6	...	66,222	15,538	17,113	2,705	...
South Arcot	...	...	317	...	...	3,764	4,081	5,512	1,426	4	1,719	8,661	...	584	...	42,163	8,283	82,362	333	...
Tanjore	2	39	1,144	127	228	1,056	2,596	183	1,096	11	...	1,290	...	6	...	11,055	1,120	20,154	2,446	220
Trichinopoly	...	...	34	...	...	433	467	2,936	103	...	3	3,042	...	16	...	10,989	20,617	11,133	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	383	383	382	415	...	...	797	...	2	...	56,494	22,019	32	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	79	89	1,348	81	1,597	310	360	...	...	670	...	70	...	86,863	9,251	1	295	11
Coimbatore	...	...	2	...	88	629	719	3,594	563	...	...	4,157	...	12	...	82,868	31,923	119	...	...
Nilgiris	...	1,140	2	...	...	...	1,142	1	2	...	...	3	...	144	...	14	12	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	77	33	290	400	1,762	2,850	8	...	4,620	160	186	...	67,273	25,266	2,059	80	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	387	...	...	1,354	...	...	...	3,858	529	...	...	...
Malabar	500	...	...	1,157	...	2,007	3,664	23	1,030	...	...	1,053	...	2	...	18,571	543	...	...	500
Total ...	502	1,217	1,808	1,450	1 697	11,606	18,280	47,890	21,356	9,859	2,089	81,194	160	3,135	12,985	618,945	671,877	141,507	6,162	731

(57)—*Statement showing the total area cultivated with the chief products during the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Oils and seeds—*continued.*		Dyes (not forest).							Fibres.								Grand Total.
	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.	Safflower.	Cheyroot.	Nona.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn hemp.	True hemp (fibre not ulsecotic).	Others.	Total.	
	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	2,352	24,584	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	3,103	...	...	503	...	...	899	4,505	500,220
Vizagapatam	...	23,050	5,766	...	...	...	...	...	5,766	5,138	143	...	9	59	...	...	5,349	167,695
Godávari	16	101,288	959	...	...	...	...	156	1,115	5,313	...	...	12,506	...	68	35	17,922	1,022,591
Kistna	193	109,939	104,621	...	...	...	...	613	105,234	170,577	343	...	4,210	1,810	...	131	177,071	2,030,111
Nellore	31	63,666	73,108	...	...	23	...	5	73,136	14,833	...	...	89	2,048	648	119	17,737	1,164,531
Cuddapah	2,804	84,218	104,798	...	...	...	...	28	104,826	103,323	...	...	59	...	117	500	103,999	1,708,468
Anantapur	3,489	129,163	24,428	...	...	...	...	...	24,428	121,720	...	...	127	30	...	14	121,891	1,441,199
Bellary	10,410	103,750	1,501	...	...	...	...	...	1,501	255,975	...	...	678	289	...	52	256,994	1,984,116
Kurnool	596	120,063	95,952	...	...	...	...	...	95,952	202,261	...	...	...	1,454	...	...	203,715	1,662,740
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Chingleput	1,077	24,522	16,442	...	...	...	...	...	16,442	3	...	...	7	33	...	...	43	711,444
North Arcot	1,755	103,339	18,838	...	6	...	...	396	19,240	125	...	...	557	52	...	69	803	1,002,525
South Arcot	783	134,508	47,403	...	...	...	...	4	47,407	3,223	...	...	...	94	...	237	3,554	1,334,906
Tanjore	526	35,527	942	...	...	...	2,011	261	3,214	2,556	...	...	216	10	...	...	2,782	1,302,901
Trichinopoly	1,265	44,020	3,371	...	...	...	...	54	3,425	16,196	...	...	91	...	...	61	16,348	1,033,224
Madura	29	78,576	70	...	...	...	...	35	105	70,069	...	...	24	3	...	1	70,097	1,051,655
Tinnevelly	25	96,516	1,002	...	...	40	...	21	1,063	225,973	...	...	...	264	...	8	226,245	1,416,162
Coimbatore	11	114,938	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	246,704	26	...	58	...	...	21	246,809	2,414,817
Nilgiris	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	71,987
Salem	1,084	96,108	2,465	...	...	...	...	...	2,465	16,437	...	...	761	...	...	41	17,239	1,386,513
South Canara	34	4,421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	41	...	...	181	578,973
Malabar	500	20,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	...	19	998,499
Total ...	26,980	1,512,482	501,721	...	6	63	2,011	1,573	505,374	1,463,669	512	...	19,895	6,199	840	2,588	1,493,703	25,185,462

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(58)—*Agricultural stock for the official year* 1887-88.

Districts.	Live stock.									Dead stock.				
	Bulls and bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	Buffaloes under four years.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Indigo vats.	Sugar mills.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Ganjam	91,363	26,000	75,067	15,977	17,273	5,876	180	647	57,570	16,634	53,692	520	2	414
Vizagapatam	29,973	18,441	21,863	17,667	12,219	8,136	177	275	51,310	7,129	20,690	41	27	518
Godávari	186,522	57,913	151,847	76,920	66,818	28,642	2,062	2,180	107,030	10,534	108,272	1,036	62	2,136
Kistna	172,825	62,538	168,117	149,581	91,979	67,029	2,708	6,642	361,131	33,859	107,698	771	1,509	...
Nellore	126,543	43,417	176,267	72,371	61,178	47,798	1,046	5,480	543,237	15,949	72,328	372	972	...
Cuddapah	200,181	30,578	204,373	150,011	123,700	99,195	1,373	10,966	953,296	32,302	126,645	8	1,707	1,074
Anantapur	125,210	29,973	146,146	51,604	86,644	33,078	2,329	10,617	726,447	12,846	67,299	...	235	180
Bellary	184,812	17,331	98,470	60,160	101,821	52,365	3,449	7,804	492,240	23,109	79,015	...	21	933
Kurnool	141,236	22,958	91,345	126,341	74,763	81,456	2,781	10,641	640,042	26,397	60,899	12	727	65
Madras	4,500	33	3,381	2,382	713	473	3,846	276	4,988	4,695	664	§ 1,459	...	...
Chingleput	124,184	41,005	105,929	86,275	32,165	14,181	1,017	1,449	233,128	13,291	83,415	339	344	1
North Arcot	191,715	50,229	199,279	46,854	78,844	27,509	1,546	3,839	442,969	17,485	135,770	...	313	935
South Arcot	293,317	48,461	261,063	70,379	72,252	25,974	2,133	2,243	613,162	27,237	182,096	102	374	1,246
Tanjore	237,914	60,564	148,239	82,350	86,373	35,655	1,530	918	353,358	17,288	168,498	378	...	...
Trichinopoly	230,343	20,567	202,507	65,344	88,070	29,867	565	1,641	965,277	16,326	111,550	...	49	910
Madura	201,594	19,327	192,196	31,133	50,994	12,085	2,519	6,048	518,648	18,082	118,246	14	1	19
Tinnevelly	198,503	32,489	130,638	44,676	66,862	21,728	739	10,284	907,318	23,759	81,734	444	5	28
Coimbatore	270,098	27,848	296,190	46,051	82,397	20,194	3,209	15,717	752,592	22,010	186,406	...	1	911
Nilgiris	11,338	745	15,388	9,357	5,172	3,424	1,055	279	5,340	1,276	4,220	‖ 3	...	...
Salem	224,233	9,384	356,095	40,139	123,423	21,090	3,736	7,171	775,357	9,536	131,291	...	52	841
South Canara	* 338,799	...	† 206,906	...	‡ ...	‡ ...	207	2	9,668	2,311	163,887	4,186	...	...
Malabar	* 478,445	...	† 444,505	...	‡ ...	‡ ...	645	174	65,641	6,013	174,332	3,777	...	...
Total ...	4,063,648	619,801	3,695,811	1,195,572	1,323,660	635,758	38,804	105,293	9,579,749	358,568	2,238,647	13,462	6,401	10,211

* These include he-buffaloes also. † These include she-buffaloes. ‡ These particulars are not available. § By canal 1,280, by sea 179 = 1,459. ‖ Pleasure boats in the Ootacamund Lake.

NOTE.—The variations in the several districts, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are generally reported to be due to the special care taken to obtain correct statistics this year.

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(59)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the official year* 1887-88.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (Column 22) of H-1, irrigated and un-irrigated.	Area irrigated: By canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Details. Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam ...	Government	380,483	71,539	...	81,772	246	...	685	8,977	...	162,288	1,131	157,592	...	3,279	1,636	912
	Inam	119,737	15,043	...	18,145	10,032	...	82	1,729	...	34,917	10,114	43,935	...	867	121	108
	Total ...	500,220	86,582	...	99,917	10,278	...	967	10,706	...	197,205	11,245	201,527	...	4,146	1,757	1,020
2. Vizagapatam.	Government	123,258	12,924	4	25,719	8	10	...	6,560	...	45,213	12	34,362	...	2,045	6,833	1,885
	Inam	44,437	4,498	2,021	6,311	8,654	...	...	4,598	...	15,407	10,675	18,266	...	1,840	4,025	1,951
	Total ...	167,695	17,422	2,025	32,030	8,662	10	...	11,158	...	60,620	10,687	52,628	...	3,885	10,858	3,936
3. Godávari ...	Government	654,757	308,833	...	43,046	317	...	529	2,033	...	353,912	846	332,016	...	5,183	9,374	8,185
	Inam	367,834	174,409	372	17,527	11,998	...	984	749	...	192,685	13,354	190,826	...	3,412	5,572	6,229
	Total ...	1,022,591	483,242	372	60,573	12,315	...	1,513	2,782	...	546,597	14,200	522,842	...	8,595	14,946	14,414
4. Kistna ...	Government	1,578,034	310,635	272	27,640	447	9	1,735	2,435	128	340,719	2,582	269,833	20	58,791	6,946	7,711
	Inam	452,077	75,060	...	3,450	129	...	103	368	3	78,378	235	59,048	5	19,218	437	405
	Total ...	2,030,111	385,695	272	31,090	576	9	1,838	2,803	131	419,597	2,817	328,881	25	78,009	7,383	8,116
5. Nellore ...	Government	826,383	38,063	299	153,105	2,660	1,068	49,924	10,792	2,648	203,028	55,531	186,771	...	53,075	4,757	13,956
	Inam	338,148	8,350	20	30,339	4,062	14	10,267	2,025	413	40,728	14,762	41,189	...	8,450	3,004	2,847
	Total ...	1,164,531	46,413	319	183,444	6,722	1,082	60,191	12,817	3,061	243,756	70,293	227,960	...	61,525	7,761	16,803
6. Cuddapah ...	Government	1,205,598	42,126	1,851	84,529	2,059	31,536	54,506	9,514	538	167,705	58,954	117,291	656	49,160	35,383	24,169
	Inam	502,870	18,136	3,446	50,969	1,744	18,872	20,519	4,123	330	92,100	26,039	63,447	97	26,697	14,670	13,228
	Total ...	1,708,468	60,262	5,297	135,498	3,803	50,408	75,025	13,637	868	259,805	84,993	180,738	753	75,857	50,053	37,397
7. Anantapur ...	Government	1,038,137	34,398	1,373	56,351	706	64	38,891	530	66	91,343	41,036	78,835	138	36,211	14,842	2,353
	Inam	403,062	12,296	1,301	17,609	2,410	63	8,254	64	24	30,032	11,989	30,740	25	7,824	2,889	543
	Total ...	1,441,199	46,694	2,674	73,960	3,116	127	47,145	594	90	121,375	53,025	109,575	163	44,035	17,731	2,896
8. Bellary ...	Government	1,364,024	...	...	12,480	390	...	8,194	18,975	277	31,455	8,861	20,015	224	12,315	7,092	670
	Inam	620,092	...	...	1,907	1,130	...	2,726	6,887	436	8,794	4,292	8,359	25	2,589	1,978	135
	Total ...	1,984,116	...	...	14,387	1,520	...	10,920	25,862	713	40,249	13,153	28,374	249	14,904	9,070	805
9. Kurnool ...	Government	1,109,475	10,106	77	31,458	529	5,682	10,625	1,426	19	48,672	11,250	40,700	22	12,901	5,116	1,183
	Inam	753,265	4,633	45	19,278	297	1,461	3,229	840	7	26,212	3,578	24,804	182	2,781	1,463	560
	Total ...	1,862,740	14,739	122	50,736	826	7,143	13,854	2,266	26	74,884	14,828	65,504	204	15,682	6,579	1,743
10. Madras ...	Government	20	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Inam	112	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	110	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	132	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	120	...	...	...	...
11. Chingleput ...	Government	577,560	...	...	343,655	395	...	3,366	41,042	...	384,697	3,761	331,928	...	24,267	12,066	20,197
	Inam	133,884	...	...	47,152	420	...	545	7,436	150	54,588	1,115	44,870	...	5,524	1,410	3,899
	Total ...	711,444	...	...	390,807	815	...	3,911	48,478	150	439,285	4,876	376,798	...	29,791	13,476	24,096

* Excludes whole inam villages, figures for which have not as yet been reported.

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(59)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (Column 22) of H-1, irrigated and un-irrigated.	Area irrigated.										Details.				
			By Canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12. North Arcot.	Government	ACRES. 875,309	ACRES. 67,553	ACRES. 969	ACRES. 268,611	ACRES. 4,496	ACRES. 11,883	ACRES. 87,441	ACRES. 8,402	ACRES. 8,751	ACRES. 356,449	ACRES. 101,657	ACRES. 314,397	ACRES. 7	ACRES. 74,246	ACRES. 61,696	ACRES. 7,760
	Inam	129,216	13,312	1,313	36,026	4,016	166	8,034	858	56	50,362	13,419	43,836	13	8,107	10,796	1,029
	Total ...	1,002,525	80,865	2,282	304,637	8,512	12,049	95,475	9,260	8,807	406,811	115,076	358,233	20	82,353	72,492	8,789
13. South Arcot.	Government	1,250,164	125,029	163	210,191	2,151	2,345	34,380	6,846	644	344,411	37,338	309,661	...	36,894	20,292	14,902
	Inam	84,742	10,887	1,022	13,756	2,309	46	1,042	461	180	25,150	4,553	23,989	...	3,317	2,017	380
	Total ...	1,334,906	135,916	1,185	223,947	4,460	2,391	35,422	7,307	824	369,561	41,891	333,650	...	40,211	22,309	15,282
14. Tanjore ...	Government	1,036,245	774,153	...	44,056	963	...	1,674	19	964	818,228	3,601	774,227	...	27,292	14,395	5,915
	Inam	266,656	114,719	...	5,201	54,497	...	4,105	...	273	119,920	58,875	163,819	...	10,871	3,519	586
	Total ...	1,302,901	888,872	...	49,257	55,460	...	5,779	19	1,237	938,148	62,476	938,046	...	38,163	17,914	6,501
15. Trichinopoly	Government	907,666	153,136	86	51,714	2,649	...	36,541	3,375	129	208,225	39,405	166,829	...	12,392	56,682	11,727
	Inam	125,618	8,306	...	4,126	3,915	...	1,824	97	5	12,529	5,744	14,486	...	1,306	1,714	767
	Total ...	1,033,284	161,442	86	55,840	6,564	...	38,365	3,472	134	220,754	45,149	181,315	...	13,698	58,396	12,494
16. Madura ...	Government	913,550	33,105	202	117,332	2,297	11	80,139	1,020	42	151,468	82,680	120,934	204	87,972	19,624	5,414
	Inam	138,105	3,102	...	12,355	2,699	...	2,214	50	2	15,507	4,915	15,504	...	3,605	968	345
	Total ...	1,051,655	36,207	202	129,687	4,996	11	82,353	1,070	44	166,975	87,595	136,438	204	91,577	20,592	5,759
17. Tinnevelly ...	Government	1,225,519	74,235	...	205,959	1,224	...	83,099	3,983	926	284,177	85,249	246,546	..	87,820	23,924	11,136
	Inam	190,643	4,279	10	13,658	3,876	...	4,523	56	61	17,993	8,470	19,117	...	5,418	1,083	845
	Total ...	1,416,162	78,514	10	219,617	5,100	...	87,622	4,039	987	302,170	93,719	265,663	...	93,238	25,007	11,981
18. Coimbatore ...	Government	2,164,338	94,389	898	12,134	377	...	335,663	3,909	1,414	110,432	338,352	84,025	2,864	210,697	126,030	25,168
	Inam	250,479	10,740	479	1,290	324	...	28,281	206	136	12,236	29,220	8,857	152	19,556	11,556	1,335
	Total ...	2,414,817	105,129	1,377	13,424	701	...	363,944	4,115	1,550	122,668	367,572	92,882	3,016	230,253	137,586	26,503
19. Nilgiris ...	Government	71,987	There are no irrigation works in the district, all lands being manavari.														
	Inam	...															
	Total ...	71,987															
20. Salem ...	Government	1,303,166	29,394	554	67,264	3,586	1,684	54,413	22,084	316	120,426	58,869	103,949	518	52,099	21,587	1,142
	Inam	83,347	2,061	...	8,056	33	...	772	175	12	10,292	817	7,075	5	2,457	1,561	11
	Total ...	1,386,513	31,455	554	75,320	3,619	1,684	55,185	22,259	328	130,718	59,686	111,024	523	54,556	23,148	1,153
21. South Canara.	Government	563,096	There are no irrigation works in the district, all lands being manavari.														
	Inam	15,877															
	Total ...	578,973															
22. Malabar ...	Government	984,684	...	11,060	...	6,935	...	1,362	...	325	...	19,682	19,512	...	...	170	...
	Inam	13,815	...	15	...	29	...	127	...	...	...	171	141	...	...	30	...
	Total ...	998,499	...	11,075	...	6,964	...	1,489	...	325	...	19,853	19,653	...	...	200	...
23. Grand Total.	Government	20,151,453	2,179,618	17,808	1,837,026	32,435	54,292	883,367	151,922	17,187	4,222,858	950,797	3,709,433	4,653	846,639	448,445	164,485
	Inam	5,034,016	479,831	10,044	307,265	112,574	20,622	97,631	30,722	2,088	838,440	222,337	822,418	504	133,839	68,813	35,203
	Total ...	25,185,469	2,659,449	27,852	2,144,291	145,009	74,914	980,998	182,644	19,275	5,061,298	1,173,134	4,531,851	5,157	980,478	517,258	199,688

E.—TRADE.

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.				Holland.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	60,709	...	89,416	...	150	...	295	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	8,08,535	...	10,02,324	...	8,595	...	6,192	...	10,11,129	...	10,15,204	...	540	...	1,195	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	92,391	...	1,11,944	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	2,449	2,36,672	1,240	2,52,971	5	766	7	1,492	18	1,135	2	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	18,502	43,778	29,309	77,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	23,614	...	17,053	...	2	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	270,409	95,147	329,455	1,05,889	...	...	75	28	2,112	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	5,830	38,844	4,504	35,770	14	85	40	459	474	7,936	275	4,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	30,240	5,23,377	18,551	3,34,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	1,408	35,819	1,505	40,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	988	14,480	2,708	26,400	...	...	...	...	30	400	224	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	95	14,542	52	8,744	...	...	lb. 2	10	8	1,325	10	1,975	4	625	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1	12	5	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	13,414,888	92,39,845	13,732,060	96,01,982	4,041	3,808	1,200	960	800	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	97,112,998	1,29,69,467	61,092,402	85,70,625	...	...	615	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	12,669,314	19,92,409	12,369,289	20,18,865	400	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	39,373,063	66,31,142	37,390,674	66,94,704	12,198	2,698	17,484	2,831	7,101	1,950	7,829	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	38,811	...	1,40,488	...	1,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	44,249	59,855	34,814	47,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	25,899	...	27,362	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	1,470	...	330	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	96,371	...	90,025	...	280	...	532	...	2,259	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	423	80,752	227	24,731	...	...	...	...	4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	75,831	...	1,22,855	...	50	...	...	...	190	...	1,405	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	249,827	78,142	169,892	53,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	47,592	17,445	91,550	30,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	23,442	16,753	11,910	11,763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	3,099	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	11	2,810	10	2,968	33	7,010	82	9,378	2	1,075	107	20,027	...	...	1	570	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	1,81,463	...	1,86,245	...	1,962	...	7,898	...	308	...	1,587	...	60	...	100	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	698	3,730	1,668	8,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	8,56,858	...	12,91,110	...	2,465	...	3,828	...	800	...	3,031	...	265	...	7,191	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	1,50,541	...	1,64,906	...	2,580	...	8,115	...	3,776	...	3,055	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	63,145	...	20,259	...	150	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	117,503	...	1,74,999	...	230	...	110	...	1,415	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	304,634	4,67,487	394,101	5,41,576	...	...	714	1,944	...	...	...	...	12,002	35,807	13,808	42,508	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	90,492	9,62,890	93,030	7,14,190	24	285	22	982	7,774	94,342	7,748	98,897	...	...	2,728	7,878	...	...	361	765
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	49,858	4,46,132	47,113	3,28,238	55	310	265	1,557	7,024	42,452	5,114	32,761	110	1,645	1,269	4,412	17	194	...	...
Other sorts	267	663	364	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	...	...	Val.	...	7,82,361	...	15,19,972	...	3,945	...	7,734	...	3,300	...	13,840	...	750	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	...	...	,,	...	3,52,976	...	2,79,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																														
Copper—																														
Unwrought	...	...	...	...	Cwt.	411	11,812	32	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	...	...	...	...	,,	49,019	14,69,504	37,241	12,85,124	38	15,511	23	8,514	138	37,971	95	29,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																														
Wrought	...	...	...	...	Cwt.	227,063	11,60,718	416,724	20,08,316	2	30	18	80	100	1,005	...	...	75	660	56	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	,,	866	1,950	1,940	4,375	...	...	7	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...	,,	2,059	24,786	3,279	39,784	...	...	...	...	15	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	...	...	...	...	,,	11,882	96,092	20,597	1,43,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																														
Unwrought	...	...	...	...	Cwt.	7	504	13	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	...	...	...	...	,,	2	88	3	211	1	84	1b. 40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	...	...	...	...	,,	3,573	48,243	1,693	22,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated)			...		,,	257	16,007	361	29,459	14	1,905	...	...	1b. 25	213	...	...	...	...	3	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	...	...	...	...	...	Gal.	111,463	1,02,790	42,921	55,896	...	...	...	540	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.						Val.	...	1,16,004	...	96,764	...	1,121	...	3,349	...	524	...	...	...	...	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	...	...	...	...	,,	...	3,31,097	...	4,71,191	...	6,324	...	14,352	...	1,876	...	5	...	40	...	11,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	...	...	...	...	,,	...	4,56,034	...	6,53,555	...	581	...	2,342	...	2,055	...	2,027	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock					...	,,	...	17,54,849	...	30,98,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	40	4,826	50	6,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	...	...	...			Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																														
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																														
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	Yds.	30,716	36,894	27,002	31,090	304	200	424	585	4,149	4,343	598	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts;	...	...	...	...	...	Val.	...	20,393	...	7,563	...	900	...	...	...	14,531	...	13,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce			...	...	...	Cwt.	641	11,881	603	8,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	216	196	535	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																														
Unmanufactured	...	...	...			lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	...	...	...			,,	79,519	64,282	55,418	64,990	...	...	...	...	2	10	18	32	326	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games					...	Val.	...	1,12,991	...	1,32,614	...	600	...	650	...	815	...	1,845	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	...	No.	39,507	38,700	76,450	75,456	210	430	212	438	...	...	114	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)					...	Val.	...	3,890	...	14,513	...	248	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																														
Raw	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																														
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	...	Yds.	356,863	3,43,876	480,187	4,97,106	1,313	2,476	1,352	1,605	...	...	474	1,351	...	...	3,468	5,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	Val.	...	33,034	...	19,314	...	11,157	...	2,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated)					...	,,	...	10,40,972	...	11,98,590	...	7,718	...	13,270	...	6,231	...	10,533	...	1,091	...	1,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise	...	Free	...	...	...	,,	...	430,37,612	...	430,45,222	...	86,150	...	97,950	...	11,10,763	...	11,33,174	...	6,112	...	38,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dutiable	...	...	...	,,	...	19,67,712	...	16,95,032	...	975	...	4,433	...	1,36,794	...	1,31,961	...	37,452	...	54,798	...	194	...	765				
					Total	...	...	450,04,724	...	447,40,254	...	87,125	...	1,02,383	...	12,47,557	...	12,65,135	...	43,564	...	93,099	...	194	...	765				
Treasure	...	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	14,214	...	35,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Silver	...	...	...	...	...	12,825	...	12,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Total	...	...	27,039	...	48,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure					...	...	...	450,31,763	...	447,88,495	...	87,125	...	1,02,383	...	12,47,557	...	12,65,329	...	43,564	...	93,099	...	194	...	765				
Government.	Stores					...	...	21,21,237	...	29,26,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Treasure—																													
	Gold					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Treasure					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Stores and Treasure.					...	21,21,237	...	29,26,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	475	...	50	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,415	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1	30	lb. 6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	19	3,500	1	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	15,623	1,55,156	8,394	86,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	91	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	58	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	100	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	1	150	52	3,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	1,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	272	2,041	96	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	461	1,524	1,228	5,828	69	650	85	512	...	...	...	...	309	2,291	332	2,218	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																								
Copper—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	18	5,700	20	7,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																								
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	150	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugar-candy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	692	1,721	530	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	205	132	...	710
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	240	...	250	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	...	...	137
Merchandise ... { Free	,,	...	1,65,446	...	99,261	...	2,529	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,550	...	...	847
Merchandise ... { Dutiable	,,	...	3,865	...	6,310	...	650	...	512	...	...	...	...	...	2,291	...	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	1,69,311	...	1,05,571	...	3,179	...	2,627	...	...	...	...	...	2,291	...	2,218	...	2,550	...	...	...	847
Treasure ... ... { Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,15,335	...	12,55,067
Treasure ... ... { Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,153	...	28,736
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	7,796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,43,488	...	12,83,803
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	1,69,311	...	1,05,571	...	10,975	...	2,627	...	...	...	...	...	2,291	...	2,218	...	13,46,038	...	12,84,650
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure—																								
Government. Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

Articles.	Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	346
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,219	38,263	2,258	46,741
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	650	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	48,556	...	35,922
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	5,082	...	1,950
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	857	86	1,237
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	434	115	492
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	4,118	...	9,088
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	483	197
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	147	792
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	7,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,254	17	398
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	390
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 12	8
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	320	20	146
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,820	28,955	19,352	23,126
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639,257	79,704	379,849	55,890
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,836	10,222	51,016	11,930
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	2,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,674	11,401	14,746	3,452
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	...	433
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	312	112	120
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	...	645
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	3,245	...	8,563
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,263	25,205	2,053	12,705
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,755	...	6,396
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	12	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	162	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,524	637	1,346	285
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	93,266	...	1,21,890
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	880	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,791	...	1,240
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	303	8	252
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,279	...	10,302
Instruments and apparatus ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	200
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,110	...	10,378
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	...	229
Liquors—																				
Ale. Beer and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,974	3,548	985	2,581
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	12	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,244	1,40,153	82,936	1,44,593
Wine and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	703	2,296	11,503
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,580	...	...	...	...	...	13,769	...		86,024
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,510	...		13,199
Metals—																						
Copper—																						
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	4,241	51		2,803
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	660	65		456
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Iron—																						
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	2,559	310		2,533
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,574	7,901	5,872		11,993
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	235	86		988
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	4,269	643	14,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Tin—																						
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	360	...		...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	263	16		59
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	343	27		388
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	5,489	141		5,466
Oils	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,922,020	7,73,700	355,132	1,52,709	...	...	...	...	72,958	44,052	41,842		31,875
Paints, colors and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	...		1,279
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,321	...		340
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	...	...	3,905	...	11,446	...	49,971	...		2,36,627
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...		...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,773	...		13,286
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Manufactures of—																						
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	291	144		192
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		54
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,651,307	15,41,217	9,978,604		16,50,016
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	1,309	1,250		6,202
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,343	1,347	3,644		3,059
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540,204	50,996	513,856		56,321
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	30	500	780	...	...	...	...	2,343	2,336	163		42
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...		1,439
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	432	380		1,572
Wood, timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,084	...		1,95,782
Wool—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Manufactures—																						
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	1,246	555		195
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...		153
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	470	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	705	...	2,000	...	349	...	1,652	...	4,28,671	...		4,24,553
Merchandise ... { Free	,,	...	1,120	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	7,90,359	...	1,75,978	...	5,094	...	13,098	...	27,38,581	...		31,04,670
Merchandise ... { Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,079	...		1,60,646
Total ...		...	1,120	...	487	...	...	...	...	...	7,90,394	...	1,76,118	...	5,094	...	13,098	...	28,86,660	...		32,65,316
Treasure ... { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,514	...		...
Treasure ... { Silver		...	2,000	...	12,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,11,670	...		6,13,195
... Total ...		...	2,000	...	12,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,17,184	...		6,13,195
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	3,120	...	12,802	...	...	...	...	...	7,90,394	...	1,76,118	...	5,094	...	13,098	...	49,03,844	...		38,78,511
Government. { Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		38
Government. { Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Government. { Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Government. { Total, Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		38

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,888	...	36,405	...	...	...	220
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	4	318	2	63	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	276	28	140	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	95	...	...	...	...
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
Cotton—											10					
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	574	5,083	2,520	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—		...		...		...		...								
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,956	4,303	51,312	7,014	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,464,786	3,35,078	2,155,955	4,71,596	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,981	8,151	8,256	2,078	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	25	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	420	...	5,104	...	...	...	...	...	3,19,283	...	2,71,643	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	1,521	170	2,223	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	290	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	1,126	...	5,191	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	708	...	364	...	101	...	2,910	...	3,602
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	...	378	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,720	1,26,179	6,963	2,31,145	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	50	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	600	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	325	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	468	...	3	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	180	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	7,893	...	4,366	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	86	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	7	24	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	60	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals—																			
Copper—																			
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	4,264	24	1,497	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iron—																			
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	2,037	61	998	...	...	5	58		
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	633	194	412	...	...	3	4		
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	156	10	156	...	...	...	...		
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tin—																			
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,866	1,18,270	1,139	89,966	...	...	...	...		
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	60	...	...	...	...		
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	945	29	1,991	...	...	...	...		
Oils	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	1,084	258	275	...	...	...	...		
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	671	...	4	...	...	...	...		
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	2,830	...	5,198	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	201	...	...	...	...		
Provisions	,,	...	1,069	...	954	...	3,837	...	4,567	...	24,332	...	28,041	...	36,406	...	78,025		
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shells and cowries	Val.	50	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Silk—																			
Raw	lb.	3,925	8,990	1,369	3,591	...	...	...	...	6,404	33,569	2,424	13,350	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures of—																			
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	1,297	...	...	...	...	220	203	5,546	5,570	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	Val.	2,016	279	15,640	2,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Spices	lb.	148	3,158	52	1,215	...	...	...	...	5,956,376	5,68,580	7,668,318	7,81,992	...	...	...	...		
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	1,350	670	8	8	...	...	...	...	1,104	23,333	1,100	23,062	...	...	...	...		
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,159	5,773	6,581	2,937	...	...	...	...		
Tobacco—																			
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,296	205	11,753	23,786	...	...	...	...		
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,869	3,320	993	858	...	...	...	...		
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	280	...	...	...	...		
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	42	1,559	413	...	...	...	...		
Wood, timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,610	...	9,781	...	...	...	...		
Wool—																			
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures—																			
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	163	32	62	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...		
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	2,487	...	4,599	...	775	...	344	...	1,66,638	...	2,02,644	...	3,526	...	3,096		
Merchandise ... Free	,,	...	21,561	...	30,957	...	4,832	...	5,619	...	18,00,230	...	22,24,423	...	42,842	...	85,005		
Merchandise ... Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	84	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	21,561	...	30,957	...	4,832	...	5,619	...	18,00,289	...	22,24,507	...	42,842	...	85,005		
Treasure ... Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,919	...	21,896	...	3,391		
Treasure ... Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,161	...	36,133	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,161	...	40,052	...	21,896	...	3,391		
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	21,561	...	30,957	...	4,832	...	5,619	...	18,04,450	...	22,64,559	...	64,738	...	88,396		
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,602	...	90,657
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	1,731	5,61,600	1,335	4,00,500	...	...	4	5,000	4,951	5,99,938	3,597	4,46,241
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	300	...	1,450	...	1,265	...	2,990	...	350	...	90	...	19,06,661	...	21,02,272
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	98,258	...	1,14,477
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	280	...	...	2,492	2,40,163	1,338	2,56,346
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	100	...	...	18,735	44,588	29,452	78,209
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,001	...	26,171
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,957	1,360	...	...	276,520	97,359	330,013	1,06,114
Clocks and watches .... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,339	50,395	4,973	42,051
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	1,430	21,450	765	13,005	5,962	90,818	8,871	1,46,040	38,232	6,43,924	28,204	4,93,607
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	35,835	1,505	40,083
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,641	1,70,036	11,362	1,16,640
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	16,492	62	10,737
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	332	25	271
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	650	400	320	13,456,221	92,74,472	13,758,095	96,28,908
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	980	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,786,191	130,53,644	61,524,178	86,33,789
White ... ... ,,	60	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,179,396	23,37,954	14,576,260	25,02,391
Colored ... ... ,,	260	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,954	750	...	...	39,484,231	66,58,697	37,458,989	67,05,053
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,223	...	1,40,936
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,713	60,167	35,026	47,634
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,468	...	28,362
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	230	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	4,22,483	...	3,76,236
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,858	1,08,158	2,450	39,659
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	832	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	84,784	...	1,36,030
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249,914	78,154	169,892	53,179
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,975	17,607	91,550	30,870
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,966	17,390	13,256	12,048
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	3,063	...	4	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	20	...	1,03,887	...	1,26,450
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	5	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	12,830	252	36,058
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	...	...	...	1,87,739	...	1,97,618
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	24	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,451	1,30,657	8,639	2,40,105
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	300	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	4,252	...	5,433	...	8,73,263	...	13,23,775
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,100	...	1,77,159
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	...	...	...	76,550	...	40,628
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,587	...	1,76,084
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	149	319,612	5,06,848	409,652	5,88,782
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,809	11,99,706	186,943	9,67,886
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	252	1,360	2,130	6,321	72	636	78	622	58,384	4,97,897	59,911	3,93,676
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	663	364	1,244

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,024	...	3,456	...	8,07,844	...	16,37,806
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,55,626	...	2,93,187
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	67,922	2,400	80,550	2,611	79,734	2,432	84,798
Wrought	,,	lb. 20	16	lb. 20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,356	15,87,207	37,454	13,34,652
Other sorts	,,	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	660	66	474
Iron—																	
Wrought	Cwt.	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,666	1,44,545	3,429	29,381	258,348	13,11,568	420,603	20,42,176
Other sorts	,,	2	7	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,748	10,491	8,019	16,881
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,101	25,372	3,375	40,928
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	1,060	...	...	12,181	1,01,421	21,240	1,58,354
Tin—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,881	1,19,134	1,152	91,116
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	435	19	320
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168	16,187	76	1,212	4,764	64,773	1,807	23,959
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	24,559	536	37,334
Oils	Gal.	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,760	28,215	495,750	1,77,278	2,173,751	9,50,250	935,903	4,18,033
Painters, colors, and painters' materials	Val	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	1,20,120	...	1,03,367
Pap 1and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,810	...	...	...	3,57,338	...	5,03,166
Provisions	,,	...	40,704	...	42,824	...	...	...	992	...	5,520	...	6,470	...	6,24,753	...	10,68,160
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,54,849	...	30,98,816
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4,882	50	6,479
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	135	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,908	...	13,346
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,454	33,869	2,424	13,350
Manufactures of—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,503	50,921	35,083	42,277
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,824	...	22,755
Spices	lb.	189,756	16,963	1,584,874	2,16,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,799,457	21,27,050	19,247,436	26,50,453
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,185	39,681	3,015	39,142
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,068	7,986	10,768	6,536
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542,500	51,201	525,609	80,107
Manufactured	,,	218	360	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,073	72,875	57,854	69,777
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	100	...	440	...	200	...	450	...	475	...	1,16,333	...	1,37,628
Umbrellas	No.	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,971	39,629	78,715	78,589
Wood, timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	3,150	...	299	...	...	...	250	...	2,180	...	...	...	1,97,312	...	2,20,625
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359,008	3,47,761	486,068	5,05,661
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,270	...	27,262
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	24,418	...	11,882	...	7,177	...	2,010	...	1,980	...	225	...	16,94,248	...	18,77,297
Merchandise ... Free	,,	...	92,723	...	2,73,387	...	5,92,202	...	4,20,122	...	3,81,176	...	4,55,950	...	508,81,282	...	512,06,473
Merchandise ... Dutiable	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,372	...	6,321	...	636	...	771	...	23,00,114	...	20,64,084
Total ...		...	92,723	...	2,73,387	...	5,93,574	...	4,26,443	...	3,81,812	...	4,56,721	...	531,81,396	...	532,70,557
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,65,485	...	12,98,261
Treasure ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,58,809	...	7,02,930
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,24,294	...	20,01,191
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	92,723	...	2,73,387	...	5,94,304	...	4,26,443	...	3,81,812	...	4,56,721	...	566,05,690	...	552,71,748
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	21,21,340	...	29,26,250
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	21,21,340	...	29,26,250

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		R .		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	120	30	7,600	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	lb. 56	15	1,997	89,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,53,672	...	1,25,788	...	250	...	3,075	...	2,930	...	4,593	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,53,742	...	2,16,385	...	250	...	3,075	...	2,930	...	4,593	...	..	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	35,075	...	67,339	...	1,100	...	...	...	800	...	1,650	...	...	...	100
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	193,363	90,26,042	170,183	99,72,161	5,633	2,23,564	4,222	2,05,701	119,619	41,46,626	67,500	34,27,654	667	29,974	26	1,184
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	8,770	55,941	4,567	29,993	...	...	...	...	81	729	...	...	...	...	14	100
Manufactured ... ... ,,	154,917	14,67,118	104,495	9,76,635	480	2,880	...	...	7,262	60,919	11,253	1,05,895	...	...	2,233	20,107
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	367,589	88,65,610	529,096	138,49,469	16,555	4,08,039	17,961	4,56,513	62,132	14,47,844	48,316	11,17,372	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	1,612	410	2,200	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	99,780	28,158	294,567	70,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	3,24,907	...	3,36,137	...	...	...	19	...	6,000	...	1,100	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	14,779	...	9,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	15,82,954	...	16,36,198	...	1,050	...	1,650	...	200	...	3,000	...	2,100	...	3,000
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	17,958	40,10,646	23,094	52,68,444	733	1,71,184	875	2,00,906	1,246	3,01,190	1,868	4,33,971	...	...	12	2,700
Other sorts ... ... ,,	212,482	7,12,147	151,703	4,46,925	5,510	32,027	398	1,962	6,677	25,789	7,273	25,610	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	18	36	3,000	5,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Rice ... ... ,,	36,580	1,09,960	62,335	1,69,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	9	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	425	8,534	430	8,039	...	...	30	300	2	50	71	1,763	..	...	...	...

Hemp—																		
Raw	Cwt.	10,647	88,426	7,047	69,481	...	...	...	...	50	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hides and Skins—																		
Hides, raw	Cwt.	105	4,400	588	14,577	...	...	24	632	...	...	31	922	...	...	...	...	
	No.	2,132		5,525				260				500						
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	58,364	33,06,158	90,564	50,33,361	...	...	83	1,748	...	...	6	312	...	...	112	6,252	
	No.	832,923		1,302,599				1,320				78				1,150		
Skins, raw	Cwt.	335	28,436	338	21,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	...	...	
	No.	18,288		14,201														
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	104,814	116,69,803	104,493	117,16,490	5,480	6,82,118	6,194	7,97,656	3,929	5,53,377	1,736	2,52,782	...	...	13	1,500	
	No.	11,079,304		11,140,293		5,22,628		6,14,124		433,071		198,808				1,200		
Jewellery	Val.	...	13,427	...	17,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	...	...	...	...	
Jute—																		
Raw	Cwt.	14	96	177	1,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—																		
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—																		
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	320	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	25	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils—																		
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	880,396	9,60,156	1,086,399	11,75,382	126,467	1,88,500	25,855	38,263	175,021	2,08,085	169,405	1,89,741	...	...	54,547	77,707	
Other sorts	,,	7,800	9,080	20,244	27,279	...	...	...	...	42	400	10,838	4,535	...	...	...	...	
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provisions	Val.	...	33,211	...	67,133	...	13	...	52	...	24,799	...	9,245	...	...	...	...	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seeds—																		
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	21	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Castor	,,	59,738	2,77,662	93,853	3,92,038	218	1,118	...	...	205,892	9,12,874	297,556	12,57,031	...	...	...	...	
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	18,976	82,684	37,313	1,60,252	...	...	...	...	14,890	69,401	5,806	27,755	...	...	...	...	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Til or gingelly	,,	9,134	50,463	3,163	18,746	150	1,000	...	...	460,797	26,36,614	346,112	19,32,672	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	82,901	3,14,854	124,022	5,06,920	64	269	...	...	211,679	8,73,884	204,436	9,10,601	11,128	45,600	...	...	
Silk—																		
Raw	lb.	64,000	61,756	90,687	97,397	...	...	...	...	14,209	31,867	10,635	30,857	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures	Val.	...	34,337	...	19,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	lb.	5,942,745	16,48,800	4,690,465	11,03,390	425,853	1,18,472	322,224	66,694	4,655,218	15,44,442	3,666,937	15,17,423	144,176	53,551	97,964	59,086	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	50	400	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	602,965	28,04,606	843,136	34,79,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tea	lbs.	367,626	3,49,360	407,350	3,85,367	690	702	196	196	340	340	355	365	...	...	25	25	
Tobacco—																		
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactured	,,	99,570	84,607	86,002	87,399	150	160	1,424	1,521	150	100	46	55	728	357	168	617	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	109	8,325	27	1,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wood—																		
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tons.																	
Other sorts	Val.	...	27,233	...	18,641	...	...	...	...	...	8,645	...	9,986	...	...	...	25,800	
Wool—																		
Raw	lbs.	173,996	19,426	236,578	27,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—																		
Shawls	No.	8	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods	Yds.	511	3,196	1,245	8,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	1,02,873	...	1,64,457	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	3,28,913	...	3,35,322	...	1,321	...	88	...	78,881	...	75,445	...	195	...	445	
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	1,09,960	...	1,69,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Free ...	...	484,46,344	...	576,34,023	...	18,33,517	...	17,74,001	...	129,29,367	...	113,38,722	...	1,31,817	...	1,98,623	
	Total ...	...	485,56,304	...	578,03,743	...	18,33,517	...	17,74,001	...	129,29,367	...	113,38,722	...	1,31,817	...	1,98,623	
	Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	487,10,046	...	580,20,128	...	18,33,767	...	17,77,076	...	129,32,297	...	113,43,315	...	1,31,817	...	1,98,623	
Treasure ...	Gold	...	9,84,919	...	10,78,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	9,84,919	...	10,78,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	...	496,94,965	...	590,98,452	...	18,33,767	...	17,77,076	...	129,32,297	...	113,43,315	...	1,31,817	...	1,98,623	
Government Stores		...	3,564	...	8,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	3,564	...	8,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	400	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	400	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	101	3,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	228	1,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	78,956	20,40,374	38,350	10,40,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,894	48,686	357	10,000	18,713	4,97,090	13,605	3,82,521
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,884	...	1,050
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	116	28,616	145	35,966	198	43,452	205	45,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	10,000	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajri... ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																						
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	57	} 1,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	1,000																		
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	16	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	237																				
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.																					
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	2	225	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	200		2,400																		
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																						
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kind	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																						
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																						
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	35,066	...	18,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																						
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	43,342	1,99,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	12,771	52,458	9,250	39,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,914	3,23,026	8,000	34,333	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or gingelly	,,	48,624	2,72,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	101,072	3,90,210	8	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	196,000	74,468	509,600	2,05,775	6,600	2,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	8,750	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	800	800	1,925	1,968	45	30	35	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	911	766	1,221	1,665	1,175	1,053	1,752	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185	1,206	1,883	2,021
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																						
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...
Wool—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																						
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	253	...	1,880	...	...	...	...	...	57,195	...	...	...	4,290	...	1,57,559	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. Free ...		...	28,99,322	...	15,53,474	...	46,892	...	46,981	...	57,195	...	...	...	3,76,002	...	...	...	5,08,180	...	3,85,592	
Total ...		...	28,99,322	...	15,53,474	...	46,892	...	46,981	...	57,195	...	...	...	3,76,002	...	2,21,397	...	5,08,180	...	3,85,592	
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	28,99,722	...	15,53,554	...	46,892	...	46,981	...	57,195	...	...	...	3,76,002	...	2,21,397	...	5,08,180	...	3,85,592	
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	28,99,722	...	15,53,554	...	46,892	...	46,981	...	57,195	...	...	...	3,76,002	...	2,21,397	...	5,08,180	...	3,85,592	
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

Articles.	Egypt.				Mauritius.				Réunion or Bourbon.				United States.				Arabia.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	150	...	110	...	425	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	770	...	1,370	...	1,910	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	150	...	110	...	425	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	770	...	1,370	...	1,910	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	160	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...	50	...	...	...	100
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	5,471	2,11,246	1,216	53,807	41	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	5,800	200	13,965	364	13,544	716	31,156
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	460	260	1,812	1	6	30	120
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,181	17,028	7,237	71,726	1,925	9,953	871	4,380
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	960	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	150	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,651	1,215	6,664	3,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,177	5,833	10,520	5,365
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,394	...	53,603	...	211	...	36
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	14,086	31,53,009	13,130	29,41,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,169	5,28,951	2,091	4,97,482	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,645	5,261	...	...	117	750	273	1,000	42	...	...	...	...	...	840	1,260	795	4,883	537	2,548
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3,561	14,560	22,665	74,518	14,532	290	11,656	36,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	32	129	6,458	25,460	7,153	25,476	25,407	...	17,132	62,524	...	...	...	...	3,979	18,511	3,489	18,843
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	351	1,120	1,086	3,744	22	...	58	175	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	92
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	5	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	230
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—																							
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.																						
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	578	...	...	...	...	4,649	2,58,433	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.							126						60,345		8							
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	610	17	1,148	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.													122		675							
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,270	...	...	...	...	12,550	1374,644	16,500	18,81,396	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.							1,476						1,555,728		2,069,259							
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	800	...	430	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																							
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																							
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																							
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																							
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	7,182	7,019	38,453	30,608	68,227	53,880	1,891	1,531	841	682	98,961	1,11,337	249,554	2,94,969	224	250	224	219		
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	9,904	70	30	551	179		
Oil-cakes	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Provisions	Val.	...	10,488	...	5,316	...	5,770	...	11,400	...	...	...	800	...	638	...	...	...	9,113	...	5,712		
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	2,504	...	...		
Seeds—																							
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	615	1,580	1,003	5,209	179	409	89	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Castor	,,	...	...	57,995	2,46,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	117	560	379	2,133	42	231	18	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	985	...	...	18	71	...	...		
Silk—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	1,460	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...		
Spices	lb.	172,499	65,301	87,247	40,168	204,603	13,052	300,599	19,839	15,500	865	12,000	750	76,099	13,021	140,082	38,618	101,546	25,403	206,380	42,687		
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...	,,	179,191	9,14,972	45,717	1,93,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,952	1,72,445	87,062	3,22,986	10,443	67,313	7,874	52,893		
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900	2,900	...	...	...	...		
Tobacco—																							
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	48,000	10,075	143,413	40,820	3,300	1,300	10,330	4,274	...	...	...	...	2,100	187	1,036	92		
Manufactured	,,	1,312	1,419	2,379	2,447	1,310	1,282	3,073	2,351	50	50	990	876	...	...	834	375	...	...	...	...		
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wood—																							
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,600	11,023	10,900	10,371		
	Tons.																	212		218			
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,580	...	2,125	...	14,966	...	14,556		
Wool—																							
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manufactures of—																							
Shawls	No.	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,913	...	22,607	...	...	...	...		
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	963	...	330	...	76	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	...	2,838	...	17,284	...	9,665		
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ,,	...	...	...	129	...	25,460	...	25,476	...	98,822	...	62,524	...	...	...	...	...	18,511	...	18,843		
	Free ,,	...	43,65,889	...	34,91,728	...	82,216	...	2,23,598	...	59,468	...	44,655	...	25,37,607	...	32,19,886	...	1,82,833	...	1,80,371		
Total ...		...	43,65,889	...	34,91,857	...	1,07,676	...	2,49,074	...	1,58,290	...	1,07,179	...	25,37,607	...	32,19,886	...	2,01,344	...	1,99,214		
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	43,66,039	...	34,91,967	...	1,08,101	...	2,49,374	...	1,58,290	...	1,07,179	...	25,38,377	...	32,21,256	...	2,03,254	...	1,99,214		
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total ...		...	43,66,039	...	34,91,967	...	1,08,101	...	2,49,374	...	1,58,290	...	1,07,179	...	25,38,377	...	32,21,256	...	2,03,254	...	1,99,214		
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...		
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...		

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	56,135	35,467	52,492	43,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	150	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	498,922	86,056	613,405	99,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,100	8,442	78,080	13,056
White ... ... ,,	40,800	7,550	47,640	8,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	375	13,800	2,700
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	69,118	13,338	42,488	7,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,500	3,400	21,000	3,350
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	275	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	58	2,314	26	830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	450
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	228	1,209	186	1,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	233
Other sorts ... ... ,,	102	3,733	132	4,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	173	2,653	347	4,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	60,769	...	53,637	...	390	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	49,467	...	2,33,079
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	2,13,364	...	2,26,082	...	390	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	61,834	...	2,52,868
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	66,419	3,28,089	68,085	3,55,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,217	1,82,783	10,446	3,95,423
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	15,919	...	12,178	...	40	...	200	...	75	...	...	...	5,293	...	3,294
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	5,536	1,66,085	122	4,817	...	...	...	...	2,280	79,386	1,016	48,252	...	...	...	...
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	50
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	1,772	10,952	...	...	...	...	27	160	85	238	13	130	150	725
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	63	1,469	1	30	682	16,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	31,923	10,462	25,274	8,404	350,560	1,24,495	672,580	2,42,673	...	...	...	...	124,000	45,660	75,360	28,085
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	224,359	37,119	203,815	38,141	340,800	55,764	84,000	14,250	...	...	...	...	35,382	7,205	73,382	12,598
White ... ... ,,	3,192	792	60	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	400	1,980	980
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	6,089,601	16,52,877	6,648,525	16,90,986	...	...	...	...	1,368	1,520	270	270	4,814,479	16,07,344	5,585,530	18,72,359
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	57,051	...	46,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,360	...	87,094
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	1,860	...	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845	...	690
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	35,017	68,917	33,804	66,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,750	34,260	7,392	14,311
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	10,944	...	15,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	...	2,221
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	2	673	3	328	...	...	...	...	335	74,444	59	13,033	...	...	lb. 25	25
Other sorts ... ... ,,	3,537	20,257	3,160	17,221	...	...	56	222	25	150	...	...	1,521	8,594	2,015	8,895
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	10,870	26,446	15,088	41,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	596	336	879
Paddy ... ... ,,	205,161	3,77,672	222,589	4,14,084	...	...	...	...	389	1,935	107	645	16,750	68,336	16,048	65,525
Rice ... ... ,,	1,470,873	54,60,045	1,326,021	48,15,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	998	4,054	1,005	4,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	1,013	497	1,921
Pulse ... ... ,,	9,100	31,608	10,336	36,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	15	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	40	64	221
Other sorts ... ... ,,	138	480	530	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	207	4,062	191	3,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	5	58	15	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...

Hemp—																		
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	67	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																		
Hides, raw	Cwt.	} ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	6	150	
	No.													615		100		
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	3	63	1b. 15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3,000	18	2,400	
	No.	25		60										6,000		800		
Skins, raw	Cwt.	4	333	5	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	No.	370		3,528														
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	142	5,499	152	16,672	19	2,117	155	15,759	...	...	...	...	5,019	4,76,293	7,303	6,95,681	
	No.	19,515		43,785		3,820		30,269						880,424		1,438,341		
Jewellery	Val.	...	11,950	...	7,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,040	...	5,245	
Jute—																		
Raw	Cwt.	66	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—																		
Gunny bags	No.	5,663	1,009	5,900	1,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	Val.	...	742	...	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—																		
Shell	Cwt.	1	43	1b. 28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils—																		
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	96,959	78,998	81,643	66,146	...	...	...	...	24	20	...	...	7,213	7,644	7,720	8,607	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	317	175	...	...	...	...	88	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil-cake	Cwt.	105,883	2,68,227	112,453	3,09,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	1,997	541	884	
Provisions	Val.	...	5,73,381	...	6,41,659	...	...	...	95	...	790	...	175	...	180,176	...	2,59,552	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	155	1,578	403	4,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	...	...	
Seeds—																		
Essential	Cwt.	12,021	42,521	10,647	61,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,401	35,248	5,845	33,142	
Castor	,,	25	102	1	6	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	600	
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	540	3,074	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	177	131	741	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teel or gingelly	,,	4,143	19,618	121	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	490	
Other sorts	,,	8,453	22,592	8,217	21,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,047	63,014	17,036	56,846	
Silk—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures	Val.	...	1,088	...	1,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,237	...	29,170	
Spices	lb.	4,328,418	3,24,801	4,884,786	4,35,879	3,624	550	...	...	13,566	4,978	2,296	1,230	262,648	18,376	142,963	12,796	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	460	206	620	222	3,806	26,256	7,404	51,639	...	...	...	...	197	1,379	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	32,075	3,62,329	25,574	2,59,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	105	46	443	
Tea	lb.	285	225	63	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco—																		
Unmanufactured	lb.	33,767	3,620	43,668	4,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,046,220	98,974	1,661,660	1,62,527	
Manufactured	,,	21,996	11,719	21,008	11,080	50	51	823	821	528	660	15	16	20,271	5,084	32,717	6,245	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	10	319	56	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	14,280	506	34,070	
Wood—																		
Teak	Cub. ft.	5,887	7,719	606	1,020	...	...	...	...	156	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tons.	118		13						3								
Other sorts	Val.	...	54,374	...	65,954	...	73,737	...	58,411	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Wool—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Manufactures of—																		
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods	Yds.	117,338	34,492	159,655	45,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	Val.	...	100	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	2,64,298	...	3,19,704	...	13,326	...	21,175	...	130	...	30	...	84,340	...	1,15,939	
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	58,37,717	...	52,29,663	...	...	...	...	...	1,935	...	645	...	68,336	...	65,525	
	Free ...	...	45,34,859	...	46,34,424	...	3,12,373	...	4,05,245	...	1,62,631	...	63,244	...	30,70,733	...	38,55,801	
Total ...		...	103,72,576	...	98,64,087	...	3,12,373	...	4,05,245	...	1,64,566	...	63,889	...	31,39,069	...	39,21,326	
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	105,85,940	...	100,90,169	...	3,12,763	...	4,05,365	...	1,64,566	...	63,889	...	32,00,903	...	41,74,194	
Treasure	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Silver	...	13,01,500	...	12,62,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,516	...	3,051	
Total ...		...	13,01,500	...	12,62,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,516	...	3,051	
Grand Total ...		...	118,87,440	...	113,52,769	...	3,12,763	...	4,05,365	...	1,64,566	...	63,889	...	32,04,419	...	41,77,245	
Government Stores		...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,460	35,642	52,492	43,764
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	200	22	1,434	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	900	545,342	94,550	705,919	1,14,381
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	48	8	400	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,648	7,933	61,840	11,163
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	600	4,000	700	92,018	17,338	67,488	11,922
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,481
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	106
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	2,314	41	1,280
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	1,209	203	1,506
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	3,748	2,129	94,411
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ,,	...	...	...	...	9	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	2,788	347	4,876
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	524	...	2,435	...	776	...	920	...	1,376	...	1,610	...	2,73,809	...	4,27,067
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	689	...	2,844	...	776	...	920	...	1,976	...	3,210	...	4,39,606	...	7,11,957
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	4,020	1,49,100	569	12,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,656	6,59,972	79,100	7,63,424
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	30	...	15	...	1,535	...	26	...	2,530	...	450	...	840	...	59,578	...	90,231
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	5,932	2,12,218	1,825	86,792	1	46	...	...	100	4,000	640	29,352	2,035	88,511	1,910	1,09,645	341,319	142,11,177	249,576	139,84,486
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	1	5	lb. 28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	100	8,940	57,156	4,894	32,176
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,802	11,248	2,698	13,336	71	338	24	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	8,021	168,678	15,69,774	131,835	12,13,992
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,070	4,32,202	10,614	3,01,490	563,708	137,58,281	658,300	171,57,458
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	431,002	1,76,141	358,740	1,46,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937,485	3,56,758	1,131,954	4,25,595
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	66,290	8,699	58,383	7,076	1,000	200	...	...	...	...	660	110	669,443	1,09,397	425,940	73,718
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,042	1,342	2,040	990
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	4,150	1,965	39,086	12,611	11,462	3,955	150	112	...	...	7,869	2,521	42,173	16,225	11,072,161	34,02,191	12,603,861	36,64,613
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	4,21,334	...	4,70,970
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,484	...	11,312
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	50	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,817	1,03,252	41,196	81,713
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	782	...	16,40,216	...	17,18,418
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1,345	3,00,773	1,070	2,39,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	27,239	215	49,286	38,311	86,40,177	42,812	97,39,620
Other sorts ... ... ,,	642	3,699	1,292	5,570	120	673	15	63	201	765	596	2,382	45	230	175	823	233,359	8,18,515	168,341	5,14,511
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	6	24	6	24	3,000	10,250	...	...	...	...	30	83	32,173	1,06,629	52,781	1,58,341
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205,161	3,77,672	222,589	4,14,084
Rice ... ... ,,	1,324	6,049	1,873	9,573	898	3,769	1,855	6,812	...	...	...	...	1,395	7,493	1,952	11,063	1,564,053	58,00,380	1,437,997	51,85,889
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	4,054	1,005	4,826
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	33	...	...	...	...	6	17	14	50	9,738	33,842	11,999	42,459
Jowari and Bajra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	49
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	520	1,405	3,813
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	153	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	4,062	191	3,881
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs. 49	5	438	8,727	546	10,716

Hemp—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,697	88,762	7,060	69,696
Manufactures (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	294
Hides and Skins—																						
Hides, raw	Cwt.	9	25	13	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	4,680	719	18,377
	No.	50		50													2,797		7,435	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,059	35,68,647	90,794	50,44,698
	No.																899,530		1,306,141	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,489	348	29,419	375	24,430
	No.														1,489		18,820		19,893	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	1,857	2,56,927	131,955	147,64,076	138,492	156,39,133
	No.														224,560		14,494,690		15,773,515	
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	...	40	...	38,717	...	32,515
Jute—																						
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	580	177	1,548
Manufactures—																						
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	10	5,663	1,009	5,940	1,073
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	1,775
Lac—																						
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	320	5,505
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1,266	...	...
Oils—																						
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	97	110	481	390	552	578	9,364	7,047	250	280	...	...	2,928	2,578	10,048	11,817	1,429,436	15,90,675	1,771,490	19,31,869
Other sorts	,,	...	...	45	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	762	8,000	9,541	32,974	42,865
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	39	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,131	2,70,270	112,994	3,09,926
Provisions	Val.	...	5,641	...	6,142	...	4,636	...	1,389	...	4,600	...	2,227	...	10,736	...	5,782	...	8,99,058	...	10,35,342
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	4,127	403	4,052
Seeds—																						
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	27	220	70	296	11	105	...	...	...	...	15	46	22	136	23,301	80,100	61,007	3,00,429
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,001	24,588	352,566	15,67,270	472,806	19,95,231
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23	10	47	34,600	1,56,150	43,660	1,91,041
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	522,848	29,79,773	349,482	19,52,489
Other sorts	,,	17	75	7	30	151	389	53	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,154	1,31,749	438,129	17,11,943	385,933	16,28,002
Silk—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,385	95,083	101,322	1,28,254
Manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,842	...	51,035
Spices	lb.	187,453	66,631	239,870	95,497	12,375	2,345	5,836	718	34,468	7,408	40,787	9,601	114298	38,436	63,598	21,865	16,897,689	40,23,257	15,413,634	36,72,016
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,513	28,301	8,031	51,911
Sugar and other saccharine produce...	,,	53	353	...	...	259	1,446	56	380	...	...	...	...	102850	5,02,427	4	16	962,800	48,25,996	1,010,719	43,16,923
Tea	lb.	...	...	775	484	65	45	50	63	1,055	955	1,937	2,135	10,761	10,721	16,595	16,380	381,667	3,63,178	432,206	4,09,949
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	8,160	710	224	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,410	1,027	1,141,547	1,14,866	1,863,957	2,13,731
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	2,986	2,360	7,103	5,135	3,034	2,123	1,090	1,100	5,075	5,719	7,047	8,397	160,481	1,18,716	169,575	1,33,246
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	22,924	533	35,988
Wood—																						
Teak	Cub. ft.	14,600	18,141	22,400	25,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,243	37,069	33,906	37,026
	Tons.	292		448														625		679	
Other sorts	Val.	...	8,316	...	20,352	...	3,288	...	1,850	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	578	...	1,93,291	...	2,18,422
Wool—																						
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174,206	19,447	236,578	27,321
Manufactures of—																						
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	40	10	50
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	250	117,849	37,688	161,025	54,454
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	1,188	...	484	...	1,19,799	...	1,88,833
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	3,025	...	8,530	...	7,550	...	9,957	...	534	...	1,080	...	1,040	...	13,276	...	8,59,918	...	10,73,409
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	6,049	...	9,573	...	3,769	...	6,812	...	...	...	...	...	7,493	...	11,063	...	61,78,052	...	55,99,973
	Free	...	6,30,768	...	5,05,295	...	3,71,591	...	1,98,791	...	31,283	...	51,587	...	11,25,034	...	9,83,303	...	846,95,921	...	910,10,741
	Total ...	...	6,36,817	...	5,14,868	...	3,75,360	...	2,05,603	...	31,283	...	51,587	...	11,32,527	...	9,94,366	...	908,73,973	...	966,10,714
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	6,36,817	...	5,14,868	...	3,76,049	...	2,08,447	...	32,059	...	52,507	...	11,34,503	...	9,97,576	...	913,13,579	...	973,22,671
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,84,919	...	10,78,324
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	13,07,016	...	12,65,651
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	22,91,935	...	23,43,975
	Grand Total ...	...	6,36,817	...	5,14,868	...	3,76,049	...	2,08,447	...	32,059	...	52,507	...	11,36,503	...	9,97,576	...	936,05,514	...	996,66,646
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,133	...	8,860
Do. Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,133	...	8,860

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(62)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports, at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	20,120	19,950	24,546	24,546
Spirits	5,75,289	5,74,736	9,00,568	9,00,093
Wines and Liqueurs	78,315	78,253	72,539	71,832
Other sorts	13	13	40	40
Salt	2,404	2,404	21,528	21,528
All other articles	26,487	14,914	32,236	17,183
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt ...	7,02,628	6,90,270	10,51,457	10,35,222
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding Salt ...	7,00,224	6,87,866	10,29,929	10,18,694
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	52,684	52,374	56,950	56,495
Do. (not in the husk)	4,02,329	4,02,116	3,68,774	3,68,769
Total ...	4,55,013	4,54,490	4,25,724	4,25,264

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(63)—*Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras, in the official years* 1886-87 *and* 1887-88.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into Madras.								
From Bengal	107,29,311	112,14,223	41,92,648	34,92,988	149,21,959	147,07,211	800	...
,, Bombay	46,26,570	46,45,383	80,56,606	86,21,750	126,83,176	132,67,133	2,14,582	3,66,678
,, Scinde	2,95,322	74,634	585	10,700	2,95,907	85,334	...	...
,, British Burmah	24,78,671	19,29,155	1,88,105	87,498	26,66,776	20,16,653	250	...
From British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	181,29,874	178,63,395	124,37,944	122,12,936	305,67,818	300,76,331	2,15,632	3,66,678
From British Ports within the Presidency	110,87,848	121,61,338	17,49,874	16,29,961	128,37,722	137,91,299	10,87,701	25,54,176
From Cochin	24,295	30,081	...	48	24,295	30,129	...	...
,, Cutch	9,089	1,128	14	...	9,103	1,128	...	...
,, Diu	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...
,, Goa	33,374	64,518	2,925	4,021	36,299	68,539	68,828	48,978
,, Foreign Konkan	1,237	...	...	...	1,237	...	...	...
,, Gaikwar's Territories	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...
,, Karikal	8,915	2,049	460	...	9,375	2,049	...	8,500
,, Kattywar	21,324	32,481	...	1,535	21,324	34,016	1,500	2,506
,, Mahe	23,406	27,128	9,594	15,665	33,000	42,793	...	...
,, Pondicherry	1,52,775	99,875	24,581	12,469	1,77,356	1,12,344	...	...
,, Travancore	4,48,677	4,51,040	1,386	4,865	4,50,063	4,55,905	...	...
From Indian Ports not British, Total.	7,23,152	7,08,312	38,960	38,603	7,62,112	7,46,915	70,328	59,978
From all Ports, Total ...	299,40,874	307,33,045	142,26,778	138,81,500	441,67,652	446,14,545	13,73,661	29,80,832
Government Stores and Treasure ...	5,33,804	6,28,073	3,62,418	2,77,468	8,96,222	9,05,541	62,63,500	95,68,400
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	81,71,512	86,71,607	1,91,989	3,34,657	83,63,501	90,06,264	...	...
,, Bombay	119,42,720	126,76,596	62,124	1,27,865	120,04,844	128,04,461	1,000	1,100
,, Scinde	2,75,472	1,33,267	6,064	1,816	2,81,536	1,35,083	...	...
,, British Burmah	49,58,645	55,47,455	3,96,985	4,06,307	53,55,630	59,53,762	...	15,500
To British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	253,48,349	270,28,925	6,57,162	8,70,645	260,05,511	278,99,570	1,000	16,600
To British Ports within the Presidency	111,02,390	119,09,367	18,19,065	17,55,071	129,21,455	136,64,438	8,47,551	38,51,177
To Cochin	2,58,807	1,937	27,275	5,826	2,86,082	7,763	...	...
,, Cutch	5,01,393	3,91,357	...	...	5,01,393	3,91,357	...	...
,, Damaun	618	297	...	...	618	297	...	...
,, Diu	1,316	1,570	...	...	1,316	1,570	...	...
,, Foreign Konkan	1,020	6,285	...	...	1,020	6,285	...	...
,, Gaikwar's Territories	188	...	...	...	188	...	...	...
,, Goa	8,37,974	8,69,212	772	2,344	8,38,746	8,71,556	1,300	...
,, Karikal	1,320	800	...	...	1,320	800	...	...
,, Kattywar	3,87,435	5,79,636	120	...	3,87,555	5,79,636	...	...
,, Mahé	14,665	11,849	...	...	14,665	11,849	...	...
,, Pondicherry	1,22,226	1,47,577	1,582	978	1,23,808	1,48,555	...	...
,, Travancore	4,64,292	8,54,969	21,054	19,613	4,85,346	8,74,582	9,915	...
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	25,91,254	28,65,489	50,803	28,761	26,42,057	28,94,250	11,215	...
To all Ports, Total ...	390,41,993	418,03,781	25,27,030	26,54,477	415,69,023	444,58,258	8,59,766	38,67,777
Government Stores and Treasure ...	4,94,578	11,58,977	9,46,742	7,83,811	14,41,320	19,42,788	134,04,371	81,28,583

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(64)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1887-88, *compared with the totals of the year* 1886-87.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Arabian.				German.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	114	230,720	123	228,839	...	...	...	...	3	4,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	6	11,465	26	31,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	22	35,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	7	4,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	2	3,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	4	8,548	7	11,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,998	2	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	4	5,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	7	3,605	4	1,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	1	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	4	4,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	143	1	742	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	12	18,890	33	58,912	...	...	...	...	19	21,670	18	20,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	9	10,894	11	1,764	710	76,974	833	92,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	62	84,944	48	65,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11,104	12	11,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	609	1	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	7	11,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	2,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	6	9,161	4	4,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	690	2	2,037	5	1,309	3	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1887-88 ...	Steam ...	210	370,865	240	408,992	...	...	...	...	22	26,428	20	22,700	12	11,104	12	11,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	27	31,632	58	47,103	716	78,690	836	93,623	...	...	2	589	...	...	...	...	19	2,051	1	742	...	...	...	...
Total for 1886-87 ...	Steam ...	163	306,407	200	349,053	...	...	...	...	15	16,458	14	18,480	48	56,553	47	54,455	...	...	...	...	1	1,538	2	2,093
	Sailing ...	23	26,936	56	47,269	710	81,355	802	97,029	1	134	3	774	...	...	...	...	12	1,094	2	218	...	...	4	3,393

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(64)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1887-88, *compared with the totals of the year* 1886-87—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1887-88.				Grand Total for 1886-87.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	235,478	123	228,839	100	208,684	115	228,466
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	367	...	...	1	367	...	...	...	...	6	11,465	27	31,620	4	6,444	43	41,746
Austria	Steam	1	986	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	986	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	986	...	...	...	...	2	3,623
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	37,288	...	...	21	32,237
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,007	...	...	8	4,723
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,241	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,019	...	...	3	3,529
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	235	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...	1	50	...	...	3	239
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8,548	7	11,886	...	...	3	3,066
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,998	2	896	3	2,199	3	1,727
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	589	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	875	1	462	5	1,897
Natal	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,419	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,605	4	1,818	2	884	1	442
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,350	...	...	2	2,567	1	1,204
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,012	...	...	1	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,012	4	4,433	4	4,699	1	959
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	996	2	143	2	1,738	1	185	...	...	3	328	2	1,738	6	1,092	5	2,032
Ceylon	Steam	10	9,360	12	11,832	...	...	...	...	29	31,530	30	32,367	...	...	...	...	41	50,420	63	91,279	49	67,136	60	77,094
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	29,871	831	38,856	1,370	117,739	1,675	133,373	1,238	116,484	1,654	135,749
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	78	...	...	...	...	2	256	2	78	2	256	3	290	2	212
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	241	...	...	4	314	...	...	8	555	...	...	5	318	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	103	...	...	3	256	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11,104	12	11,104	...	...	...	...	74	96,048	60	76,430	73	97,660	55	75,144
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	407	1	609	7	4,269	2	446
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11,833	...	...	7	11,973	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,980	...	...	2	2,169	1	211
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,161	4	4,646	9	6,264	19	17,077
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,486	...	...	1	66	...	...	18	3,551	5	2,907	1	1,461	10	5,119
Total for 1887-88 ...	Steam	11	10,846	12	11,832	...	...	...	...	45	48,378	44	45,636	...	...	...	...	255	419,243	284	454,628	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,012	2	1,363	20	3,063	5	2,694	657	30,436	834	39,162	1,420	143,821	1,733	182,582	...	...	...	...
Total for 1886-87 ...	Steam	14	13,563	14	13,139	...	...	2	2,220	78	88,112	79	90,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	394,519	279	439,440
	Sailing	2	2,613	...	...	2	2,087	5	3,360	17	5,928	14	7,745	529	26,808	866	43,459	...	...	...	...	1,279	141,027	1,738	195,502

(65)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1887-88, *compared with the totals of the year* 1886-87.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British.				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Other Nationalities.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	1	598	3	7,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	2,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	1	1,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ..	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	31	23,641	14	6,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,041	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,572	...	...	315	55,964	223	42,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,012
Java	Steam ...	1	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	1	1,538	1	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	1	1,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1887-88 ...	Steam ...	36	29,705	19	15,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,041	...	...
	Sailing ...	6	6,061	...	...	315	55,964	223	42,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,012
Total for 1886-87 ...	Steam ...	42	34,883	12	5,072	...	...	...	...	2	4,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,761	...	...
	Sailing ...	17	13,976	3	2,289	274	47,098	180	35,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,997	2	2,426

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(65)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1887-88, *compared with the totals of the year* 1886-87—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Total Foreign.				Native Craft.				Grand Total for 1887-88.				Grand Total for 1886-87.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	598	3	7,182	1	1,277	...	...
United Kingdom ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,494	...	...	...	...
France ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast) ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	623	...	...
Egypt ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Colony ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,205	...	...	2	1,867	...	...
Natal ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,354	...	...	1	1,339	...	...
Natal ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	365	...	...	2	1,430	1	638
Mauritius ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,349	1	1,441
Mauritius ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,428	...	...	4	3,103	2	1,651
Réunion ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	491	...	...	1	921	...	...
Arabia ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,399	...	...
Arabia ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... ... Steam ...	1	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	24,682	14	6,092	34	25,098	11	3,631
Ceylon ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	1	1,012	573	15,982	541	9,705	889	73,518	765	53,095	798	65,902	626	45,716
Java ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	137	...	...	1	137	...	...	...	...	1	145
Straits Settlements ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,538	1	309	5	7,079	...	...
Straits Settlements ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	960	...	...
Australia ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,759	...	...
Other Countries ... ... Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,396	...	...	4	5,487	...	...
Other Countries ... ... Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	575	...	...
Total for 1887-88 ... Steam ...	1	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	30,746	19	15,077	...	...	...	...
Total for 1887-88 ... Sailing ...	...	...	1	1,012	574	16,119	541	9,705	895	78,144	765	53,095	...	...	...	...
Total for 1886-87 ... Steam ...	5	8,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	43,028	12	5,072
Total for 1886-87 ... Sailing ...	2	1,997	2	2,426	522	15,314	445	7,869	...	...	...	...	815	78,385	630	48,150

(66)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1887-88, *compared with the totals of the year* 1886-87.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native craft.				Total for 1887-88.				Total for 1886-87.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With cargoes—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	196	331,826	255	419,239	21	4,407	15	4,063	33	34,268	30	33,363	25	2,777	8	772	275	373,278	308	457,437	288	396,268	309	417,794
Bombay	85	121,592	100	152,166	62	56,352	63	64,209	56	6,269	16	1,238	1,899	78,237	2,968	106,638	2,102	262,450	3,147	324,251	1,970	237,317	3,024	262,187
Scinde	1	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	451	38	2,161	92	6,954	39	2,668	98	7,405	26	5,848	196	16,121
British Burmah	77	105,275	147	218,025	43	12,902	16	5,621	...	...	...	...	20	4,546	6	1,426	140	122,723	169	225,072	247	123,562	164	166,984
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	359	559,200	502	789,430	126	73,661	94	73,893	89	40,537	52	35,052	1,982	87,721	3,074	115,790	2,556	761,119	3,722	1,014,165	2,531	762,995	3,693	862,086
British Ports within the Presidency	2,560	3,655,256	2,367	3,354,703	356	109,958	300	94,455	98	14,420	120	21,545	7,075	216,867	6,671	197,835	10,089	3,996,501	9,458	3,668,538	9,783	3,311,877	9,241	3,210,413
Indian Ports not British ...	115	161,880	106	163,484	45	4,929	22	6,149	174	10,579	433	12,475	355	15,683	1,530	83,482	689	193,071	2,091	235,590	597	181,358	1,719	183,568
Total for 1887-88 ...	3,034	4,376,336	2,975	4,307,617	527	188,548	416	174,497	361	65,536	605	69,072	9,412	320,271	11,275	367,107	13,334	4,950,691	15,271	4,918,293	...	...	...	...
Total for 1886-87 ...	2,704	3,663,566	2,659	3,621,209	372	158,322	327	135,341	354	105,462	609	105,222	9,481	328,880	11,058	375,295	...	...	...	...	12,911	4,256,230	14,653	4,257,067
In ballast—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	6	3,572	34	55,405	...	...	3	554	1	1,124	...	...	16	1,161	18	1,513	23	5,857	55	57,472	24	6,189	57	39,427
Bombay	11	20,128	2	2,129	...	...	2	1,298	17	581	...	...	1,289	34,245	307	3,061	1,317	54,954	311	6,488	1,365	45,772	305	5,379
Scinde	1	1,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	293	...	...	15	750	12	441	20	2,886	12	441	7	562	...	...
British Burmah	1	1,199	6	7,747	...	...	9	2,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267	1	1,199	16	10,417	19	1,507	39	17,597
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	19	26,742	42	65,281	...	...	14	4,255	22	1,998	...	...	1,320	36,156	338	5,282	1,361	64,896	394	74,818	1,415	54,030	401	62,403
British Ports within the Presidency	70	100,600	79	110,324	107	17,798	128	23,022	20	829	30	2,156	4,342	91,890	4,103	93,147	4,539	211,117	4,340	228,649	4,659	206,730	4,794	205,218
Indian Ports not British ...	...	...	2	1,099	15	2,027	5	666	249	6,888	17	1,752	941	28,612	65	3,867	1,205	37,527	89	7,384	964	40,623	82	12,504
Total for 1887-88 ...	89	127,342	123	176,704	122	19,825	147	27,943	291	9,715	47	3,908	6,603	156,658	4,506	102,296	7,105	313,540	4,823	310,851	...	...	...	...
Total for 1886-87 ...	72	98,842	93	128,423	103	16,780	143	24,933	312	13,194	43	6,877	6,551	172,567	4,998	119,892	...	...	...	...	7,038	301,383	5,277	280,125

F.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(67)—I. *Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year 1887-88.*

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY WORKS.						
1. Accommodation for troops—						
Buildings for European troops	136	1,564	77,272	1,16,849	1,95,821	...
Do. Native troops	193	9,820	15,212	12,496	37,721	...
Do. Officers	1,869	5,405	...	2,207	9,481	...
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	...	...	36,517	36,517	...
2. Ordnance works	14	386	11,517	9,836	21,753	...
3. Commissariat works	...	741	14,483	13,292	28,516	...
4. Staff and miscellaneous	...	1,539	783	30,195	32,517	...
5. Stud buildings	...	1,267	4,267	3,599	9,133	...
6. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications	...	...	...	28,485	28,485	...
7. General cantonment works	924	...	3,297	7,314	11,535	...
8. Fortifications	...	56	607	11,542	12,205	...
Total, Military Works	3,136	20,778	1,27,438	2,72,332	4,23,684	98,303
CIVIL WORKS.						
6. Post offices	...	...	11,631	4,702	16,333	...
7. Telegraph buildings	...	...	1,225	3,910	5,135	...
Total, Civil Works	...	...	12,856	8,612	21,468	430
Grand Total, Imperial Ordinary	3,136	20,778	1,40,294	2,80,944	4,45,152	98,733
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Forest	...	...	9,450	...	9,450	...
Excise and customs	...	...	6,097	2,308	8,405	...
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	505	505	...
Residences and Agency Buildings	...	...	...	1,106	1,106	...
Viceregal residences	...	...	32,512	33,420	65,932	...
Secretariat Offices	11,213	1,140	4,463	9,322	26,138	...
Mint Treasury and Currency Buildings	...	...	1,64,541	13,448	1,77,989	...
Monuments and antiquities	...	...	120	2,212	2,332	...
Imperial Museum	...	419	— 978	89	— 470	...
Educational	...	2,059	85,580	5,339	92,978	...
Churches and burial grounds	...	...	34,566	25,427	59,993	...
Jails	2,094	...	50,720	5,670	58,484	...
Police	1,060	1,115	80,417	6,409	89,001	...
Law and Justice	...	668	77,109	4,002	81,779	...
Medical	167	721	16,088	14,383	31,359	...
Public Works	4,254	2,709	14,824	16,504	38,291	...
Miscellaneous	5,792	8,831	74,435	14,598	1,03,656	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	3,00,194	77,312	3,77,506	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	474	474	...
Navigable canals	...	8,041	...	...	8,041	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Improvements to Towns, &c.	...	...	10,503	11,732	22,235	...
Pavings and streets	...	...	1,925	33	1,958	...
Water-supply	...	...	35,346	582	35,928	...
Sewage, including drainage	...	...	...	923	923	...
Harbour and navigation	...	...	1,350	1,548	2,898	...
Light-houses	...	...	...	45	45	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	896	306	1,202	...
Total, Provincial, Civil Works	24,580	25,703	10,00,158	2,47,697	12,98,138	5,83,106
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	1,24,700	6,024	...	...	1,30,724	...
Boat, bridges and ferries	8,162	39	...	...	8,201	...
Navigable canals	737	4,435	...	...	5,172	...
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	13,211	...	...	13,211	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Sewage, including drainage	...	...	909	...	909	...
Total, Incorporated Local Funds	1,33,599	23,709	909	...	1,58,217	55,469

F.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(67)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1887-88—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUND.						
Civil Buildings.						
Educational	...	...	381	2,808	3,189	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	775	775	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Harbour and navigation	...	...	62,628	8,482	71,110	...
Light-houses	...	...	5,128	1,988	7,116	...
Total, Excluded Local Funds	...	...	68,137	14,053	82,190	4,793
Total, Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds	1,33,599	23,709	69,046	14,053	2,40,407	60,262

Abstract.

Military Works	3,136	20,778	1,27,438	2,72,332	4,23,684	98,303
Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Buildings and Roads	...	...	12,856	8,612	21,468	430
Provincial do. do.	24,580	25,703	10,00,158	2,47,697	12,98,138	5,83,106
Local Incorporated and Excluded Buildings and Roads	1,33,599	23,709	69,046	14,053	2,40,407	60,262
Total, Buildings and Roads	1,61,315	70,190	12,09,498	5,42,694	19,83,697	7,42,101

F.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

(68)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1887-88.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay. Direct. During 1887-88.	Capital outlay. Direct. To end of 1887-88.	Capital outlay. Indirect. During 1887-88.	Capital outlay. Indirect. To end of 1887-88.	Receipts during 1887-88. Direct revenue.	Receipts during 1887-88. Indirect revenue.	Receipts during 1887-88. Total.	Working expenses during 1887-88 inclusive of indirect charges.	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses). Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure	Simple interest during 1887-88.	Net result including interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result including interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
MAJOR WORKS (PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Godávari delta system	1,30,32,653	1,94,220	1,06,65,568	9,115	18,68,246	18,21,284	1,41,550	19,62,834	5,49,221	14,13,613	...	11·28	...	4,22,738	9,90,875	...	7·92	...
Kistna do.	1,49,00,944	4,13,056	78,14,022	75,060	5,95,358	12,29,308	1,37,362	13,66,670	3,43,431	10,23,239	...	12·17	...	3,04,300	7,18,939	...	8·55	...
Cauvery do.	18,29,692	4,489	16,57,159	227	1,23,386	5,02,256	1,24,458	6,26,714	22,588	6,04,126	...	33·93	...	66,197	5,37,929	...	30·21	...
Penner anicut system	18,57,333	60,315	15,04,565	2,283	2,40,918	1,16,754	15,076	1,31,830	5,777	1,26,053	...	6·98	...	61,376	64,677	...	3·58	...
Srivaikuntham anicut system ...	14,76,806	13,630	13,43,197	366	1,00,307	1,01,745	1,082	1,03,727	17,395	86,332	...	5·98	...	53,455	32,877	...	2·28	...
Sungum anicut system	35,69,049	1,30,751	28,49,083	10,287	6,47,306	78,696	2,579	81,275	45,400	35,875	...	1·03	...	1,11,348	...	75,473	...	2·16
Kurnool canal	...	— 10,662	2,16,44,795	...	...	65,518	...	65,518	1,44,941	...	79,423	...	·37	8,66,005	...	9,45,428	...	4·37
Barur tank	4,25,300	40,433	3,07,310	1,300	16,389	—280	...	—280	—20	...	260	...	·08	11,484	...	11,744	...	3·63
Periyar project	56,39,913	2,70,995	2,70,995	3,394	3,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,420	...	5,420	...	1·98
Total ...	4,27,31,690	11,17,227	4,81,16,694	1,02,032	35,95,304	39,15,281	4,23,007	43,38,288	11,28,733	32,89,238	79,683	* 6·36	...	19,02,323	23,45,297	10,38,065	4·54	...
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.																		
Provincial.																		
Chembrambakam tank	7,36,958	...	6,24,425	...	1,12,164	30,224	710	30,934	— 4,138	35,072	...	4·76	...	†	...	...	...	...
Palar anicut system	19,93,893	45,431	17,42,157	1,186	92,839	1,08,734	13,872	1,21,606	·61,199	60,407	...	3·29	...	†	...	...	...	...
Pelandorai anicut system	4,48,246	5,805	3,97,388	889	41,175	6,018	120	6,138	13,271	...	7,133	...	1·63	†	...	...	...	...
Buckingham canal	92,91,954	3,03,307	65,61,763	12,623	4,19,253	69,140	...	69,140	1,38,468	...	69,328	...	·99	†	...	...	...	...
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	18,25,615	...	15,15,827	...	2,38,218	17,685	419	18,104	16,507	1,597	...	·09	...	†	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,42,96,666	3,54,543	1,08,41,560	14,698	9,03,649	2,31,801	14,121	2,45,922	2,25,307	97,076	76,461	·83	...	†	...	...	...	...
MAJOR WORKS.																		
Protective Irrigation Works.																		
Rushikulya project	28,60,239	2,54,571	8,04,761	22,346	1,75,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,099	...	27,099	...	2·77

* "Includes the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal. The result of taking over this work in 1882-83 was to reduce the percentage of net revenue on capital cost of the irrigation works of Madras for which capital and revenue accounts are kept from 11·17, the average for the three years immediately preceding the transfer to 6·17."

† Interest charges are not calculated for ordinary systems, *vide* Government of India, Public Works Department Circular, No. IV of 1884, communicated with Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 507-I., dated 28th May 1884.

G.—RAILWAYS.

(69)—*For the year* 1887-88.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway material and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching, merchandise, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profits or loss.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1888.
			First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		NO.	NO.	£.
Madras ...	10	*840	16,861	67,819	...	7,006,854	7,091,534	28,89,048	43,42,340	66,668	82,52,535	51,39,221	Net profits Rs. 31,13,314 (£285,387) being at the rate of 2·6 per cent. per annum.	1,295	11,159	10,669,644
South Indian.	...	654	14,871	34,205	108,262	6,697,434	6,854,772	25,49,317	20,73,735	1,11,528	50,60,072	36,76,797	Net profits Rs. 13,83,275 (£132,564) being at the rate of 2·8 per cent. per annum.	488	8,093	4,663,405
Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, Tirupati Nellore Section.	83	†83	391	1,424	...	213,962	215,777	65,989	26,314	5,476	1,02,327	1,14,576	Net loss Rs. 12,249 (£1,225) being at the rate of 1·9 per cent. per annum..	...	...	625, 222

* 42½ miles double line.

† Opened on 15th September 1887.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(70)—*Land revenue for the year* 1887-88.

—	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	50,31,686	...	51,21,761						
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...	66,57,530	416,34,749	3,22,983	11,995	99,482	The increase in the collections as compared with the preceding year was due mainly to the favorable character of the season.
Income from sale of Government estates	...	68,401	...	* 13,957						
Ryotwar collections ... ... Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above.	...	421,55,703	...	431,56,561						
Total ...	...	472,55,790	...	482,92,279	66,57,530	416,34,749	† 3,22,983	11,995	99,482	

* Includes the revenue from sale of waste lands and redemption of land-tax.

† This represents the balance at the end of fasli 1292 or the 30th June 1887, less the collections between 1st July 1887 and 31st March 1888.

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending with 30th June, no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue*.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(71)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1887-88.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and inamdars, and charitable grants.			
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	482,92,281	1,32,332	46,29,915	10,31,404	5,31,665	63,25,316	419,66,965	...
Salt	144,89,699	36,002	13,53,392	4,44,338	...	18,33,732	126,55,967	...
Stamps	59,71,603	80,893	1,54,091	...	...	2,34,984	57,36,619	...
Excise	97,38,898	8,869	2,43,470	3,645	...	2,55,984	94,82,914	...
Customs	15,58,510	16,813	1,61,214	1,47,078	...	3,25,705	12,33,405	...
Assessed taxes	16,68,507	21,387	33,488	...	...	54,875	16,13,632	...
Registration	9,07,619	2,606	6,21,264	...	...	6,23,870	2,83,749	...
Tributes	34,46,431	...	...	...	...	...	34,46,431	...
Post office	67,94,084	...	87,68,532	...	...	87,68,532	...	19,74,448
Telegraph	6,42,599	...	7,08,616	...	...	7,08,616	...	66,017
Receipts in aid of superannuations and pensions	3,15,706	470	...	...	...	470	3,15,236	...
Public works (Imperial)	2,69,789	...	...	...	...	...	2,69,789	...
Railways (Imperial)	1,31,874	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,874	...
Military	27,69,159	...	...	...	...	...	27,69,159	...
Sundry other sources of income	29,212	11,323	...	...	...	11,323	17,889	...
Total	970,25,971	3,10,695	166,73,982	16,26,465	5,31,665	191,42,807	778,83,164	...
Deduct Provincial share	238,33,897	1,08,437	52,94,940	...	...	54,03,377	184,30,520	...
Net Imperial	731,92,074	2,02,258	113,79,042	16,26,465	5,31,665	137,39,430	594,52,644	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	238,33,897	1,08,437	52,94,940	...	...	54,03,377	184,30,520	...
Forest	13,74,920	2,687	11,26,525	...	...	11,29,212	2,45,708	...
Law and justice — A. Courts of Law.	4,57,878	58,561	...	...	...	58,561	3,99,317	...
Law and justice — B. Jails	1,49,069	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,069	...
Police	84,456	38	...	...	...	38	84,418	...
Marine	13,846	...	...	...	...	...	13,846	...
Education	1,62,808	743	...	...	...	743	1,62,065	...
Medical	1,14,982	664	...	...	...	664	1,14,318	...
Scientific and other minor departments	87,079	341	...	...	...	341	86,738	...
Stationery and printing	88,404	178	...	...	...	178	88,226	...
Public works and irrigation	2,28,237	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,237	...
Superannuations and pensions	35,461	403	...	...	...	403	35,058	...
Miscellaneous	1,21,910	197	...	...	...	197	1,21,713	...
Unfettered Local Funds	2,80,966	226	2,49,253	...	...	249,479	31,487	...
Total Provincial	270,33,913	1,72,475	66,70,718	...	...	68,43,193	201,90,720	...
Fettered Local Funds.								
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Rates and cesses on lands	42,62,249	9,972	...	...	...	9,972	42,52,277	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Educational receipts	1,42,097	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,097	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Medical receipts	22,811	...	...	...	...	...	22,811	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Miscellaneous receipts	6,22,884	...	...	...	...	...	6,22,884	...
Local Funds Act V of 1884. — Public Works receipts	6,67,104	...	...	...	...	...	6,67,104	...
Village Service Fund. — Deductions from Land Revenue	9,82,609	10,290	...	...	...	10,290	9,72,319	...
Village Service Fund. — Rates and cesses on lands	24,75,171	...	...	...	...	...	24,75,171	...
Village Service Fund. — Miscellaneous	44,507	...	...	...	...	...	44,507	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	40,581	16	...	...	...	16	40,565	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,61,105	3,206	...	...	...	3,206	1,57,899	...
Sundry other funds	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	...
Total, Fettered Local Funds	94,22,183	23,484	...	...	...	23,484	93,98,699	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	6,03,452	...	...	...	...	...	6,03,452	...
Grand Total from all sources	1,102,51,622	3,98,217	180,49,760	16,26,465	5,31,665	206,06,107	896,45,515	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(72)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1887-88.

Subject of expenditure.	Accounts. 1886-87.	Accounts. 1887-88.	Cause of increase or decrease.
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishments and contingencies	15,60,528	13,33,928	
Military charges	427,69,377	421,05,507	
Marine charges	18,389	26,738	
Ecclesiastical charges	3,27,449	3,30,452	
Superannuation allowances and pensions	11,04,745	11,95,671	
Public Works—Civil	50,79,869	10,93,758	
Public Works—Military	5,67,207	5,28,310	
Public Works—Irrigation	46,79,489	24,35,825	
Miscellaneous	3,65,874	3,54,800	
Total, Imperial and Provincial	564,72,927	494,04,989	
Deduct Provincial share	20,54,416	21,49,535	
Net Imperial	544,18,511	472,55,454	
Provincial.			
Provincial share as above	20,54,416	21,49,535	
Buildings, roads, and services	23,82,237	20,27,599	
Judicial charges	38,73,481	39,30,217	
Prisons	8,83,054	8,62,990	
Police	37,37,183	35,95,871	
Education	12,63,804	12,49,322	
Medical	11,47,250	11,50,186	
Stationery and printing	6,63,985	8,97,075	
Famine relief	5,184	670	
Irrigation and navigation	4,22,802	26,22,015	
Miscellaneous	6,97,244	5,95,560	
Total, Provincial	171,30,640	190,81,040	
Fettered Funds.			
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Public Works	35,54,089	39,02,438	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Education	6,44,513	6,72,789	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Hospitals and dispensaries	5,03,854	5,09,671	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	4,81,215	5,45,804	
Local Funds Act V of 1884.—Miscellaneous	1,60,574	2,11,686	
Village Service Fund	31,52,160	32,13,445	
Irrigation Cess Fund	41,609	42,424	
Canal and Ferry Fund	37,882	33,407	
Sundry other funds	3,454	2,000	
Total, Fettered Funds	85,79,350	91,33,662	
Excluded Funds.			
Port and Marine Funds	9,90,789	3,94,124	
University Fee Fund	1,50,828	1,58,991	
Cantonment Funds	14,671	11,507	
Total, Excluded Funds	11,56,288	5,64,622	
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue	812,84,789	760,34,778	

(73)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1887-88.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	231,67,246	Expenditure as per Statement No. 72	760,34,778
Net revenue as per Statement No. 71	896,45,515	Stock Note payments	738
Interest on local loans	3,17,289	Interest on Stock Notes	10,994
Stock Note receipts	10,838	Do. on Imperial loans	30,86,837
Guaranteed Railways	136,19,415	Do. on local loans	*48,618
State Railways	15,020	Guaranteed Railways	77,55,776
Southern Mahratta Railway	11,04,780	State Railways	9,26,184
Service Fund deposits	36,387	Southern Mahratta Railway	44,49,073
Other deposits	207,66,378	Service Funds	30,400
Advances repaid	19,58,602	Other deposits	200,75,520
Local loans	7,46,135	Advances	21,65,067
Bills on local treasuries	58,41,018	Local loans	4,37,000
Bills on other Governments	11,50,512	Bills on local treasuries	58,98,228
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	42,81,073	Bills on other Governments	19,45,839
Recovery of advances made in London	1,00,037	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	22,30,759
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments	234,60,564	Council Bills paid	122,06,797
London Bills outstanding	13,24,326	Cash remittances to other Governments	241,37,402
Net unadjusted Credits	3,15,215	Net payments on account of exchange	50,82,032
		Net unadjusted debits in departmental accounts	.....
		Departmental balances diminished	3,11,813
Total receipts including balance	1,878,60,350		
Deduct disbursements	1,668,33,855		
Cash at the end of the year	210,26,495	Total, disbursements	1,668,33,855

* Raised to Rs. 60,208 in the Supplemental Accounts.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(74)—*Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1887.

Number.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Districts.	Population (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.	Births.					Deaths.			
				Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians).	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excesses of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excesses of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians and born dead).	Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	*1,749,253	Ganjam	874,404	18,771	21·4	109·5	...	2·9	21,296	108·3	24·3	16·4
2	*2,484,577	Vizagapatam ...	1,424,400	29,441	20·6	103·7	1·4	...	27,372	106·4	19·2	15·3
3	*1,790,850	Godavari	1,790,850	36,572	20·4	102·3	0·7	...	35,343	108·5	19·7	21·5
4	1,548,355	Kistna	1,548,355	55,278	35·7	104·2	13·9	...	33,783	110·2	21·8	21·9
5	1,219,883	Nellore	1,146,503	32,340	28·2	103·3	10·6	...	20,278	108·6	17·6	14·0
6	389,984	Madras	389,984	16,192	41·5	106·1	2·1	...	15,368	97·8	39·4	39·1
7	978,524	Chingleput ...	978,524	41,635	42·5	105·4	16·9	...	25,051	101·4	25·6	24·2
8	1,814,279	South Arcot ...	†1,815,916	57,123	31·4	106·9	11·3	...	36,546	110·1	20·1	19·9
9	1,214,485	Trichinopoly ...	1,214,485	37,500	30·8	103·7	6·7	...	29,277	101·3	24·1	21·6
10	2,129,538	Tanjore	2,129,538	64,535	30·3	107·4	7·6	...	48,477	100·3	22·7	25·1
11	2,168,127	Madura	1,293,829	43,167	33·3	102·1	14·4	...	24,512	105·7	18·9	20·0
12	1,699,056	Tinnevelly	1,699,056	50,434	29·6	107·0	8·7	...	35,527	103·3	20·9	23·1
13	709,218	Kurnool	678,464	28,538	42·0	103·5	11·0	...	21,083	109·2	31·0	20·3
14	1,120,714	Cuddapah	1,120,714	33,013	29·4	103·0	4·2	...	28,245	107·5	25·2	17·1
15	1,336,017	Bellary	1,336,017	32,665	41·3	104·2	13·7	...	21,160	104·2	27·6	18·2
16		Anantapur ...		22,513		102·3			15,741	100·2		
17	1,817,253	North Arcot ...	†1,822,312	59,137	32·4	105·3	10·3	...	40,361	104·4	22·1	17·7
18	1,598,970	Salem	‡1,592,274	61,011	38·3	104·3	16·5	...	34,824	105·5	21·8	17·5
19	1,657,144	Coimbatore ...	1,657,144	53,738	32·4	103·9	13·2	...	31,936	105·9	19·2	16·7
20	88,324	Nilgiris	88,324	1,631	18·4	106·4	2·2	...	1,433	122·5	16·2	16·1
21	959,267	South Canara ...	955,595	33,107	34·6	105·2	13·7	...	19,993	108·8	20·9	22·4
22	2,361,953	Malabar	2,351,152	59,110	25·1	104·6	9·3	...	37,169	115·9	15·8	20·6
	30,835,771	Total, Madras Presidency	27,907,840	867,451	31·0	104·7	9·4	...	604,775	106·0	21·6	19·9

* Including the Hill Tracts.
† These figures include 5,059 and 1,637, the population of the 75 and 23 villages transferred from Salem to North and South Arcot districts respectively.
‡ Excludes 6,696, the population of 98 villages transferred to the North and South Arcot districts.

B.—VACCINATION.

(75)—*Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.*

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.									
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Calendar years ended 31st December								Official year ended 31st March	
	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887-88.	
Government vaccinators * ...	16,887	16,319	12,386	12,033	9,970	9,701	8,511	8,204	9,741	9,479
Local Fund do. ...	591,352	553,890	617,475	580,624	608,729	579,261	584,711	557,732	618,588	590,853
Cantonment do. ...	3,734	3,461	3,434	3,159	2,462	2,295	2,850	2,677	3,375	3,293
Native States' do. ...	4,751	4,436	4,506	4,291	4,082	3,915	4,429	4,216	4,042	3,885
Municipalities	91,665	84,452	97,765	88,281	92,946	87,968	70,065	65,614	71,710	67,405
Private vaccinators †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	12,579	10,185	21,561	17,201	22,834	18,793	16,790	13,954	13,736	11,506
Medical subordinates	9,633	6,271	8,936	5,280	7,549	4,594	6,720	3,677	3,033	1,630
Army‡ European	1,940	1,158	2,640	1,737	691	597	875	694	...	...
Army‡ Native	4,121	3,212	4,415	3,655	2,784	2,288	2,297	1,987	...	...
Total ...	736,662	683,384	773,118	716,261	752,047	709,412	697,248	658,755	724,225	688,051

* Work done by vaccinators employed in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, Jeypore, Gudem, and Bhadráchalam.
† None. ‡ Discontinued.

C.—HOSPITAL RETURN.

(76)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries of the Madras Presidency in* 1887.

Diseases.	Number of in- and out-patients treated.	Surgical operations.	
		Major.	Minor.
General diseases—			
Group A. Small-pox	396	...	...
Group A. Cholera	8,118	...	...
Group A. Dysentery	31,309	...	...
Group A. Malarious fevers	191,845	...	...
Group A. Primary syphilis	10,245	...	...
Group A. Secondary do.	16,705	...	...
Group A. Gonorrhœa	17,406	...	...
Do. B. Scurvy	107	...	...
Do. B. Worms	130,072	...	...
Do. C. Debility	25,323	...	...
Do. D. Rheumatic affections	103,545	...	...
Do. D. Tubercular	2,809	...	...
Do. D. Leprosy	3,427	...	...
All other general diseases	99,405	...	...
Local diseases—			
Diseases of the nervous system	57,752	...	...
Do. of the eye	222,412	...	...
Do. of the ear	107,612	...	...
Do. of the nose	5,821	...	...
Do. of the circulatory system	3,188	...	...
Lungs (disease of)	22,086	...	...
Other diseases of the respiratory system	55,562	...	...
Diarrhœa	42,381	...	...
Dyspepsia	79,799	...	...
Diseases of liver	5,558	...	...
Other diseases of digestive system	238,737	...	...
Goitre	242	...	...
Spleen (diseases of)	6,132	...	...
Diseases of the lymphatic system	7,034	...	...
Do. of the urinary system	14,561	...	...
Labour, natural	1,323	...	...
Diseases of the generative system	20,502	...	...
Do. of the organs of locomotion	10,021	...	...
Do. of the connective tissue	70,411	...	...
Do. of the skin	226,147	...	...
Ulcers	215,794	...	...
Poisons	8,272	...	...
General injuries	20,176	...	...
Local injuries	88,052	...	...
Total ...	2,170,287	5,154	58,255

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDU

(77)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars*

Area and population.				University education.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.
1	2	3	4	5	6
139,191			Institutions for males ...	34	5
			Institutions for females ...	...	...
			Total ...	34	5
	Towns ... 186	Males ... 15,278,232	Scholars ... Males ...	3,033	406
	Villages ... 52,462	Females ... 15,590,272			
	Total ... 52,648	Total ... 30,868,504	Scholars ... Females ...	3	3
			Total ...	3,036	409

(78)—*Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction*

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions for males	4,81,812	1,40,170	12,73,088	11,79,308	1,12,674	1,92,682	33,79,734
Institutions for females	.....	.....	3,20,209	1,63,983	40,092	1,355	5,25,639
Total ...	4,81,812	1,40,170	15,93,297	13,43,291	1,52,766	1,94,037	39,05,373
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	14·88	7·37	21·84	10·02	4·66	6·75	65·52
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	6·95	64·47	9·03	3·07	83·52
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·10	.....	29·35	51·65	1·67	7·05	89·82
(*d*) Percentages of Total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	10·17	2·96	33·63	28·35	3·22	4·10	82·43
3. Annual average cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Departmental institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	162 4 3	265 13 6	11 11 5	7 10 9	247 10 11	129 1 5	50 0 8
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4 1	32 7 10	2 9 7
Total cost ...	225 6 1	367 14 5	19 3 4	7 15 6	251 6 5	188 3 6	68 8 4
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	4 11 6	0 7 11	25 11 6	2 10 2	1 7 8
Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	4 0 3	3 13 2	58 6 0	59 9 9	4 13 4
Total cost ...	.....	.....	21 9 3	5 7 7	91 1 2	201 13 8	9 3 5
Municipal schools ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	44 15 4	.....	4 9 2	0 5 10	.....	2 15 2	2 7 10
Cost to Municipal Funds	3 3 8	.....	3 4 2	4 7 5	.....	25 15 9	4 3 4
Total cost ...	96 3 8	.....	25 10 7	6 2 8	.....	29 13 1	15 8 1
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	33 7 7	.....	3 13 7	0 5 2	32 3 3	9 3 2	1 1 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 15 8	0 14 3	.....	.....	0 14 4
Total cost ...	142 12 9	.....	22 15 4	3 6 7	122 13 10	77 2 2	7 3 11
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	131 7 1	.....	19 10 10	2 2 3	126 11 1	36 8 0	4 6 9
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	70 10 2	265 13 6	4 8 10	0 5 9	48 13 2	58 5 5	1 15 6
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 0 10	.....	1 3 9	1 1 4	38 1 10	16 14 5	1 4 2
Total cost ...	166 5 0	367 14 5	24 2 4	3 7 10	116 7 0	122 0 7	8 8 8

CATION.

in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Public institutions.					Private institutions.			Percentage of	
School education, general.		School education, special.							
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
570	13,301	41	25	13,976	95	2,446	16,517	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	31·4
172	650	13	2	837	...	1	838		1·6
742	13,951	54	27	14,813	95	2,447	17,355		32·9
52,074	341,888	967	1,551	399,919	2,561	37,643	440,123	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	19·2
14,028	50,300	311	90	64,735	103	697	65,535	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	2·8
66,102	392,188	1,278	1,641	464,654	2,664	38,340	505,658		10·9

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,32,633	45,233	3,46,605	48,831	1,87,223	4,324	67,569	8,32,418	47,37,791
1,32,633	45,233	3,46,605	48,831	1,87,223	4,324	67,569	8,32,418	47,37,791
.....	3·29	20·48	2·30	8·65	·31	—·55	34·48	100·00
.....	.....	10·98	·02	5·02	.....	·46	16·48	100·00
.....	.....	4·87	.....	2·41	.....	2·90	10·18	100·00
2·80	·95	7·32	1·03	3·95	·09	1·43	17·57	100·00

A.—EDUCATION—

(79)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.											
	Under public management.								Under private			
	Maintained by the department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Aided by the department or by Local Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University education. Arts colleges—English	7	888	875	787	2	41	48	41	21	1,887	1,807	1,558
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—Law	1	222	196	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	133	132	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	20	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	1	10	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	24	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	1,297	1,256	1,138	2	41	48	41	21	1,887	1,807	1,558
School education, general. Secondary schools—For boys—English	7	857	725	637	115	9,043	9,505	8,029	284	30,913	30,877	26,398
For boys—Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	89	80	57	62	3,821	3,778	2,959
For girls—English	1	191	179	131	1	75	71	66	50	3,416	3,358	2,774
For girls—Vernacular	21	1,721	1,841	1,417	7	543	577	322	88	7,304	7,223	5,557
Total	29	2,769	2,745	2,185	124	9,750	10,233	8,474	484	45,454	45,236	37,688
Primary schools—For boys	69	2,359	2,215	1,554	1,301	43,718	42,945	35,714	8,762	254,728	251,622	209,764
For girls	28	1,400	1,405	1,111	42	1,928	1,841	1,368	535	20,929	20,671	15,520
Total	97	3,759	3,620	2,665	1,343	45,646	44,786	37,082	9,297	275,657	272,293	225,284
School education, special. Schools for special instruction—Training schools for masters	4	97	76	73	31	742	783	693	3	90	93	84
Do. do. for mistresses	2	59	54	47	1	29	25	22	10	223	239	221
Schools of arts	1	299	313	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	148	147	147	2	49	41	38	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	1	75	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools for boys	...	...	...	...	3	123	110	73	11	465	510	419
Do. do. for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	39	38	35
Other schools	2	116	104	102	...	...	...	...	1	225	171	140
Total	11	794	794	617	37	943	959	826	27	1,042	1,051	899
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	149	8,619	8,415	6,605	1,506	56,380	56,026	46,423	9,829	324,040	320,387	265,429
Private institution. 1. Advanced,—teaching (*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary,—teaching (*a*) A vernacular only or mainly For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	149	8,619	8,415	6,605	1,506	56,380	56,026	46,423	9,829	324,040	320,387	265,429

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

management.						Number of scholars on the 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							Remarks.
Unaided.												Hindus.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Vaisiyas and Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Others.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23*a*	23*b*	23*c*	23*d*	23*e*	23*f*	23*g*	24
4	220	167	149	34	3,036	3,023	888	2,166	36	223	46	2,015	681	14	21	3 girls.
...	...	...	...	1	222	...	...	...	6	8	5	153	50	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	133	...	...	...	39	23	1	19	45	4	2	3 girls.
...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	1	3	...	11	7	1	1	
4	220	167	149	39	3,445	3,023	888	2,166	86	258	52	2,220	786	19	24	
94	7,681	7,292	6,253	500	48,494	44,461	5,454	43,082	2,644	5,378	2,948	18,334	17,789	1,263	138	703 girls.
7	271	284	224	70	4,181	375	15	4,158	...	175	94	239	3,662	11	...	446 girls.
2	108	108	102	54	3,790	3,443	103	908	2,755	650	...	81	197	100	7	512 boys.
2	69	88	77	118	9,637	1,598	...	9,643	3	3,097	176	1,019	5,110	206	26	36 boys.
105	8,129	7,772	6,656	742	66,102	49,877	5,572	57,791	5,402	9,300	3,218	19,673	26,758	1,580	171	
3,169	65,082	62,348	52,974	13,301	365,887	23,913	15,226	367,590	554	22,479	36,413	43,416	236,219	25,783	1,023	24,732 girls.
45	2,044	1,945	1,374	650	26,301	816	776	26,062	364	5,018	1,850	3,863	13,922	1,197	87	733 boys.
3,214	67,126	64,293	54,348	13,951	392,188	24,729	16,002	393,652	918	27,497	38,263	47,279	250,141	26,980	1,110	
3	38	42	39	41	967	121	18	932	...	200	72	362	294	34	5	
...	...	...	...	13	311	154	...	296	16	244	11	1	29	9	1	
...	...	...	...	1	299	...	...	...	70	15	8	11	192	3	...	36 girls.
...	...	...	...	3	197	49	...	...	35	46	14	15	75	9	3	15 girls.
...	...	...	...	1	75	...	...	...	7	6	...	38	24	...	...	
2	13	18	14	16	601	185	...	...	58	224	142	...	150	27	...	
...	...	...	...	2	39	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	
1	89	38	33	4	430	...	...	...	86	2	8	147	187	...	...	
6	140	98	86	81	2,919	509	18	1,228	272	776	255	574	951	82	9	
3,329	75,615	72,330	61,239	14,813	464,654	78,138	22,480	454,837	6,678	37,831	41,788	69,746	278,636	28,661	1,314	399,919 boys and 64,735 girls.
...	...	...	...	28	1,036	...	1,021	43	...	...	1,036	...	...	...	...	103 girls.
...	...	...	...	60	1,071	...	1,071	206	...	1	...	825	243	2	...	
...	...	...	...	2,381	35,758	101	348	35,753	...	366	2,723	3,255	27,753	925	736	629 girls.
...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	30	4	2	...	
...	...	...	...	63	2,516	2	2,119	479	...	...	2,516	...	...	...	...	32 girls.
...	...	...	...	2	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	557	446	64	648	...	43	35	221	240	18	...	
...	...	...	...	2,542	41,004	549	4,653	37,165	...	410	6,310	4,361	28,240	947	736	40,204 boys and 800 girls.
3,329	75,615	72,330	61,239	17,355	505,658	78,687	27,133	492,002	6,678	38,241	48,098	74,107	306,876	29,608	2,050	440,123 boys and 65,535 girls.

A.—EDUCATION—

(80)—*Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public management.										
	Maintained by the department.							Maintained by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. Arts colleges— English	1,41,184	...	...	53,654	...	(a)1,572	1,96,410	2,158	...	155	2,306
Petty construction and repairs	798	...	...	...	...	...	798	...	...	...	...
	1,41,982	...	...	53,654	...	1,572	1,97,208				
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	— 8,375	...	...	19,500	...	...	11,125	...	...	...	...
Medicine	80,979	...	...	14,789	...	(b)121	95,889	...	...	...	...
Engineering	8,543	...	...	2,801	...	205	11,549	...	...	...	...
Teachers' College	4,567	...	...	...	...	373	4,940	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	15,572	...	...	...	...	1,095	16,667	...	...	...	...
Total	2,43,268	...	...	90,744	...	3,366	3,37,378	2,158	...	155	2,306
School education, general. Secondary schools— For boys ... English	14,933	...	...	16,968	...	1,568	33,469	76,559	23,851	11,696	1,45,322
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	46	...	172
For girls ... English	2,326	...	...	1,137	...	...	3,463	16,320	...	...	470
For girls ... Vernacular	14,453	...	...	823	(c)81	...	15,357	1,024	755	644	31
Petty construction and repairs	437	...	...	...	...	...	437	...	...	...	...
Total	32,149	...	...	18,928	81	1,568	52,726	93,917	24,652	12,340	1,45,995
Primary schools— For boys	16,448	...	...	(d) 534	...	190	17,172	18,805	1,47,382	18,662	50,729
For girls	10,822	...	...	347	...	(e) 4	11,173	2,739	6,019	2,379	11
Petty construction and repairs	495	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	...	...
Total	27,765	...	...	881	...	194	28,840	21,544	1,53,401	21,041	50,740
School education, special. Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	20,204	(f) 293	...	...	...	132	20,629	20,406	46,731	2,545	...
Do. do. for mistresses	11,995	...	...	...	...	58	12,053	760	434	...	...
Schools of Art	24,920	...	82	1,127	...	9,335	35,464	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	20,233	13,680	7,812	1,002	...	(g) 165	42,892	...	2,444	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	19,596	...	...	4,067	...	897	24,560	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	629	...	...	...	...	...	629	432	...	2,858	...
Other schools	(h)19,212	...	...	284	...	810	20,306	...	...	...	...
Petty construction and repairs	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	...	...
Total	1,17,914	13,973	7,894	6,480	...	11,397	1,57,658	21,598	49,609	5,403	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges							...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges excepting medical college							...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools							...	...	27	...	...
Primary schools							...	...	102	...	...
Medical college and schools							...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools							...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus, special grant only.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	...
Buildings	(j)67,155	...	...	...	...	...	67,155	7,413	26,350	3,679	...
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2,417	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,420	...
Total	67,155	...	...	...	...	...	67,155	7,639	28,896	8,099	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	4,88,251	13,973	7,894	1,17,033	81	16,525	6,43,757	(k) 1,46,856	2,56,558	47,038	1,99,041
Private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total including private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Given in columns 6—6a.

(a) Rs. 500 from private endowments.
(b) Whole amount from private endowments.
(c) Not credited to Government.
(d) Includes Rs, 272, fees in Muhammadan Salary-results Schools, Madras, not credited to Government,
(e) Met directly—not credited to Government.
(f) Paid direct from Local Funds,

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

institutions.															
			Under private management.										General charges.		
Municipal Boards.			Aided by the department or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards.						Unaided.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	4,619	60,490	...	...	96,329	8,720	92,495	2,58,034	8,813	...	13,138	21,951	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,619	60,490	...	...	96,329	8,720	92,495	2,58,034	8,813	...	13,138	21,951	...	...
277	66,415	3,24,120	92,896	7,462	30,677	4,29,793	26,279	1,70,534	7,57,641	1,03,921	9,958	27,349	1,41,228	...	...
...	...	232	2,995	4,403	883	3,836	...	2,730	14,847	469	...	645	1,114	...	...
...	5,303	22,093	43,684	...	...	31,155	14,437	53,276	1,42,552	416	...	7,509	7,925	...	...
60	40	2,554	34,625	...	867	8,731	27,820	51,573	1,23,616	...	1,999	650	2,649	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
337	71,758	3,48,999	1,74,200	11,865	32,427	4,73,515	68,536	2,78,113	10,38,656	1,04,806	11,957	36,153	1,52,916	...	...
39	1,665	2,37,282	51,130	1,85,199	56,224	3,24,329	10,420	1,69,917	7,97,219	82,709	1,003	43,428	1,27,140	...	...
4	...	11,152	37,301	282	1,495	6,828	23,032	62,246	1,31,184	142	312	10,020	10,474	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	1,665	2,48,434	88,431	1,85,481	57,719	3,31,157	33,452	2,32,163	9,28,403	82,851	1,315	53,448	1,37,614	...	...
...	101	69,783	4,611	...	...	...	8,448	3,882	16,941	...	...	5,321	5,321	...	...
...	2,995	4,189	6,080	...	...	...	6,784	10,986	23,850	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,724	8,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	98	3,388	6,212	...	...	219	6,535	37,977	50,943	...	...	198	198	...	...
...	...	...	401	...	...	2,390	...	1,727	4,518	1,548	...	298	1,846	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,918	85,528	17,304	...	...	2,609	21,767	54,572	96,252	1,548	...	5,817	7,365	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,233	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,465	57,710
...	...	...	3,740	...	...	...	1,455	8,050	13,245	...	...	662	662	3,670	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	...
...	...	27	578	...	...	...	324	2,099	3,001	...	...	316	316	1,492	...
...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,599	...
...	...	...	630	...	...	...	...	...	630	...	...	...	...	8,895	...
...	...	199	4,125	...	...	...	...	...	4,125	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	...	37,562	44,339	...	...	...	2,203	33,681	80,223	...	...	2,283	2,283	...	...
...	19,944	22,388	2,541	...	...	...	...	...	2,541	...	...	...	...	—10,145	...
...	255	4,675													
120	20,199	64,953	55,953	...	...	...	3,982	43,830	1,03,765	...	...	3,261	3,261	3,43,147	57,710
500	1,02,540	7,52,533	(l) 3,96,378	1,97,346	90,146	9,03,610	1,36,457	7,01,173	24,25,110	1,93,018	13,272	1,11,817	3,23,107	3,43,147	57,710
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(g) Whole amount from private endowments.
(j) Met from the Public Works Budget.
(h) Includes Rs. 3,640 for the Ordnance Artificers' School.
(k) Includes grants to the Lawrence Asylum, Rs. 48,000.
(l) Includes lump grants to the Bellary Orphanages, Rs. 5,829.

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(80)—*Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	General charges—*continued.*					Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	6c	6d	6e	6f	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — Arts colleges— English	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,832	...	155	1,61,102	1,15,925	4,81,014
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	798	...	...	...	...	798
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	—8,375	...	...	19,500	...	11,125
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	80,979	...	...	14,789	121	95,889
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	8,543	...	...	2,801	205	11,549
Teachers' College	...	...	...	...	...	4,567	...	...	...	373	4,940
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	15,572	...	...	...	1,095	16,667
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,05,916	...	155	1,98,192	1,17,719	6,21,982
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys ... English	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,388	31,313	42,373	6,96,004	3,02,380	12,56,458
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	3,009	4,449	883	4,477	3,375	16,193
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	62,330	...	...	33,178	80,525	1,76,033
For girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	50,102	755	1,511	9,585	82,223	1,44,176
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	437	...	...	...	...	437
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,266	36,517	44,767	7,43,244	4,68,503	15,93,297
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	86,383	3,32,581	74,886	4,58,301	2,26,662	11,78,813
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	50,862	6,301	3,874	7,328	95,618	1,63,983
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	495
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,740	3,38,882	78,760	4,65,629	3,22,280	13,43,291
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	45,221	47,024	2,545	...	17,884	1,12,674
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	18,835	434	...	...	20,823	40,092
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	24,920	...	82	1,127	9,335	35,464
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	20,233	16,124	7,812	1,002	5,889	51,060
Engineering and surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	19,596	...	...	4,067	897	24,560
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	7,273	...	2,858	219	44,808	55,158
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	19,613	...	...	4,222	2,835	26,670
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1,125	...	...	...	...	1,125
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,816	63,582	13,297	10,637	1,02,471	3,46,803
University	...	1,53,085	...	—20,452	1,32,633	...	...	...	1,53,085	—20,452	1,32,633
Direction	...	...	...	...	45,233	45,233	...	...	...	...	45,233
Inspection	7,430	...	...	...	3,46,605	2,81,465	57,710	7,430	...	...	3,46,605
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	462	1,767	5,899	7,410	...	...	...	12,396	19,806
Professional colleges excepting medical college	...	...	...	239	838	599	...	...	...	239	838
Secondary schools	...	...	...	266	1,758	2,070	27	...	...	3,005	5,102
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	339	339	102	...	...	...	441
Medical college and schools	...	...	...	1,440	13,039	11,599	...	...	...	1,440	13,039
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	80	8,975	9,525	...	...	...	80	9,605
Furniture and apparatus, special grant only.	...	...	...	...	...	4,324	...	...	...	...	4,324
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,907	26,350	3,679	...	38,287	1,87,223
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	48,110	37,965	— 7,577	2,417	4,420	...	68,309	67,569
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,430	1,53,085	462	31,450	5,93,284	4,73,894	86,606	15,529	1,53,085	1,03,304	8,32,418
Total expenditure on public instruction	7,430	1,53,085	462	31,450	5,93,284	13,74,632	5,25,587	1,52,508	15,70,787	11,14,277	47,37,791
Private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,745	46,436	1,16,181
Total including private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	13,74,632	5,25,587	1,52,508	16,40,532	11,60,713	48,53,972

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Net cost of Government Institutions		4,88,251	
Deduct—Cost of Medical College (80,979), Medical Schools (20,233), Ordnance Artificers' School (3,640), and Buildings met from P.W. Allotment (67,155)		1,72,007	
			3,16,244
Add—Cost met from Municipal funds (Kumbakonam)		82	
Do. fees in other than Medical Schools, credited to Government (1,17,033—14,789—1,002—272)		1,00,970	
Do. Endowments and other receipts credited to Government (81+16,525—500—121—165—81—4)		15,735	
			1,16,787
gross cost of Government Institutions met from the Educational Budget			4,33,031
Grants to— District Boards and Municipalities paid from Educational Budget (1,46,856—48,000)		98,856	
Institutions under private management (3,96,378—5,829)		3,90,549	4,89,405
Direction (45,233) and Inspection (2,81,465)			3,26,698
Scholarships in other than Training and Medical schools			14,995
Miscellaneous charges—Book department (36,448), Refunds, Printing and Miscellaneous charges (1,517)			37,965
Gross Provincial cost			13,02,094

(81)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for the general education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year* 1887-88.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Departmental ... English	7	857	401	...	401	248	...	248	71	...	71	112	...	112	25	...	25	857	...	857
For boys ... Local Fund ... English	88	5,681	190	...	190	2,724	6	2,730	981	13	994	1,531	127	1,658	76	33	109	5,502	179	5,681
For boys ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	1	89	...	...	...	6	...	6	19	...	19	59	5	64	...	...	...	84	5	89
For boys ... Municipal ... English	26	3,076	454	...	454	1,797	...	1,797	430	...	430	382	...	382	13	...	13	3,076	...	3,076
For boys ... Lawrence Asylum. English	1	286	...	...	...	135	...	135	36	...	36	82	...	82	33	...	33	286	...	286
For boys ... Aided ... English	284	30,913	3,868	4	3,872	14,044	49	14,093	3,993	41	4,034	7,946	308	8,254	620	40	660	30,471	442	30,913
For boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	62	3,821	...	...	...	546	11	557	522	39	561	1,902	274	2,176	417	110	527	3,387	434	3,821
For boys ... Unaided ... English	94	7,681	1,878	...	1,878	3,884	11	3,895	647	6	653	1,110	57	1,167	80	8	88	7,599	82	7,681
For boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	7	271	...	...	...	107	...	107	19	...	19	110	5	115	28	2	30	264	7	271
Total ...	570	52,675	6,791	4	6,795	23,491	77	23,568	6,718	99	6,817	13,234	776	14,010	1,292	193	1,485	51,526	1,149	52,675
For girls ... Departmental ... English	1	191	...	7	7	...	38	38	...	13	13	22	78	100	...	33	33	22	169	191
For girls ... Departmental ... Vernacular	21	1,721	...	...	...	...	81	81	...	108	108	...	1,112	1,112	...	420	420	...	1,721	1,721
For girls ... Local Fund ... Vernacular	3	177	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	133	133	...	30	30	...	177	177
For girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	4	366	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	20	20	...	233	233	...	104	104	...	366	366
For girls ... Lawrence Asylum. English	1	75	...	4	4	...	28	28	...	7	7	...	34	34	...	2	2	...	75	75
For girls ... Aided ... English	50	3,416	...	101	101	29	665	694	27	352	379	389	1,653	2,042	43	157	200	488	2,928	3,416
For girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	88	7,304	...	4	4	...	934	934	3	796	799	21	4,591	4,612	12	943	955	36	7,268	7,304
For girls ... Unaided ... English	2	108	...	...	...	...	16	16	1	20	21	1	70	71	...	...	...	2	106	108
For girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	2	69	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	16	16	...	9	9	...	3	3	...	69	69
Total ...	172	13,427	...	116	116	29	1,819	1,848	31	1,339	1,370	433	7,913	8,346	55	1,692	1,747	548	12,879	13,427
Total of Secondary schools ...	742	66,102	6,791	120	6,911	23,520	1,896	25,416	6,749	1,438	8,187	13,667	8,689	22,356	1,347	1,885	3,232	52,074	14,028	66,102
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Departmental ...	69	2,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	...	262	1,329	48	1,377	691	29	720	2,282	77	2,359
For boys ... Local Fund ...	1,224	39,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,697	107	3,804	24,699	2,627	27,326	6,708	1,913	8,621	35,104	4,647	39,751
For boys ... Municipal ...	77	3,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	2	360	2,742	78	2,820	760	27	787	3,860	107	3,967
For boys ... Aided ...	8,762	254,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,982	394	13,376	177,249	11,238	188,487	47,657	5,208	52,865	237,888	16,840	254,728
For boys ... Unaided ...	3,169	65,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	953	8	961	43,332	1,693	45,025	17,736	1,360	19,096	62,021	3,061	65,082
Total ...	13,301	365,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,252	511	18,763	249,351	15,684	265,035	73,552	8,537	82,089	341,155	24,732	365,887
For girls ... Departmental ...	28	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72	...	758	758	...	570	570	...	1,400	1,400
For girls ... Local Fund ...	33	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	13	673	686	1	602	603	14	1,313	1,327
For girls ... Municipal ...	9	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	324	324	...	264	264	...	601	601
For girls ... Aided ...	535	20,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,080	1,113	528	13,752	14,280	144	5,392	5,536	705	20,224	20,929
For girls ... Unaided ...	45	2,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	10	1,282	1,292	4	678	682	14	2,030	2,044
Total ...	650	26,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1,273	1,306	551	16,789	17,340	149	7,506	7,655	733	25,568	26,301
Total of Primary schools ...	13,951	392,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,285	1,784	20,069	249,902	32,473	282,375	73,701	16,043	89,744	341,888	50,300	392,188
Grand Total ...	14,693	458,290	6,791	120	6,911	23,520	1,896	25,416	25,034	3,222	28,256	263,569	41,162	304,731	75,048	17,928	92,976	393,962	64,328	458,290

A.—EDUCATION—

(82)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts—									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
2. Bachelor of Arts { Language	...	6	3	12	129	209	108	33	479
2. Bachelor of Arts { Optional	...	6	3	12	106	175	55	16	352
3. First Arts { Males	...	17	13	38	457	832	386	70	1,741
3. First Arts { Females	...								4
Law—									
1. Master of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Bachelor of Laws	1	...	1	2	112	...	10	...	122
Medicine—									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
3. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	34
4. First M.B. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
5. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	66	...	...	...	66
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12
Engineering—									
B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
Teaching—									
L.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Matriculation { Males	20	63	74	157	483	2,114	2,411	1,574	6,567
Matriculation { Females									15
Middle School { Males	78	159	97	334	1,462	4,000	1,614	1,168	8,244
Middle School { Females	1	56	18	75	17	302	83	67	469
Higher Examination for Women	1	20	12	33	6	75	47	60	188
Special Upper Primary Examination. { Males	51	35	25	111	768	183	102	374	1,427
Special Upper Primary Examination. { Females	18	97	21	136	84	565	125	34	808
Hand Writing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	1,206
Pleaders' Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	263
Judicial Test, Civil { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33
Judicial Test, Civil { Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	119
Judicial Test, Criminal { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	449
Judicial Test, Criminal { Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	611
Revenue Test { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	279
Revenue Test { Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	528
Sea Customs Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
Account Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45
Account Code { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	151
Account Code { Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	304
Translation Test { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	183
Translation Test { Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	1,508
Précis-writing, Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,602	1,602
Police Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92
Salt Tests... { Higher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	501
Salt Tests... { Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52
Higher Examination in Science, Art and Industries—									
Agriculture	1	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	28
Horticulture	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	30
Chemistry	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29
Physiology	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27
Mathematics	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	26
Mensuration	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25
Physiography	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27
Geology	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Forestry	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Drawing, Painting and Design—									
First Stage—									
Free-hand	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17
Model-drawing	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20
Geometry	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17
Measurement-drawing	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20
Second Stage—									
Outline of foliage from nature	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	10
Outline design	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	10
Model-drawing in Sepia	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	2	10
Perspective	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	8
Advanced Stage—									
Wall and window decoration	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
Drawing from specification	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Heat	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Building materials and construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Inspectors' Test—									
Test A.—Linguistic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Test B.—Branch I. Office duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Branch II. Standing orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Branch III. The Grant-in-aid Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Branch IV. Topography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
School-Management Examination—									
Collegiate Grade	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	67	79
Secondary Higher Grade	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	54	63
Secondary Lower Grade	3	3	...	6	48	25	...	272	345
Primary Higher Grade	9	9	1	19	18	116	3	128	265

* Includes persons appeared for the

continued.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1887-88.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus, Brahmans.	Hindus other than Brahmans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	
...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	
73	117	34	12	236	5	21	5	160	45	...	
69	96	29	7	201	3	15	4	140	39	...	
153	236	114	13	514	3	40	8	362	100	1	
				2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	...	1	...	40	...	2	...	26	12	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	
26	...	...	...	26	Details not available.		...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1							
17	...	...	...	17							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
214	805	752	192	1,956	82	169	35	1,180	488	2	
				7	6	...	...	...	...	1	
681	1,686	773	483	3,623	149	336	113	1,998	1,024	3	
8	191	40	26	265	139	116	1	...	8	1	
5	50	23	26	104	72	28	...	...	4	...	
465	100	36	163	764	10	155	25	320	254	...	
32	237	36	10	315	91	176	1	2	45	...	
...	...	...	421	421							
...	...	...	100	100							
...	...	...	6	6							
...	...	...	40	40							
...	...	...	185	185							
...	...	...	280	280							
...	...	...	76	76							
...	...	...	201	201							
...	...	...	9	9							
...	...	...	10	10							
...	...	...	112	112							
...	...	...	199	199							
...	...	...	41	41							
...	...	...	348	348							
...	...	...	237	237							
...	...	...	16	16							
...	...	...	187	187							
...	...	...	100	100							
27	...	...	...	27							
30	...	...	...	30							
22	...	...	...	22							
23	...	...	...	23							
16	...	...	...	16							
13	...	...	...	13							
19	...	...	...	19							
...	...	...	...	...	Details not available.						
...	...	...	...	...							
12	...	...	...	12							
14	...	...	...	14							
7	...	...	...	7							
5	...	...	...	5							
4	...	...	1	5							
9	...	...	1	10							
5	...	...	1	6							
2	...	...	1	3							
1	...	...	...	1							
...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	...	...							
...	...	...	5	5							
...	...	...	6	6							
...	...	...	12	12							
...	...	...	16	16							
...	...	...	5	5							
12	...	...	35	47							
8	...	...	23	31							
42	16	...	142	200							
7	36	1	41	85							

Higher grade but passed only the Lower.

(83)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on public instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal boards on public instruction.			
	In institutions maintained by District Boards.											In institutions maintained by			Total District Board expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions maintained by Municipalities.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total	The department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Arts Colleges—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	48	41
Secondary schools—																			
For boys ... English	88	5,681	5,877	4,953	28,865	23,851	100	76,754	267	1,476	1,31,313	...	...	7,462	31,313	26	3,076	3,356	2,816
For boys ... Vernacular	1	89	80	57	14	46	...	172	...	...	232	...	...	4,403	4,449	...	...	...	...
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Vernacular	3	177	179	123	70	755	...	26	...	...	851	...	...	...	755	4	366	398	199
Total ...	92	5,947	6,136	5,133	28,949	24,652	100	76,952	267	1,476	1,32,396	...	...	11,865	36,517	30	3,442	3,754	3,015
Primary schools—																			
For boys	1,224	39,751	38,910	32,384	18,635	1,47,382	201	44,496	39	1,665	2,12,418	...	...	1,35,199	3,32,581	77	3,967	4,035	3,330
For girls	33	1,327	1,209	945	1,207	6,019	...	2	4	...	7,232	...	...	282	6,301	9	601	632	423
Total ...	1,257	41,078	40,119	33,329	19,842	1,53,401	201	44,498	43	1,665	2,19,650	...	...	1,35,481	3,38,882	86	4,568	4,667	3,753
Schools for special instruction—																			
Training schools for masters	31	742	783	693	20,021	46,731	2,545	...	...	101	69,398	293	...	...	47,024	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for mistresses	1	29	25	22	760	434	...	...	...	2,995	4,189	...	...	...	434	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	49	41	38	...	2,444	...	...	...	5,724	8,168	13,680	...	...	16,124	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	3	123	110	73
Total ...	34	820	849	753	20,889	49,609	2,545	...	...	8,820	81,863	13,973	...	...	63,582	3	123	110	73
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	57,710	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	26,350	...	...	120	...	26,470	...	...	...	26,350	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	27	2,417	...	...	...	19,944	22,388	...	...	...	2,417	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	27	28,896	...	...	120	19,944	48,987	...	...	...	86,606	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,383	47,845	47,104	39,215	69,707	2,56,558	2,846	1,21,450	430	31,905	4,82,896	13,973	...	1,97,346	5,25,587	121	8,174	8,579	6,882

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds	...	5,25,587
Add cost met from fees	1,21,450	
Provincial grants	69,707	
Municipal grants	2,846	
Subscriptions and other sources	32,335	
		2,26,338
Deduct expenditure on buildings (Rs. 26,350), Medical schools (Rs. 8,168), Medical College contribution (Rs. 13,680).	48,198	7,51,925
Deduct expenditure met directly from fees (Rs. 10,917), grants (Rs. 17,077), Municipal contribution (Rs. 2,545) ...	30,539	78,737
		7,73,188
Add contributions to Provincial funds for Deputies refunded		60,872
Gross Local Fund expenditure as per financial accounts		7,34,060

(83)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal boards on public instruction—*continued.*											Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions maintained by Municipalities—*cont.*							In institutions maintained by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Provincial grants.	Municipal grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	The District Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts Colleges—English	2,158	155	...	2,306	...	...	4,619	...	...	...	155	155	
Secondary schools—													
For boys ... English	16,213	11,596	...	66,580	10	229	94,628	...	100	30,677	42,373	73,686	
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	883	883	5,332	
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls ... Vernacular	954	644	...	5	60	40	1,703	...	...	867	1,511	2,266	
Total ...	17,167	12,240	...	66,585	70	269	96,331	...	100	32,427	44,767	81,284	
Primary schools—													
For boys	170	18,461	...	6,233	...	...	24,864	...	201	56,224	74,886	4,07,467	
For girls	1,532	2,379	...	9	...	...	3,920	...	...	1,495	3,874	10,175	
Total ...	1,702	20,840	...	6,242	...	...	28,784	...	201	57,719	78,760	4,17,642	
Schools for special instruction—													
Training schools for masters	385	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	2,545	...	2,545	49,569	
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	82	82	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,812	...	...	7,812	23,936	
Industrial schools	324	2,858	...	...	...	98	3,280	...	...	...	2,858	2,858	
Total ...	709	2,858	...	...	...	98	3,665	7,894	2,545	...	13,297	76,879	
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,430	65,140	
Scholarships held in Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
Scholarships held in Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	
Buildings ...	7,413	3,679	...	...	...	...	11,092	...	...	...	3,679	30,029	
Miscellaneous	...	4,420	...	...	...	255	4,675	...	...	...	4,420	6,837	
Total ...	7,413	8,099	...	...	...	255	15,767	...	...	...	15,529	1,02,135	
Grand Total ...	29,149	44,192	...	75,133	70	622	1,49,166	7,894	2,846	90,146	1,52,508	6,78,095	

	RS.	RS.
NOTE B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds	...	1,52,508
Add cost met from fees	75,133	
Government grant	29,149	
Subscriptions and other sources	692	
		1,04,974
Gross Municipal expenditure as per statement furnished		2,57,482

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(84)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.						
Russellkonda Literary Improvement Society.	To improve knowledge of English and Vernacular by reading newspapers and delivering essays.	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	Not registered.	18th July 1883.
Berhampore Association and Reading Room.	Social, intellectual and political advancement of India.	...	...	171 8 0	...	171 8 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1880.
Utkala Hitheistini Samaj, Parlakimedi.	The improvement of the state of Uriyas.	...	...	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	16	...	6	22	Do. ...	June 1885.
Zemindari High School, Boys' Association.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	...	...	30	30	Do. ...	20th July 1886.
Parlakimedi Reading Room.	Acquirement of a knowledge of times.	...	...	144 0 0	...	144 0 0	12	...	18	30	Do. ...	23rd Oct. 1882.
Chicacole Newspaper Club...	General improvement ...	...	...	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	June 1884.
Chicacole Self-improving Society.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	24	Do. ...	18th Apl. 1887.
Cocanada Literary Association.	Mutual improvement by reading newspapers, &c.	...	...	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	70	...	...	70	Do. ...	1880.
Gajapatinagaram Janavinodini Club.	To discuss religious, political, social, questions, to introduce sports and to spread Sanskrit.	...	...	180 4 0	...	180 4 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	23rd Aug. 1887.
Bimlipatam Hindu Debating Union.	For the improvement of political and religious knowledge, and to promote sociability among the different classes of Hindus.	...	...	187 12 0	...	187 12 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1882.
The Vizianagrum Vidhyabhivardhani Sabha.	To discuss political, social and literary subjects, and to encourage elementary education.	...	50 0 0	200 0 0	...	250 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1883.
Vizagapatam Hindu Reading Room.	(1) to provide a library, newspapers and periodicals; (2) to deliver lectures; (3) to afford amusements, as billiards, &c.	...	...	475 13 0	...	475 13 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1860.
Anakapalle Club	Mental and moral improvement of society.	...	...	96 0 0	...	96 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	8th Sept. 1885.
Yellamanchili Union Society.	Religious, social and political instruction.	...	...	69 6 0	...	69 6 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	Oct. 1886.
Narsapatam Queen's Jubilee Reading Room.	Cultivation of knowledge.	...	...	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	June 1887.
Palkonda Anglo-Hindu Reading Room.	Public improvement ...	...	20 5 0	174 8 0	...	194 13 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	March 1882.
Parvatipur Victoria Jubilee Reading Club.	Do. ...	...	190 3 0	43 0 0	...	233 3 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Aug. 1887.
The Students' Club attached to the Municipal High School, Bellary.	Improvement of mental, moral and physical.	...	36 0 0	...	...	36 0 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	March 1886.
The Moral Meeting, Bellary.	Moral improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	The masters and pupils.				Do. ...	March 1887.
Reading Room attached to the Sarava Vinodini Sabha, Bellary.	Reading newspapers and giving fortnightly lectures.	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	April 1886.
Reading Room of the 'Ratepayers' Association, Bellary.	Do. do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	150	...	...	150	Do. ...	March 1886.
Reading Room, Sanmarga Samaj, Bellary.	Moral-practising and fortnightly lectures.	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	March 1886.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	April 1885.
Hospet Reading Room ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	146 0 0	...	146 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1st June 1880.
Anantapur Union	Social, moral, mental, mutual and physical improvement.	...	...	258 0 0	...	258 0 0	54	...	...	54	Do. ...	1883.
Gooty Theosophical Society.	Scientific	...	...	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	64	...	...	64	Do. ...	Dec. 1883.
Gooty Newspaper Club ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Tadpatri do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	114 0 0	...	114 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1887.
Penukonda do. ...	Mental and moral, improvement.	...	...	360 0 0	...	360 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1883.
Cuddapah Literary Association.	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement.	...	...	373 0 0	...	373 0 0	46	...	...	46	Do. ...	15th July 1882.
Prodattur Reading Club ...	Do. do. ...	...	13 8 0	144 8 0	...	158 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	20th Oct. 1884.
Jammalamadugu Jubilee Club.	Do. do. ...	...	...	146 0 0	...	146 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1881.
American Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	Reading newspapers ...	...	327 0 0	...	...	327 0 0	1,730	...	...	1,730	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1870.
Vayalpad American Mission Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	120 0 0	1,440	...	760	2,200	Do. ...	June 1886.
Reading and Recreation Society (known as the Hindu and Muhammadan Association, Kurnool).	Intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	378 0 0	...	378 0 0	38	...	...	38	Do. ...	Nov. 1885.
Kurnool Reading Room ...	Improvement of English literature.	...	...	9 0 0 for two months.	...	9 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1888.
Pattikonda Literary Society.	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	35 8 0	...	35 8 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1882.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(84)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.						
Nandyal Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	...	85 8 0	...	85 8 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered	1885.
The Markapur Reading Room *alias* Victoria Club.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	38 0 0	...	38 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Dec. 1886. Named "Victoria Club," 18th Feb. 1887.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	Provision of cheap school books, and encouragement of vernacular literature.	...	...	...	...	Varying from sales.	19	2	...	21	Do. ...	1820.
Madras Branch Christian Vernacular Education Society.	Educational	3,147½	...	11,754 12 0	...	*58,405 14 6	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	879 0 0	1,460 3 6	...	*22,793 15 1	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1818.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	A literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	...	5,818 14 9	...	5,818 14 9	180	8	...	188	Registered.	1817.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For public benefit ...	420	230 1 3	320 12 0	...	970 13 3	1,900	...	306	2,206	Not registered.	1850.
The Triplicane Literary Society.	The mental, moral and physical improvement of all connected with it and the political improvement of the people of India.	...	...	495 4 0	...	495 4 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	1868.
Black Town City Union ...	To promote the interest of the native community generally.	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	1883.
Royapettah Catholic Library and Reading Room.	For mutual improvement of members and diffusion of knowledge by circulation of current periodicals.	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	18	2	...	20	Do. ...	1881.
Chintadripett Christian Association.	The mutual improvement of the members and the diffusion of useful knowledge based on Christian principles among English-speaking nations.	...	...	315 5 0	...	315 5 0	33	2	...	35	Do. ...	1881.
Tiruvetswarenpettah Literary Society and Reading Room.	Essay reading, discussion and periodicals reading.	...	...	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	34	...	...	34	Do. ...	1881.
The Mailapur Athenæum ...	To discuss questions of public interest and to provide members with journals and periodicals.	...	...	600 0 0	...	600 0 0	55	...	...	55	Do. ...	Oct. 1884.
Nungambakam Reading Room and Ripon's Library.	Social, intellectual and moral improvement and maintenance of a library.	...	12 6 0	46 12 0	...	59 2 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1882 and 1886.
The Literary Society of the Christian College.	The moral, mental and social improvement of the members of the society.	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1877.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society (Senior).	Reading essays and holding debates on literary and social matters.	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	April 1880.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society (Junior).	Do. do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1885.
Pachaiyappa's Literary (Tamil Society).	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1887.
The Saidapet Club	Social and literary ...	...	...	239 0 0	...	239 0 0	59	...	...	59	Do. ...	Oct. 1887.
Nellore Town Reading Room and Library.	Literary	...	348 13 2	330 1 5	...	678 14 7	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	1864.
Literary and Debating Society, Ongole.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	27	...	19	46	Do. ...	7th Aug. 1887.
Ongole Reading Room ...	To encourage literature.	...	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1888.
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement of the community of Salem.	...	...	342 0 0	...	342 0 0	66	1	11	78	Do. ...	35 years ago.
Salem London Mission Free Reading Room.	Literary improvement and promotion of Christian knowledge.	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	650	3,150	Do. ...	1862.
Trichengod Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	June 1882.
Namkal Literary Institute ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	163 0 0	...	163 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Jan. 1877.
Sunkaridrug Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1883.
Hosur Reading Room ...	Mutual benefit	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1873.
Hosur S.P.G. Religious Reading Room.	To impart religious and moral instructions to the public.	...	60 0 0	18 0 0	...	78 0 0	25	1	15	41	Do. ...	1885.
Hosur London Mission Free Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	120 0 0	...	...	120 0 0	12,954	...	158	13,112	Do. ...	1885.
Remount Depôt Library ...	General improvement ...	...	...	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1882.
Kaviripatam Reading Room.	Literary improvement	...	...	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1885.
The Tirupatur Reading Room.	For reading newspapers and for debates for mutual improvement.	...	...	228 14 0	...	228 14 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1878.
The Vaniambadi Reading Room.	For literary improvement.	...	...	160 12 0	...	160 12 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1887.

* These are the figures given by the Manager, probably including other items.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(84)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.						
Chittoor the Native Association.	Social, physical and political improvement.	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	28	...	...	28	Not registered.	1882.
Chittoor Young Men's Literary Union.	(1) to read essays, journals and periodicals, and to discuss practical subjects; (2) to start a library of useful books when funds accumulate.	...	...	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	10	...	15	25	Do. ...	1884.
Tirupati Literary Society ...	Reading newspapers and debating on literary and political subjects.	...	96 5 3	53 0 0	...	149 5 3	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1885.
Young Men's Literary Society, Punganûr.	Mutual and moral culture.	...	...	3 12 0	...	3 12 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1886.
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	For the benefit of the town.	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	20	5	30	55	Do. ...	1875.
Vellore Fort Soldiers' Reading Room.	For the benefit of the pensioners.	...	...	144 0 0	...	144 0 0	22	5	...	27	Do. ...	1862.
Vellore European Officers' Club.	For the benefit of the Europeans.	...	...	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	12	6	...	18	Do. ...	1875.
Wâlajâpet Hindu Brethren Association.	Doing good to the country.	...	...	109 10 0	...	109 10 0	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1885.
Wâlajâpet American Mission Reading Room.	For the benefit of the reading public.	...	88 8 0	...	...	88 8 0	2,564	8	3,212	5,784	Do. ...	1884.
Ranipet Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	To improve intellectual, social, physical, moral and general advancement.	...	...	191 6 0	...	191 6 0	1,215	...	...	1,215	Do. ...	1887.
Arkónam Railway Reading Room.	For the mental culture of its members by obtaining newspapers, periodicals, literary, scientific and other publications.	...	...	19 12 0	...	19 12 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1869.
Káuveripak Janamanoramia Sabha.	To cultivate knowledge and to do good to the people.	...	16 11 10	127 6 3	...	144 2 1	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1886.
Cuddalore Union Club ...	Intellectual advancement and social well-being of the members.	...	...	888 9 9	...	888 9 9	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	March 1884.
Cuddalore New Town Reading Club.	To promote the intellectual culture of the persons of the locality.	...	...	51 12 0	...	51 12 0	115	...	...	115	Do. ...	About 1864.
Cuddalore South Indian Railway Reading Room.	To get papers and periodicals for reading.	...	...	14 0 0	...	14 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1884.
Thondamanatham Hindu Podujana Anukula Virthamana Sabha.	To take steps for the redress of the grievances of the villagers.	...	...	12 0 0	...	12 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Sept. 1886.
Chidambaram Reading Room.	For supply of newspapers and mutual improvement.	...	...	69 8 0	...	69 8 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1884.
Tirukoilûr Literary Society.	Reading of newspapers and literary improvement.	...	...	141 12 0	...	141 12 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	Sept. 1883.
Patukota Reading Room ...	The improvement of its members by reading the leading newspapers, both in English and Vernacular, and by holding meetings to discuss social, scientific and literary topics of the day.	...	...	132 0 0	...	132 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1887.
Negapatam Reading Room and Literary Association.	Newspapers reading and material improvement.	...	...	39 0 0	...	39 0 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	Dec. 1871.
Tiruvâlûr Reading Room ...	For the literary, moral and scientific improvement of the members.	...	10 0 0	121 9 6	...	131 9 6	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Feb. 1883.
Tranquebar Reading Room and Library.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	225 15 6	174 8 0	...	400 7 6	17	1	...	18	Do. ...	1879.
Dindigul Young Men's Literary Union, South Street.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	20	...	804	824	Do. ...	14th April 1887.
The Juvenile Mutual Improvement Society, Dindigul.	Do. do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	24	...	560	584	Do. ...	9th July 1887.
Palani Teachers' Association,	Mutual improvement of village schoolmasters.	...	...	19 8 0	...	19 8 0	54	...	108	162	Do. ...	18th Oct. 1887.
Tinnevelly the Agricultural Association.	The improvement of agriculture in the district.	...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	80	...	...	80	Do. ...	Sept. 1885.
Calicut Government College Reading Room.	For students and masters.	...	...	256 0 0	...	256 0 0	30	...	104	134	Do. ...	May 1887.
Calicut Christian Reading Club.	Circulation of Christian literature.	...	...	13 0 0	...	13 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1884.
Calicut Town Reading Room, Tali.	Mutual improvement on matters literary.	...	...	163 12 0	...	163 12 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st June 1883.
Calicut-Malabar Volunteer Rifles Reading Room.	Recreation	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	July 1886.
Tellicherry Tiruvangad Reading Club.	To meet together and read newspapers.	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1885.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(84)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.						
Tellicherry Catholic Reading Association.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	160 0 0	...	160 0 0	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	Jan. 1884.
Palghat Reading Room ...	Recreation	...	...	253 4 0	...	253 4 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1886.
Literary Society, Palghat ...	Social and intellectual improvement.	...	...	108 8 0	...	108 8 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1st April 1883.
Ponnani Reading Club ...	Improvement of general education.	...	...	83 7 3	...	83 7 3	37	...	...	37	Do. ...	25th Nov. 1886.
Ponnani Hidayathal Ikvan...	To improve the present literary and social status of the Mapillas.	...	125 0 0	375 0 0	...	500 0 0	66	...	...	66	Do. ...	30th Nov. 1886.
Coimbatore Literary Institute.	Promotion of intellectual, physical and social improvement.	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	Dec. 1881.
Coimbatore Students' Literary Association.	Mutual improvement of its members, intellectual, physical and social.	...	82 0 0	85 8 0	...	167 8 0	48	...	...	48	Registered.	26th July 1884.
Coimbatore Dharmarakshaka Sabha.	To improve each other morally, socially and intellectually.	...	...	40 10 0	...	40 10 0	36	...	...	36	Not registered.	11th Nov. 1883.
Coimbatore London Mission Reading Room and Library.	Intellectual, social and moral improvement of its members.	...	...	280 0 0	...	280 0 0	20	1	...	21	Do. ...	July 1887.
Gopichettipalaiyam Reading Room.	Moral and mental development.	...	...	89 13 4	...	89 13 4	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	23rd July 1882.
Gopichettipalaiyam Young Mens' Literary Society.	Literary improvement...	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	25	25	Do. ...	26th Feb. 1887.
Erode Reading Room ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	20 0 0 per month.	...	240 0 0	56	...	...	56	Do. ...	1st May 1880.
Karur South Agraharam Reading Room.	Mutual improvement of its members.	...	...	8 0 0 per mensem.	...	24 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1888.
Udamalpet Ripon Memorial Society.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Feb. 1884.
Pollachi Club	Mutual improvement of the members, intellectually, physically and morally.	...	...	120 2 0	...	120 2 0	28	...	...	28	Do. ...	July 1886.
Trichinopoly Town Hall Jubilee Union.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	225 0 0	...	225 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1882.
Srirangam Club	Literary and social improvement.	...	...	267 11 3	..	267 11 3	47	...	...	47	Do. ...	1881.
Kulitalai Club	Reading newspapers and literary improvement.	...	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Ootacamund-Nilgiri Library.	The maintenance of a library, reading and lecture-room, writing room and museum.	...	...	6,829 8 0	...	6,829 8 0	...	...	...	140	Registered.	1859.
Church Mission Society's Reading and Lecture Room.	Promotion of moral, mental and religious knowledge.	...	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	Jan. 1888.
Coonoor Library, Coonoor	Information declined, as the institution is a private one.											
Udipi Victoria Jubilee Club.	For the intellectual, physical and moral advancement of the people.	...	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	12th Sept. 1886.
Karkala Association	Do. do. ...	...	...	99 0 0	...	99 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1886.
Kundapur Jubilee Union ...	Do. do. ...	...	52 0 0	108 0 0	...	160 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	12th Aug. 1886.
Puttur Newspaper Reading Club.	Reading, &c.	...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	30	...	6	36	Do. ...	15th Dec. 1887.
Kasergode Newspaper Reading Club.	Do.	...	...	45 0 0	...	45 0 0	25	...	3	28	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1886.
Society of Lawyers for Reading Law Books.	Do.	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1886.
Vetla Newspaper Reading Club.	Do.	...	...	35 0 0	...	35 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1886.
Mangalore Catholic Club ...	Reading room	...	...	750 0 0	...	750 0 0	90	...	22	112	Do. ...	1st July 1880.
Mangalore Union	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	1,800 0 0	600 0 0	...	2,400 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	Aug. 1886.
Juvenile Sabha	Lectures and discussion.	...	...	18 0 0	...	18 0 0	...	1	22	23	Do. ...	19th Feb. 1888.
Vidyamaneni Sabha	Discussion	...	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	79	...	...	79	Do. ...	1885.
Cocanada Literary Association.	Mutual improvement by reading newspapers.	...	...	22 0 0 a month nearly.	...	22 0 0	70	...	...	70	Do. ...	1880.
Narsapuram Student Club...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	Do. ...	1882.
Narsapuram Reading Room.	Do, do. ...	...	...	6 8 0	...	6 8 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1881.
Narsapur Agri-Horticultural Society.	For the improvement of cultivation in the country.	...	...	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1886.
Anjaman Faizrash, Ellore ...	Social and intellectual improvement.	...	...	72 0 0	...	72 0 0	40	...	20	60	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Bezwada Vijiavada Sabha ...	Social, moral, literary and political improvement of the public.	...	91 11 3	118 10 0	...	210 5 3	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	15th Aug. 1886.
Bezwada Vijiavada Literary Society.	Social, moral and educational improvement of the members.	...	6 0 0	4 11 10	...	10 11 10	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1st May 1886.
Poote Memorial Hall, Masulipatam.	Lecture hall and reading room.	...	...	54 12 0	...	54 12 0	145	10	...	155	Do. ...	23rd Nov. 1887.
Masulipatam Elliot's Club ...	Amusement	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Not known.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(84)—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1887-88—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.						
Hindu Reading Room and Debating Club, Masulipatam.	Improvement	...	...	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	17	...	...	17	Not registered.	1st Oct. 1887.
Sri Vidwan Manoranjani Sabha, Kollore.	To improve the condition of the Sanskrit literature, Hindu religions and the social status of the people.	...	...	160 0 0	...	160 0 0	395	...	445	840	Do. ...	12th Jan. 1886.
Kollore JanamanoRasani Sabha.	Self-improvement ...	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	200	...	50	250	Do. ...	24th Jan. 1887.
Gudivada Gnanadasa Samaj.	Do. ...	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	46	...	16	62	Do. ...	Not known.
American Evangelic Lutheran Mission Reading Room.	Promotion of moral and religious knowledge.	...	234 8 0	...	...	234 8 0	50	10	60	120	Do. ...	1880.
Society for Physical Games, &c., Uppinangadi Talook.												
Puttur Cricket Club	.....	...	...	35 0 0	...	35 0 0	20	...	10	30	...	15th Dec. 1887.
Vetla Cricket and Tennis Club.	.....	...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	50	...	10	40	...	Jan. 1887.
Mangalore Town.												
Physical Games in connexion with almost every school and every society.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.		
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press	Addison and Co. ...	The Madras News ...	Calendar of the Madras University.
Appaya Mettu Street (back of Memorial Hall) No. 16.	Albinion Press ...	S. J. Chowryappah ...	Madras Templar ...	The Schoolmaster, English; the Village Schoolmaster, Tamil; Janavenodhini, Tamil.
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 328.	American Press ...	P. M. Sivaraju Moodelly.	The Hindu Janabooshani, Tamil.	.....
Errabauloo Chetty Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press	F. Highland	"Vetty Codyone" or "Madras Standard Bearer," Tamil.	.....
Teroomalay Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Central Press	Ammooyeeammah ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 24.	Champion Press ...	C. Mausilamoney Moodelly.	The Law "Times" and General Observer.	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 24.	Crown Press	S. Balasoobramanian Chetty.	.....	.....
High Road, Choolay, No. 97.	Editorial Press	C. C. Devendranadah Pundit.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shunmoogappa Chetty.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Press.	T. Misquita	"Eastern Guardian."	.....
McLean Street, Black Town, No. 10.	Examiner Press ...	T. Mayer	The Catholic Watchman.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 161.	Excelsior Press ...	T. Ramanjiah ...	1. "Mahavigadathusathan," Tamil. 2. "Lokananda Pathrika," Sanskrit and English.	.....
Mount Road, No. 30 ...	Foster Press	M. Suriah Sastri ...	.....	.....
Blacker's Lane, Mount Road, No. 4.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo & Co.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 165 ...	Higginbotham Press ...	Higginbotham & Co. ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 98 ...	Hindu Press	R. Narasinga Row, B.A.	"Andraprakasika," Telugu.	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 399.	Hindu Royal Press ...	K. Soobroya Moodelly.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 147.	Imperial Press	Raja Manickummal	.....	.....
Pathalavignaswaran Covil Street, Rayapuram, No. 107.	Indian Press	J. Appadoray Pillay ...	"Vadanta Nirnaya Pattrica," Tamil.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 163.	Irish Press	V. J. Manicka Valoo Moodelly.	.....	.....
Lingee Chetty Street, No. 18.	Law Press	A. Aiyadorai Aiyangar...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 166 ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	G. W. Taylor, Superintendent.	.....	Almanacs, Civil and Army Lists, Christian College Magazine, Church Missionary Record, Veterinary Journal, St. Matthias' Magazine, Kirk Magazine, Railway Guides, British Medical Association's Journal, History of Service, Trade List, &c.
Vepery High Road, No. 44.	Lithographic Press ...	E. David Ross	.....	.....
Lafond Street, Chintadripet, No. 1.	Do. ...	G. Paczensky and Son.	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 162 ...	Madras Advertiser Press.	Tom Batty	The Madras Advertiser.	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1887-88—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
North Beach Road, No. 6.	Madras Mail Press ...	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	The Madras Mail, Daily, Weekly, and Tri-weekly.	Madras Chamber of Commerce, Price Current and Yearly Report.
Thumboo Chetty Street, Black Town, No. 316.	Madras Ripon Press ...	C. Sadayandy Chetty ...	"Suguna Bothani" Tamil.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Madras Times Press ...	J. B. Salisbury	The Madras Times ...	.....
Perumal Covil Garden Street, Peddu Naicks-pettah, No. 23.	Madras Town Hall Press.	C. Aroonachellum Chetty.	.....	.....
Thumboo Chetty Street, Black Town, No. 39.	Memorial Press ...	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.	.....	.....
Jeremiah's Road, Vepery ...	Methodist Episcopal Press.	J. J. Chatterton ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 159.	Minerva Press	O. Cundasawmy Moodelliyar.	.....	The Educational Record.
Wallajah Road, Triplicane, No. 85.	Muslim Press	Ahmed Mohyyuddin Khan.	The Muslim Herald.	.....
Mount Road, No. 100 ...	National Press	G. Subramania Iyer ...	The "Hindu," English; Swadesa Mitron, Tamil.	Agricultural Magazine.
Mint Street, Peddu Naicks-pettah, No. 187.	People's Friend Press...	D. Narasiah	The People's Friend.	.....
Ramanen Street, Black Town, No. 26.	Popular Press	T. Soobraya Moodelly...	.....	.....
Phillip's Street, Black Town, No. 4.	Price Current Press ...	J. L. Pereira	The Madras "Standard."	.....
Avadanum Paupier's Street, Choolay, No. 29.	Prince of Wales Press.	A. Ethiraja Moodelliyar	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 20.	Robinson Press ...	C. Rajagopaul Naicker.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 68.	Saint Joseph's Press ...	M. S. Yaga Pillay ...	.....	.....
Annapillay Street, Black Town, No. 150.	Scottish Press	T. V. Tooljaram Row, trading as Graves, Cookson & Co.	.....	.....
Church Road, Vepery, No. 18.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge Press.	W. Relton	.....	.....
Malayappen Street, Black Town, No. 22.	Star Press	T. Kithariyammal ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 391 ...	Star of India Press ...	T. Coopoosamy Naick ...	.....	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.
Mount Road, Nos. 5, 6, 7, & 8.	Vest and Co.	Messrs. Vest and Co. ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 27.	Viceroy Press	Iyaloo Naidoo ...	.....	.....
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpett, No. 323.	Audi Saraswathi Nelayam Press.	V. Ramasawmy Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 6.	Audi Kalanidhi Press...	P. Somiah	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 151.	Ashtalutchmee Velasem Press.	P. Comaraguru Moodelly.	Fellow Worker (English), Stri Sudasabimany, Tamil.	.....
Ayaloor Mutheah Moodelly Street, Peddu Naicks-pettah, No. 25.	Barathi Velasem Press.	O. Yagambara Moodelly.	.....	Tamil Calendar.
Avadanam Paupier Road, Pursewakam, No. 25.	Dravida Ruthnagaram Press.	T. Govinda Charry ...	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1887-88—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Munnady Street, Black Town, No. 79.	Dravida Vurthamani Press.	P. Vasoothava Moodelyar.	Dravida Vurthamani, Tamil.	.....
Avadanam Paupier Road, Choolay, No. 103.	Elukkana Kalangium Press.	K. Cundasawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 216.	Geervanabasha Ruthnagarem Press.	B. Theagaroya Sastrulu	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 201.	Geervanabasha Ruthnagarem Branch Press.	Do.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 222.	Gnana Sooryithaya Press.	B. Chinnacasavalu Chetty.	.....	Telugu Calendar.
Guruvappa Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 41.	Gruntharuthnagarem Press.	B. Sivalinga Chetty ...	.....	.....
Annapillay Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 67.	Jeevarukshamirthum Press.	C. T. Auroomoogum Pillay.	.....	.....
Kistnasamiah Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 4.	Jottish Kalanithi Press.	A. Vadachalla Iyah ...	.....	Telugu Calendars.
Thandavaraya Pillay Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 11.	Kalanidhi Meenatchee Ummen Press.	P. Appasamy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Thumboo Chetty Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 289.	Kalaruthnagarem Press.	W. Pushparatha Chettiar.	.....	.....
Moothookistnen Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 6.	Kalagiana Press ...	T. Ruthna Moodelly ...	.....	.....
Kristnappa Naick Tank Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 4.	Kalagiana Vilakam Press.	C. Singara Moodelly and C. Ganapathy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	Kalai Mathu Velukum Press.	C. Kanagaraya Moodelliar.	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 445.	Kulvipragasem Press ...	M. Chithambara Moodelly.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 173.	Krishna Press	R. Manavalamahamoony Chetty.	.....	.....
Moolla Sahib Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 82.	Kaviranjani Press ...	C. Gooroosawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Thondavarya Pillay Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 21.	Kavalaya Ranjani Press.	Itta Cooppoosawmy Naidoo.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 123.	Lalitaprasunnodayum Press.	W. U. Theagaroya Iyer	.....	.....
Mootheal Maistry Street, Old Washermanpet, No. 2.	Madavanevasa Press ...	C. Moonesawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Seeringapatam Subraya Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 23.	Manoumoney Velasem Press.	K. Manicka Moodelly...	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 54.	Manicka Munthiram Press.	M. Manicka Moodelly...	.....	.....
Sawmy Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 78.	Moothoowar Colalambal Press.	T. Sabapathi Pillay ...	.....	.....
Thotty Calay Comarappa Moodelly Street, Choolay, No. 39.	Parabramha Press ...	T. Cunneappa Moodelly and T. Raju Moodelly.	.....	.....
Therupully Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 21.	Poomagul Velasem Press.	A. Rungasawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 186.	Poomathoo Velukkum Press.	V. Ponnoosawmy Moodelly.	Athi Vikata Venothem, Tamil.	.....
Swamy Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 85.	Prabakara Press ...	C. Narrainasawmy Moodelliyar and Son.	.....	.....
Vullum Bungaroo Chetty Street, Pursewakam, No. 30.	Ramaprasannodayam Press.	M. Ramanja Charry ...	.....	.....
Armoogum Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 14.	Sakalakalanelayam Press.	T. Chinna Cunniah Chetty.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 246.	Sarada Nelayam Press.	V. Subramaniam and P. Venkatappa Row.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1887-88—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 35.	Saraswathi Velasem Press.	N. Vencata Subba Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Yakavullee Ummen Covil Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 79.	Sithantha Vidyanoopalana Press.	V. S. Sabapathy Navalar.	Gnanamirthum ...	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 4.	Siva Sidhanta Press ...	A. Moothiah ...	.....	.....
Iyah Moodelly Street, Chintadripet, No. 36.	Sivagnanabotham Press	C. Shunmooga Soondara Moodelliar.	.....	.....
Malaperumal Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 25.	Srikalyana Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	P. Runganatham Chetty.	.....	Pocket Almanac and Sheet Calendar.
Trivettore High Road, Old Washermanpet, No. 358.	Srikamalapadma Velasa Press.	I. Parthasarady Pillay.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 363.	Sri Nelayam Press ...	C. P. Chengalvaraya Chetty.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 415.	Srinikathanum Press ...	P. Ramanjooloo Naidoo.	.....	Srima Jothishamrutha Thipika, Monthly Journal, Telugu.
Venaitheertha Moodelly Street, Pursewakam, No. 48.	Sri Raja Rom Mohun Press.	M. Butchiah Puntulu.	The Hindu Janasamskarini or The Hindu Reformer.	.....
Payalwar Covil Street, Triplicane, Nos. 12, 16.	Saraswathi Bandarem Press.	S. Parthasarady Iyengar.	.....	.....
Wallajah Road, Mount Road, Chepauk, No. 88.	Srinivasa Varadachary Press.	C. Srinivasachary and S. Varadachary.	.....	.....
Seenu Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 7.	Srivani Venotha Manthirum Press.	P. S. Kokula Charlu and Brothers.	.....	.....
Coopier Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 13.	Srithama Press ...	N. Ragavulu Naidoo ...	.....	.....
Kareappen Moodelly Street, Pursewakam, No. 20.	Sajani Ranjani Press ...	R. Streenevassa Moodelly.	.....	.....
Coopier Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 21.	Sumana Manavullasani Press.	P. Venkatalutchmamah	.....	.....
Vullum Bungaroo Chetty Street, Pursewakam, No. 3.	Sundara Velasa Press...	V. Soondara Moodelly and Son.	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 7.	Satheatheepum Press or Lamp of Truth Press.	R. M. Bauboo ...	Eastern Star, English, and Amoorthavachani, Tamil.	.....
Avadanum Paupier Street, Pursewakam, No. 87.	Thondamandalam Press.	P. Coopoosamy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 52.	Vani Velasem Press ...	V. Comarasawmy Moodelly and T. Seddiah.	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpet, No. 312.	Vasuratnakara Press ...	P. Audinarayana Patrulu.	.....	.....
Umpherson's Street, Black Town, No. 1.	Vellayanadar Jubilee Press.	T. Rutnasawmy Nadar.	Tarankai Naisan ...	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 35.	Veeraraghava Mudraksharasala.	K. Veeraraghaviah ...	.....	.....
Munnarsawmy Covil Road, Rayapuram, No. 90.	Viddia Tarangani Press.	A. Veerasawmy Naicker and B. Ruthna Naicker.	.....	.....
Vadamalay Pillay Street, Narainapoliem, No. 42.	Viddia Venodhini Press	C. Veerasawmy Naidoo.	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 300.	Viddianupalana Press.	N. C. Sadasiva Pillay ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 213.	Viddia Vevakakalanidhi Press.	E. Anunda Charlu ...	.....	.....
Vadavenayagar Road, Pursewakam, Barracks Road, Perambore, No. 42.	Vivaka Velukkum Press.	P. Yaloomalay Pillay ...	.....	.....
Davaraja Moodelly Street, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 174.	Vurthamanatharungani Press.	P. Venkata Row ...	The Thinker or Thatvavivasini, English and Tamil.	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1887-88—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Fakir Sahib Street, Triplicane, No. 39.	Ahmadi Press	Saiyid Ahmad Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Haman Durwaza, Triplicane, No. 26.	Ahmad Kalandar Muthbai.	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	.....	.....
Triplicane High Road, No. 183.	Anwari Press	Muhammad Anwar Sahib.	Oomdatool Akbari Shahi & Hakimay, Madras.	.....
Tippu Saib Street, Chitty's Garden, Triplicane, No. 14.	Atha-oor-Rahman Press	Saiyid Shahab-ud-din.	.....	.....
Tahir Sahib Street, Triplicane, 38.	Firdosi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	.....	.....
Hisamal Mulk's Garden, Royapettah.	Hidayet Press ...	Mirza Kazim Begh Sahib.	Thelismai Hyruth	.....
Waller's Road, Narasingapuram, No. 30.	Muthbai Azizya Press.	Muhammad Abdul Aziz	.....	.....
Peter's Road, Royapettah, No. 34.	Mutbai Haidari Press.	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Khadri.	Jaridhai Rozgar ...	.....
Big Mosque Compound, Triplicane.	Mazharool Ajaib Press.	Moulvie Muhammad Nusartulla Sahib.	1. Mazharoof Ajaib. 2. Jalvai Sukhun. 3. Thofa.	.....
Nizamuddin Ahmed Khan's Garden, ½ Old Lunghur Khana Road, Triplicane.	Nizamul Mathabai Press.	Muhammad Nizamuddin Sahib.	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 26.	Shumsiah Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-uddin Sahib Ghuttala Effendi.	Shams-ul-Akbara-i-Madras.	.....
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam	Srimat Saramruta Sindhu Press.	Madapalli Rangaramanuja Raju.	.....	.....
	Victoria Press	Madapalli Venkataraju.	.....	.....
	Sri Gayatri Press ...	Kanukolanu Sundaramma.	.....	.....
Vizagapatam	Government Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Arsha Press	Mahomahopadhyayi Sri Paravastu Venkata Rangacharyulu Aiyavarlulu Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Venugopala Press ...	Garuda Sundera Ramayya Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press.	Vinnakota Appala Narasayya Garu.	.....	.....
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kocherlakota Venkataramaswami Pantulu Garu.	.....	.....
Vizianagrum	Sri Visiarama Vilasa Press.	H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E.	An English Newspaper called "Telugu Harp" published weekly.	A Telugu monthly Magazine called "Siddhanthabodhini."
Godavari. Cocanada	1. Washington ... ... 2. Albion ... ... 3. Columbian	Government ...	.....	District Gazette.
	Commercial Press ...	Mr. J. F. LaRive, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Company.	Godávari News ...	.....
	Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hall, Wilson and Co.	.....	.....
	Samstanam Press ...	Rajah of Pithapuram...	Sri Sanmarga Darsani.	.....
	Superintending Engineer Office's Press.	Government	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1887-88—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
Godávari—*cont.* Rajahmundry ...	Sri Vivekavardhani Press.	M.R.Ry. Kandukuri Veerasalingam.	The Vivekavardhani.	.....
	Law Press *	M.R.Ry. M. Venkataratnam Naidu Garu, B.A., B.L.	.....	.....
	Favorite American Treadle Press.	Rev. H. C. Schmidt ...	.....	.....
Kistna. Guntur...	American Lutheran Mission Press.	American Lutheran Mission, Guntur, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States.	Guntur Mission News	.....
	Sri Bala Tripura Sundari Press.	Gullamudi Narayana Row and 2 others.	Rasikellasive and Desabhimani.	.....
Masulipatam ...	"Dave" Press	Church Mission Society	.....	.....
	"Sre Dharma" Press...	Sankara Shrabbayya ...	Bhudb Vidheya ...	.....
Nellore. Nellore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Venkatagiri	Rajah's Press	.....	.....	.....
Nellore	Sri Ranganayaki Press.	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Kurnool	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Anantapur	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Bellary	Government Gazette Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Albion Press ...	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	.....
	Chitralipi Sarada Press	Rajagopaul Setty & Co.	.....	.....
	The Bellary Printing Press.	K. Runga Rau, President of the Bellary Printing Press Association.	Vijayadhvaja, English and Canarese, (weekly).	.....
Chingleput. 1. Conjeeveram ...	Canchi Bhooshanam Press.	K. Srinivasa Ragava Chariar.	.....	.....
2. Chingleput	The Indian Press ...	P. Jagannatha Pillai ...	"The Mirror of the World or Chingleput Guardian," Tamil (weekly).	.....
3. Saidapet	The Hindu Union Press.	P. Devasikamani Moodelly.	.....	.....
4. Conjeeveram	The Chandrabanoo Press.	S. Arunachela Nadar ...	.....	.....
North Arcot. Vellore	Vani Nikeitanam Press.	Abbu Moodelly ...	Sriloka Ranjini ...	.....
	Vimala Press	Kalathi Aiyar ...	.....	.....
	Victoria Press ...	V. Parthasaradi Moodelly and Brothers.	.....	.....
Arcot	Showkatal Islam Press.	Saiyid Usain	.....	.....
Karvetnagar ...	Sri Baratha Leela Muthrakshara Sala.	Zemindar of Karvetinagaram.	.....	.....
Punganur	Vernacular Press ...	Bokasam Narayana Row.	.....	.....
South Arcot	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Tanjore. Tanjore ...	Budhi Prakasa Press ...	Govindasami Ghatike Rao Sahib.	Tanjore Sujana Ullasen, Tamil.	.....
	Saint Joseph's Press ...	Diviyananda Moodelliyar.	.....	.....
	National Press ...	Duraisami Pillay ...	.....	.....
	Thivakara Press ...	Muthusami Govinda Row Suryia Vamsi.	.....	.....

* Since changed into Victoria Jubilee Press.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1887-88—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*			
Tanjore—*cont.* Tiruvadi	Jothivalasa Press ...	Sundareswara Srowthi.	.....	.....
Kumbakonam	Lord Ripon Press ...	Gilladi Krishnasami Chetty.	Kudanthaimitran ...	.....
Chuttram Karuppur ...	Ambalkalanithi Press.	Kristnasami Pillay ...	.....	.....
Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipzic Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	.....	.....
Negapatam ...	Eclipse Press	Mr. Oliver	South Indian Post ...	.....
	Scottish Branch Press.	Tholaja Ram Rao ...	.....	.....
	Pennington's Press ...	Kannayira Stapathi ...	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	South India Times Press.	V. Pakkiam Pillay and Sons.	.....	.....
	Ripon Press	T. V. Venkatarayalu Naidu.	.....	Tamil Dravidaranjani, monthly
	Branch Eclipse Press ...	Messrs. Oliver and Co., Negapatam.	.....	.....
	Chandravathani Press.	E. Palaniyandi Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Southern Star Press ...	P. Ulagappa Pillay ...	.....	The Matriculation Candidate (Literary Journal) monthly.
Madura	Victoria Press	S. M. Sundaram Iyer ...	The Madura Mail ...	.....
	Kassim Press ...	Ibrahim Ali Sahib ...	.....	.....
	Pandiyan Press ...	S. Vaithilingam Pillay.	.....	.....
	Meenatchi Sundara Vilasa Press.	Letchumana Servaigar.	.....	.....
	Shanmuga Vilasa Press.	Sundaram Servaigar ...	.....	.....
	South Indian Press ...	C. Seshadri Sastry ...	.....	.....
	Hindu Union Press ...	Saiyid Murthuza Sahib.	.....	.....
	Lennox Press	Rev. G. T. Washburn...	.....	.....
	Vanivilasam Press ...	G. Subramania Sastry.	.....	.....
	Industrial Press ...	A. H. Thomas, Esq. ...	The "Banner of the Cross."	.....
	Gnanarathinagaram Press.	Kandasami Pillay ...	.....	.....
Tinnevelly	Tirumandaranagara Endrasali.	Ariyanagam Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Ilasai Vithia Vilasam Press.	S. Chinnasami Aiyar ...	.....	.....
	Bharatavilasam Press ...	Venkatachalam Aiyar.	.....	.....
	Church Mission Press.	Church Mission Society	.....	The "Friendly Instructor" in Tamil (published monthly).
	Hindu Desa Abimani Press.	Venkatachellam Aiyar.	.....	"Gnanadipam" in Tamil (published monthly.
	Union Central Press ...	A. Nellaiyappa Pillai and T. V. Subramania Pillai.	.....	.....
	Gnanathaiyam Press ...	R. A. Peter Pillai, T. S. Sanjivi Pillai, and M. Devanayagam Pillai.	.....	.....
	Ariyaprakasini Press...	N. S. Appaiya Aiyar, &c.	.....	.....
	Chintamani Zendarasalai Press.	K. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai.	.....	.....
	Muttamil Agaram Press.	Pudur Ramasamia Pillai.	.....	.....
Coimbatore	The "Crescent" Press or in Tamil 'Kalanidhi Press.'	S. P. Narasimhulu Naidoo.	The "Coimbatore Cresent."	.....
		S. Vijiarunga Moodelliyar.		
		B. Seetharama Chetty, and T. M. Narayanasami Naidu.		
	Coimbatore Coffee Works Press.	Messrs T. Stanes & Co.	...	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1887-88—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Nilgris. Ootacamund ...	Observer Press ...	Y. G. Davis	South of India Observer and Nilgiri Express.	.....
	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund Branch.	Government Directors:— 1. The Director of Public Instruction. 2. The Controller of Military Accounts. 3. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.	.....	1. The Nilgiri District Gazette (monthly). 2. Ootacamund Parish Magazine (monthly). 3. Madras Army Distribution List (monthly). 4. General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief (weekly).
Salem	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
South Canara	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	Basel Mission Press ...	The parent Society at Basel in Switzerland (Germany) represented by the present Superintendent, G. Hirner.	.....	1. Sabhapatra (a monthly periodical in Canarese). 2. Keralopakari (a monthly periodical in Malayalam). 3. Canarese Almanac (annually). 4. Malayalam Almanac (annually). 5. "Almopakari," a quarterly periodical in Malayalam (started in October 1887).
	Codialboil Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	.....
	Hindu Press	Adur Narayana Rau ...	.....	1. "Sudarshana" a monthly periodical. 2. "Mithrodaya" fortnightly periodical in Canarese.
	Vidy Sudhakara Lithographic Press.	Narayana Chariya ...	.....	.....
Malabar. Kottayam	Cheriyakkarakandi Paramba.	Valappichikandi Kunhi Moossa.	.....	.....
	Tayilkandi Paramba ...	Arayalpurath Kunhi Ahmed.	.....	.....
	Nayiyamvidu Paramba.	Nayiyamvittil Abdu ...	.....	.....
	Illathu Kunhipura ...	Chundampozil Abdulla.	.....	.....
	Mangadankandi Paramba.	Kannambath Assan ...	.....	.....
	Kalluvalappa ...	Fakir Amuthinakath Virankutti Mussaliyar	.....	.....
	Mathali Hallul ...	Palakandi Kunhamu ...	.....	.....
Calicut	Vidya Velasam Press ...	S. A. Kalahastyappa Moodelliyar.	Vigyananachindamani.	.....
	Karaparamba Press ...	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.	.....	.....
	Malabar Spectator Press.	P. C. Achutan Brothers.	Malabar and Travancore Spectator.	.....
	James Press	C. Kunhi Raman Menon.	The Kerala Patrika...	.....
	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Palghat	Union Press ...	Charles Mangodi ...	.....	.....
	Menguavilakkam ...	K. Subramanian Pillai.	.....	.....
	Bharahummakka Vilasam.	M. Govinda Pisharodi and 3 others.	.....	.....
Cochin	Western Star Press ...	Mrs. H. M. Walker ...	The Western Star ...	.....
	Cochin Argus	Mr. Pereira	The Cochin Argus ...	.....
	Kerala Mitram	Devaji Bheemaji ...	1. Kerala Mitram. 2. Keralakokil.	.....
	St. Thomas' Press ...	Kakkanni	.....	.....

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(86)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1887-88.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
					Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	104,530	26,219	229	1,363	2,62,417 0 0	
Church of Scotland * ...	310	1,843	8	6	33,164 0 0	
Church of Rome ...	903,233	23,739	829	2,096	26,976 0 0	
Protestant Dissenters ...	139,194	2,136	427	971	6,900 0 0	

* Four of the ministers engaged in Missionary work amongst the natives are supported by the church, the other four are in the service of the Government.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENTS I AND II.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the ending* 1884,

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of ten years...	19·4	19·3	19·3	19·2	19·0	18·7	18·4	17·9	17·3	18·6	18·5	18·6	18·6	28·1	31·7	30·3	30·4	27·8
1885	17·0	16·5	16·0	15·9	15·4	15·7	16·0	15·1	14·3	13·1	13·3	13·6	15·2	29·8	29·5	31·5	28·1	26·4
1886	14·1	14·2	13·8	14·2	14·3	14·2	14·2	13·8	14·6	15·0	15·1	15·1	14·4	24·1	24·1	27·2	29·6	27·2
1887	17·3	17·9	18·1	19·6	18·4	19·0	18·8	18·8	18·8	18·9	18·5	18·6	18·5	26·4	30·5	32·3	30·1	29·0
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of ten years...	16·1	16·3	15·2	16·0	15·9	15·4	15·4	15·2	15·0	14·9	14·9	15·2	15·5	28·5	29·3	28·5	28·3	27·9
1885	15·0	14·3	13·8	13·7	13·9	13·9	13·6	13·5	13·6	13·0	12·7	13·0	13·6	30·4	28·3	25·8	25·2	24·5
1886	13·4	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·3	14·3	13·9	13·7	13·6	14·1	14·1	13·6	14·0	24·5	24·7	24·8	24·5	24·3
1887	14·8	15·8	16·5	16·4	15·9	15·5	15·0	15·0	15·2	14·9	15·4	15·8	15·5	30·2	29·6	28·7	28·9	27·5
GODAVARI.																		
Average of ten years...	16·9	17·1	17·1	17·1	16·3	17·0	16·9	15·9	16·4	16·0	15·3	16·3	16·5	29·6	30·5	30·9	31·2	30·3
1885	15·9	15·9	16·1	16·2	16·0	15·9	15·6	15·5	15·4	14·7	14·3	14·5	15·5	28·3	27·0	27·7	27·7	27·7
1886	15·3	14·5	14·4	15·0	15·0	14·4	14·6	14·3	14·1	14·2	14·6	15·1	14·6	26·1	25·9	26·6	26·3	26·5
1887	16·0	16·0	16·4	16·0	15·5	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·9	15·2	15·5	15·3	26·4	27·2	27·3	27·4	26·4
KISTNA.																		
Average of ten years...	14·3	15·8	15·7	15·7	15·4	15·1	15·0	14·9	14·9	14·7	14·4	14·6	15·0	24·8	25·1	25·3	24·7	23·9
1885	14·8	14·2	14·4	14·4	14·2	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·4	13·5	13·6	13·9	23·6	23·0	22·7	23·1	21·6
1886	13·5	14·2	14·3	14·5	14·6	14·4	14·4	14·9	14·4	14·3	14·3	14·4	14·3	19·8	19·9	20·6	21·2	20·4
1887	14·6	15·5	15·3	16·2	16·2	17·2	17·0	16·7	16·7	16·5	16·0	16·5	16·2	23·6	24·3	24·4	23·7	23·1
NELLORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·2	14·0	13·6	14·1	14·3	14·5	14·6	14·5	14·5	14·2	13·9	14·7	14·2	23·3	23·6	23·3	24·6	23·8
1885	14·6	14·6	14·7	14·8	16·3	15·2	14·9	15·0	14·9	15·0	15·1	15·1	15·0	23·8	23·9	24·2	24·5	24·9
1886	15·3	15·2	15·1	15·2	15·1	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·2	15·1	15·0	15·1	24·6	24·4	24·6	25·0	24·8
1887	14·9	15·0	15·0	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·6	15·4	15·5	15·5	15·6	15·3	25·9	27·1	26·9	27·1	27·2
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of ten years...	14·5	14·5	14·6	14·8	15·1	15·2	14·9	15·0	13·7	14·4	14·2	14·1	14·6	26·1	25·6	25·3	26·3	26·6
1885	14·0	13·8	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·0	15·4	15·1	14·7	14·8	14·8	14·3	14·7	24·8	23·9	24·1	25·3	25·6
1886	14·1	14·2	13·9	14·0	14·1	14·3	14·3	14·3	14·6	14·8	14·9	15·2	14·3	26·4	26·2	25·8	25·7	26·8
1887	16·0	16·1	18·1	16·0	16·3	16·5	16·4	16·2	16·0	16·0	16·1	16·2	16·3	30·8	30·6	29·6	28·9	28·9
ANANTAPUR.																		
Average of ten years...	Information not available.																	Inform
1885	12·0	11·6	12·2	12·9	13·4	13·7	13·8	13·8	13·4	13·7	14·0	13·6	13·2	18·6	18·8	22·4	23·6	25·6
1886	13·2	13·1	12·9	12·9	13·3	13·0	13·2	13·7	13·7	13·1	14·2	15·0	13·5	27·3	26·1	25·7	26·1	26·7
1887	16·7	15·7	16·8	16·8	17·1	17·2	17·2	17·2	17·3	17·3	17·2	17·4	16·9	32·4	31·4	31·1	31·5	33·3
BELLARY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·3	14·2	14·2	14·2	14·3	14·4	14·1	14·1	14·0	13·7	13·5	13·6	14·0	28·1	27·7	27·6	28·0	27·7
1885	12·7	12·7	12·6	12·9	13·1	12·9	13·0	13·1	12·7	12·8	13·0	13·2	12·9	19·9	20·0	21·2	21·8	21·9
1886	13·6	13·5	13·0	12·9	13·1	12·8	13·0	12·9	13·1	13·0	13·2	13·3	13·1	26·4	25·9	25·1	26·2	25·8
1887	13·8	14·1	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·5	13·5	13·6	13·7	13·6	13·7	14·1	13·7	32·4	33·4	32·7	32·8	30·7
KURNOOL.																		
Average of ten years...	12·8	12·8	13·3	13·0	13·0	12·8	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·1	12·3	12·3	12·7	27·9	27·8	27·4	26·8	26·4
1885	12·5	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·3	12·4	12·6	12·7	12·8	13·1	13·0	13·0	12·6	22·3	23·0	22·6	23·1	23·6
1886	13·0	12·9	12·7	13·0	13·0	12·8	12·6	12·5	12·8	13·0	13·1	13·0	12·9	27·3	26·7	26·4	26·7	26·7
1887	13·8	14·0	14·1	13·9	14·0	14·4	14·1	14·1	14·0	14·6	14·8	14·8	14·2	27·9	28·7	29·9	30·2	23·9
MADRAS.																		
Average of ten years...	12·5	12·9	13·1	13·3	13·3	13·0	12·6	13·0	12·7	12·4	12·2	12·3	12·8	18·8	19·4	19·4	19·1	18·7
1885	13·4	13·0	12·6	12·8	12·8	13·0	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·9	20·9	15·1	17·3	17·3	18·0
1886	12·8	13·0	12·9	14·3	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·3	14·2	14·2	14·0	14·1	13·9	18·0	...	...	...	18·0
1887	14·5	14·3	13·9	14·0	13·7	13·4	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·5	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of ten years...	14·8	15·5	15·6	15·6	15·7	15·1	14·4	14·1	14·2	14·0	14·2	14·2	14·8	12·2	10·5	11·7	11·4	11·7
1885	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·8	14·9	14·6	14·3	14·1	14·2	13·7	13·7	13·8	14·4	18·7	...	15·1	...	18·7
1886	13·9	15·0	15·2	15·7	15·6	15·4	15·0	15·2	16·0	17·1	17·6	15·6	18·1	19·0	19·0	19·0	19·0	
1887	17·2	17·0	17·0	18·0	18·1	17·8	16·9	16·4	16·4	16·2	16·1	16·3	16·9	19·9	19·9	*	*	*
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·4	15·3	15·2	15·5	15·7	13·8	13·5	15·0	14·9	14·9	14·9	14·9	14·9	23·4	23·7	23·9	24·0	24·2
1885	14·7	14·5	14·9	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·1	14·9	14·6	14·8	14·0	14·7	14·9	24·5	24·3	24·5	24·8	24·1
1886	14·6	15·5	15·6	15·9	15·2	15·2	15·4	15·3	15·7	16·3	16·9	16·7	15·7	23·6	22·7	23·2	24·0	23·7
1887	17·7	17·3	17·2	17·2	17·4	16·9	16·4	16·8	16·7	16·7	16·7	16·7	16·9	30·1	28·9	29·7	30·7	30·6
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·3	16·5	16·2	16·3	15·2	15·5	14·9	14·6	14·7	13·6	14·7	15·7	15·3	28·6	29·8	28·6	29·2	27·1
1885	12·7	13·1	13·0	13·8	13·2	13·5	13·7	13·5	13·9	14·1	14·6	14·8	13·6	36·1	30·2	25·9	...	24·8
1886	15·5	16·2	16·6	16·9	16·4	16·4	16·3	16·0	16·1	16·3	17·1	17·5	16·4	31·1	35·3	35·8	34·7	34·9
1887	17·4	16·8	16·7	16·8	16·9	17·0	16·9	16·6	16·9	16·8	16·6	16·7	16·8	38·6	33·3	34·6	31·7	34·4
TANJORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·9	15·4	15·7	16·0	15·5	14·9	14·2	13·7	13·9	14·2	14·7	14·3	14·8	26·1	25·1	26·3	26·9	26·8
1885	12·1	12·5	12·9	11·9	12·0	12·4	12·4	12·2	12·6	13·6	14·7	14·7	12·8	21·5	21·6	21·2	20·4	20·0
1886	15·0	15·5	16·5	16·5	16·6	16·4	16·6	16·7	17·0	17·4	17·5	17·2	16·6	22·0	23·6	24·9	25·4	25·5
1887	16·1	15·9	16·4	16·6	17·0	17·0	16·5	15·6	15·5	16·3	16·7	15·5	16·3	25·4	29·4	29·3	30·6	31·5
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·5	14·5	14·7	14·7	14·7	14·1	13·1	13·2	13·3	12·5	13·7	13·6	13·8	36·7	40·3	38·6	41·7	41·0
1885	11·7	11·9	12·0	12·1	11·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	12·1	12·5	12·9	13·6	12·3	27·6	33·4	35·1	35·1	36·0
1886	13·6	14·0	15·5	16·1	15·9	15·6	15·4	15·5	15·8	15·9	16·3	16·2	15·5	35·0	35·8	47·4	56·4	57·8
1887	15·0	14·4	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·1	15·0	14·9	14·8	14·6	14·5	14·4	14·8	43·1	41·9	42·8	41·9	43·4

* Not much

I.

Madras Presidency during 1885, 1886 *and* 1887, *compared with the average of the previous ten years exclusive of* 1877.

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
27·1	26·3	22·7	24·1	25·8	25·2	26·9	27·2	33·1	32·9	32·6	32·8	32·4	31·9	31·4	30·5	32·5	35·5	34·8	33·1	32·8
25·0	24·5	32·6	22·9	21·7	22·7	22·2	25·6	30·1	30·2	28·8	28·4	29·1	27·4	27·2	27·3	27·4	26·7	26·4	27·8	28·1
24·1	24·1	27·2	25·1	26·8	26·7	26·4	25·9	28·1	27·6	27·4	27·9	27·6	27·5	27·4	28·2	29·6	35·1	34·3	34·3	29·6
30·4	29·5	24·7	24·0	24·4	24·4	29·1	27·9	34·3	34·4	34·4	33·9	32·5	31·3	31·2	28·5	30·9	31·5	31·2	31·7	32·1
26·2	25·2	25·1	26·0	25·5	24·9	27·4	27·2	28·5	28·0	28·1	28·4	28·2	27·0	26·8	27·7	29·0	28·7	28·5	28·3	28·1
23·3	21·8	21·6	20·1	18·9	19·8	20·2	23·3	30·6	29·1	28·9	28·6	28·0	27·0	26·2	28·3	28·2	27·4	26·9	26·5	29·6
22·7	23·7	24·1	26·9	27·2	27·6	27·3	25·2	27·0	26·7	27·0	27·5	27·5	27·3	27·3	28·5	30·7	31·6	30·4	30·4	28·5
24·4	23·3	23·4	22·9	22·7	23·5	26·5	25·9	29·9	28·8	28·3	27·9	27·9	26·2	24·6	25·4	25·9	25·5	26·5	26·7	26·9
30·6	29·6	29·0	29·0	28·2	26·5	27·3	29·5	30·2	30·7	30·9	31·3	31·1	31·6	31·0	30·0	30·7	29·5	28·6	30·0	30·5
25·8	25·4	24·9	25·0	24·3	24·3	23·6	25·9	32·3	31·3	31·0	30·9	31·1	30·0	30·2	29·4	29·1	28·0	27·8	27·7	29·9
26·8	26·2	26·2	25·8	25·5	25·8	24·5	26·3	30·6	29·0	28·1	28·0	29·0	28·6	28·5	28·7	28·0	27·7	27·6	28·9	28·5
24·6	23·9	22·5	22·1	22·6	22·7	24·9	24·8	30·9	30·9	30·2	30·2	29·3	27·6	27·●	26·6	26·6	25·2	25·8	28·0	28·2
23·4	23·2	23·7	24·2	23·9	13·4	24·1	23·3	28·7	29·5	30·1	30·3	30·0	29·7	28·6	28·7	29·0	28·2	27·4	27·6	28·9
19·3	19·3	19·6	18·7	19·2	19·7	19·7	20·8	31·3	31·8	30·4	30·9	28·4	26·4	26·1	26·3	25·6	26·1	26·6	26·4	28·0
20·1	20·3	21·2	21·9	21·9	22·0	21·9	20·9	26·8	27·3	28·8	29·3	29·2	29·1	28·6	28·7	28·8	28·2	28·8	30·0	28·6
25·7	23·7	24·3	24·8	24·0	24·9	25·9	24·4	3●2	31·4	32·3	30·0	31·5	35·7	33·3	35·3	33·9	32·2	33·5	32·1	32·5
24·9	24·5	24·2	23·8	23·5	22·9	23·2	23·9	25·9	25·5	25·7	26·9	27·5	27·6	27·5	27·1	26·8	26·4	25·4	25·4	26·4
25·1	25·2	25·1	24·3	24·0	24·1	24·2	24·4	28·3	28·2	28·1	28·4	29·7	29·1	29·3	28·5	28·8	28·7	28·8	28·7	28·7
24·6	24·0	24·5	24·6	25·0	25·6	25·4	24·8	29·0	28·7	28·6	29·7	29·7	29·0	29·6	29·1	28·7	29·4	29·3	29·3	29·2
27·0	26·4	25·6	25·8	26·0	25·9	25·8	26·4	29·2	29·0	29·7	30·3	30·8	30·9	31·2	30·1	30·5	30·6	30·7	30·8	30·4
26·5	25·7	24·4	28·6	25·4	25·5	26·0	26·0	28·6	28·6	28·7	29·5	29·9	29·7	29·6	27·9	27·7	27·8	28·0	28·4	28·7
26·4	26·1	26·9	26·2	26·9	27·3	26·7	25·9	28·1	27·9	28·9	30·3	30·2	31·3	31·2	30·9	30·9	31·1	31·0	30·5	30·1
25·8	25·7	25·0	25·9	28·2	28·8	30·0	26·7	29·6	29·7	29·6	29·8	29·8	29·0	29·3	29·2	29·4	30·7	32·2	31·8	30·0
30·0	29·4	28·9	29·1	30·6	30·6	31·9	30·0	32·9	32·6	32·7	33·8	34·9	34·3	34·4	33·8	34·6	34·3	35·3	35·8	34·1
ation not available.								Information not available.												
25·8	26·4	26·0	24·5	26·7	28·2	28·3	24·5	21·4	21·5	23·4	24·4	25·3	26·1	26·1	26·6	25·1	28·9	33·0	32·3	26·2
25·3	25·1	26·8	27·0	29·6	32·1	31·9	27·5	30·2	29·2	28·7	28·2	28·2	27·9	27·3	30·0	30·5	33·0	35·3	35·6	30·3
33·4	33·8	34·0	36·0	35·9	35·9	35·9	33·7	35·8	35·4	36·2	37·0	38·3	38·1	37·5	37·2	39·9	41·1	40·9	40·8	38·2
26·8	26·7	26·7	26·4	26·7	27·4	27·4	27·0	30·9	30·4	30·4	30·9	30·2	29·2	28·8	28·4	28·8	29·0	30·1	29·9	29·7
22·7	23·1	22·8	22·1	25·0	26·5	26·7	22·8	23·6	24·5	25·8	26·3	27·0	27·8	27·9	27·4	26·5	28·2	29·1	31·4	27·1
24·7	24·9	25·7	27·7	28·6	30·6	31·0	26·9	29·9	30·5	29·5	30·8	29·5	27·9	28·2	27·9	30·1	32·0	34·5	36·9	30·6
29·5	30·9	31·3	33·8	35·1	35·5	35·3	32·8	37·7	38·9	39·6	40·2	39·4	37·6	36·7	37·1	39·4	41·1	42·0	42·4	39·3
25·2	25·0	25·0	24·9	25·4	27·1	26·8	26·3	27·2	27·8	25·2	27·5	28·1	27·3	26·8	25·3	25·1	24·9	25·3	26·3	26·4
23·3	25·1	26·5	26·3	27·9	29·1	27·9	25·1	24·6	26·0	25·9	25·3	25·4	26·7	26·4	26·0	26·9	28·7	31·8	30·3	27·0
26·3	26·2	26·8	27·2	26·9	26·9	26·0	26·7	29·4	29·5	28·2	27·9	28·3	27·9	27·9	28·9	28·9	27·6	28·2	27·8	28·4
30·2	29·8	31·0	31·9	32·6	33·1	33·4	30·2	29·3	30·6	29·5	27·8	25·6	31·1	30·8	31·9	32·1	33·0	33·1	30·6	30·4
19·0	18·2	19·4	19·4	19·4	18·1	19·2	19·1	23·2	23·0	22·8	22·8	23·0	22·7	22·5	22·9	23·0	23·1	23·3	23·2	22·9
18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	17·9	26·7	26·4	26·4	25·0	25·7	25·7	24·7	25·0	25·0	24·7	24·7	26·4	25·5
...	...	...	21·2	23·0	23·0	23·0	21·0	25·7	26·0	25·9	26·6	26·7	26·7	25·8	25·3	25·4	25·6	25·2	25·3	25·8
23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	23·0	27·0	27·4	26·0	26·6	27·2	27·8	27·6	28·0	28·1	28·3	28·4	28·4	27·6
13·7	12·7	18·6	16·2	14·4	18·1	17·9	14·0	23·4	23·2	23·0	23·5	23·5	22·8	22·2	22·6	22·2	24·3	24·4	23·8	23·2
...	23·0	20·9	17·2	17·2	17·2	18·1	18·5	25·5	24·2	23·6	24·1	24·2	24·2	24·0	23·5	23·9	26·6	26·0	26·7	24·7
16·2	18·1	18·4	18·1	18·1	18·1	18·1	18·2	26·3	24·6	26·0	26·4	26·8	26·6	25·8	24·9	24·5	25·4	26·6	26·5	25·9
*	28·5	28·5	*	*	*	*	24·2	26·5	26·2	25·9	28·1	29·2	27·6	27·6	27·7	28·3	29·4	30·3	29·6	28·0
21·5	32·4	25·9	26·0	25·5	24·4	24·5	24·9	26·2	26·0	26·0	26·8	27·4	24·0	25·5	26·1	26·3	27·4	27·3	26·9	26·3
24·1	25·4	27·7	24·8	25·3	26·2	25·5	25·1	29·3	28·1	27·7	26·5	27·5	28·5	29·0	28·6	28·3	27·6	30·2	29·3	28·7
24·9	24·3	25·6	29·3	29·5	31·4	30·1	26·0	29·0	28·6	28·3	28·2	29·6	29·3	29·1	28·0	28·9	30·6	30·6	31·1	29·3
29·4	30·5	29·1	22·9	29·4	29·1	28·9	29·1	31·8	31·5	31·7	32·1	33·3	32·9	32·6	32·3	32·7	33·9	34·6	34·1	32·8
27·7	26·1	25·3	25·1	25·6	25·4	27·6	27·2	28·4	28·2	26·8	26·3	26·3	25·7	24·6	25·1	27·2	29·3	29·3	28·6	27·2
25·8	23·8	21·5	21·4	22·3	25·2	26·7	25·8	25·1	24·5	22·5	22·7	23·0●	23·3	23·1	23·1	24·6	29·1	30·6	31·8	25·3
31·4	29·2	28·6	32·4	33·9	33·0	33·2	32·8	31·9	31·8	31·5	29·7	28·8	28·4	28·5	29·3	30·1	31·6	32·7	33·0	30·6
33·5	30·9	30·9	29·4	32·0	31·3	32·8	32·8	32·7	30·4	27·9	28·2	28·4	28·3	28·1	28·3	29·4	31·3	31·8	31·5	29·7
24·9	23·4	23·1	22·9	25·8	26·6	24·4	25·0	28·7	28·7	29·1	28·4	27·8	27·1	26·2	25·6	26·3	28·9	28·3	27·7	27·7
19·9	19·3	17·8	19·9	20·8	23·8	24·0	20·9	23·9	23·3	22·7	21·5	21·3	21·3	20·7	19·5	21·2	22·8	25·2	27·1	22·5
26·0	23·1	24·0	28·8	29·8	32·9	28·1	26·2	27·3	28·4	27·6	26·5	26·3	25·8	26·4	29·1	32·3	32·9	35·0	30·8	29·0
30·5	29·2	27·0	27·5	28·2	26·8	26·4	28·6	28·5	29·3	27·1	29·7	30·9	29·7	28·3	26·9	27·9	28·9	28·5	29·2	28·7
36·4	32·1	32·4	31·0	31·5	31·3	31·5	35·4	28·7	28·7	27·9	28·2	27·3	26·8	23·9	29·0	26·4	28·1	27·3	27·9	27·5
29·0	32·2	27·4	27·3	27·8	27·8	30·5	30·8	22·9	23·2	23·2	23·2	22·2	22·1	22·0	21·7	21·6	25·7	27·8	28·8	23·7
52·3	43·2	37·7	37·6	38·2	39·5	44·9	43·8	30·6	32·3	32·4	32·3	31·8	30·4	30·0	29·7	29·8	32·8	33·2	32·3	31·5
36·1	36·9	28·0	28·0	28·4	28·5	30·3	35·8	30·1	27·7	26·9	27·4	26·5	26·8	25·6	26·3	26·7	28·6	28·3	30·0	27·7

cultivated.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the ending* 1884, *exclusive*

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
MADURA.																		
Average of ten years...	13·8	14·3	14·3	14·5	14·6	14·0	13·3	13·1	12·9	12·7	12·8	13·0	13·6	35·4	33·3	32·4	31·3	32·9
1885	11·6	12·4	13·1	13·4	13·2	13·2	12·7	12·8	12·5	12·6	12·5	13·0	12·8	22·8	24·6	22·0	26·0	23·3
1886	14·0	15·4	16·1	16·0	16·1	15·8	15·4	15·7	16·0	16·1	16·4	15·9	15·7	34·8	38·6	42·4	39·5	37·0
1887	14·5	14·6	15·0	15·3	15·0	15·1	14·3	14·2	13·8	13·4	13·7	13·6	14·4	34·8	32·6	31·8	32·6	33·1
TINNEVELLY.																		
Average of ten years...	13·2	13·5	13·6	13·7	13·6	12·5	12·1	12·0	12·2	12·6	12·7	12·8	12·9	24·4	24·8	24·2	25·4	24·7
1885	11·3	12·0	12·4	12·9	12·5	12·1	12·3	12·1	12·1	12·7	13·2	13·1	12·4	18·6	19·3	18·7	28·0	21·3
1886	13·5	14·1	14·4	14·8	14·3	13·6	13·5	13·8	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·3	14·2	20·6	21·6	21·1	20·6	23·3
1887	13·9	13·2	13·6	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·3	12·9	12·8	12·8	13·3	13·2	13·4	26·1	22·8	21·1	21·1	25·5
COIMBATORE.																		
Average of ten years...	13·7	13·8	13·9	14·0	13·8	13·3	13·0	11·4	11·5	12·8	13·3	13·3	13·1	22·9	23·0	23·3	23·5	23·2
1885	12·6	12·5	12·8	12·7	12·9	12·8	13·0	12·9	12·9	13·0	13·4	13·4	12·9	18·7	18·9	19·3	20·0	19·9
1886	13·6	13·6	14·2	14·2	14·0	13·8	13·9	14·0	14·0	14·5	15·3	15·7	14·2	21·0	21·1	22·5	22·8	22·1
1887	15·2	15·1	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·6	15·2	15·2	14·9	15·3	15·6	15·4	15·3	23·3	22·5	22·7	23·6	24·3
NILGIRIS.																		
Average of ten years...	10·2	10·3	10·3	10·4	10·3	10·3	10·1	10·0	9·9	10·1	9·4	9·9	10·1	18·0	17·6	17·4	17·0	16·4
1885	9·9	10·7	10·8	10·6	10·7	10·4	10·5	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·4	10·2	10·6	13·5	14·4	14·7	15·5	14·7
1886	11·3	11·3	12·4	12·9	12·8	11·8	11·6	11·8	12·1	12·2	12·4	13·1	12·1	18·9	19·3	19·3	19·5	19·6
1887	13·2	13·4	13·6	13·1	13·1	13·0	13·0	12·1	12·8	13·0	12·4	12·7	12·9	24·9	24·7	26·4	25·5	26·6
SALEM.																		
Average of ten years...	14·7	14·6	14·2	14·3	14·5	13·8	13·3	13·2	13·2	13·6	14·2	12·5	13·8	23·0	23·4	22·9	23·5	23·7
1885	13·5	12·9	13·3	14·2	14·6	14·1	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·8	14·2	14·2	13·8	22·3	22·0	21·9	24·7	24·2
1886	14·1	14·6	14·9	15·0	15·2	14·8	14·7	14·8	15·0	15·8	16·8	17·0	15·2	21·9	22·4	24·4	25·7	24·2
1887	17·4	17·0	16·9	16·8	16·9	16·7	16·5	16·3	16·0	15·6	16·2	16·3	16·6	29·4	29·7	28·1	27·8	28·4
SOUTH CANARA.																		
Average of ten years...	14·1	14·4	14·0	13·8	13·5	13·2	13·1	13·0	13·2	13·2	13·1	13·5	13·5	...	...	...	...	...
1885	14·3	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·6	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·8	13·9	...	...	...	...	...
1886	14·8	14·8	15·1	15·1	15·1	14·7	14·5	14·5	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·4	14·9	...	...	...	...	...
1887	15·4	15·7	15·8	15·8	16·0	15·5	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·5	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.																		
Average of ten years...	13·3	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·1	11·3	12·3	12·4	12·8	13·3	13·2	13·1	12·9	...	...	...	...	...
1885	13·6	13·3	13·2	13·1	12·7	12·4	12·3	12·4	12·8	13·1	12·7	13·0	12·9	...	...	...	...	...
1886	13·2	13·4	13·5	13·4	13·3	13·0	12·8	13·1	13·8	14·6	14·8	15·1	13·7	...	...	...	...	...
1887	15·5	15·5	14·9	15·1	14·9	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·5	15·1	14·9	15·0	15·2	...	...	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

Madras Presidency during 1885, 1886 *and* 1887, *compared with the average of the previous ten years of* 1877—continued.

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
31·3	30·2	28·9	22·4	27·4	28·0	30·8	30·3	30·0	29·7	28·7	29·6	29·1	28·3	31·2	27·7	27·1	27·1	27·0	28·8	28·6
22·8	23·9	22·8	22·8	22·5	22·9	27·6	23·7	23·4	23·6	22·9	22·9	21·7	21·5	21·1	21·3	21·9	22·3	24·0	26·7	22·8
36·7	33·4	33·0	33·2	34·8	33·9	40·1	36·4	31·6	32·7	31·5	30·5	29·2	27·6	27·8	29·8	32·6	36·1	35·6	35·3	31·6
34·3	32·3	30·8	28·7	26·2	26·7	27·4	30·9	29·8	28·7	28·2	29·5	31·0	31·1	29·2	28·2	27·9	26·1	26·2	27·7	28·6
23·2	22·9	22·2	23·0	23·4	23·0	23·3	23·7	28·6	27·2	26·4	26·7	26·0	24·5	23·5	23·2	24·3	24·8	24·8	26·1	25·5
19·9	17·6	18·9	19·9	21·0	20·4	20·4	20·3	22·3	22·5	21·0	19·5	19·9	19·2	19·0	19·3	19·0	22·4	24·1	25·2	21·1
23·4	24·1	25·4	28·0	28·5	29·1	29·3	24·6	27·1	26·8	26·7	26·0	25·7	25·4	24·0	23·9	26·9	28·2	29·2	29·8	26·6
25·2	24·6	24·0	23·6	21·0	21·5	19·8	23·0	25·9	25·6	25·7	25·4	25·7	25·1	24·3	23·4	23·5	23·0	23·3	23·5	24·5
22·8	22·4	20·4	20·4	21·0	22·4	22·9	22·3	28·1	27·7	27·4	28·4	28·0	27·0	26·3	23·8	24·5	25·1	28·2	28·3	26·9
19·0	18·8	18·8	18·7	19·2	20·3	20·7	19·4	23·3	22·7	23·1	23·6	23·0	23·0	22·7	22·5	23·1	23·9	25·2	26·1	23·5
21·8	21·3	21·7	23·8	25·1	25·1	25·8	22·9	26·9	27·2	27·4	37·4	27·2	26·7	26·4	26·5	28·5	30·6	31·6	32·0	28·2
24·2	23·4	23·0	22·9	22·7	23·2	23·0	23·2	29·3	28·5	29·9	30·7	31·1	30·7	30·3	30·0	28·7	29·1	30·8	31·1	29·9
16·9	17·6	17·4	17·3	19·4	17·6	17·6	17·5	18·5	18·1	18·1	18·3	18·2	17·8	17·4	17·4	17·6	17·8	17·7	18·0	17·9
15·5	16·8	16·8	16·5	16·0	15·8	16·5	15·6	16·2	17·2	16·9	17·2	17·6	17·5	17·9	18·4	18·6	18·1	18·5	18·7	17·7
19·1	18·6	19·4	20·0	22·3	23·1	24·2	20·3	20·9	21·1	21·7	22·9	22·7	21·2	20·4	21·3	21·9	22·6	23·3	23·7	22·0
25·2	24·4	22·6	25·4	25·2	24·8	26·4	25·2	24·2	25·2	26·2	26·0	25·7	25·1	25·7	23·6	25·8	26·0	25·4	25·8	25·4
24·1	23·8	23·0	24·0	25·1	24·8	24·2	23·8	36·0	25·7	25·9	27·3	27·5	26·4	25·4	25·6	26·0	27·4	27·0	26·7	27·2
24·6	23·3	22·9	22·6	22·4	22·8	22·2	23·0	28·0	25·3	26·1	28·9	28·4	28·7	28·0	27·8	27·0	27·9	29·1	28·7	27·8
24·8	25·5	27·2	31·0	32·0	33·3	28·7	26·8	28·6	28·4	28·6	29·4	29·1	28·9	28·9	30·4	31·2	32·0	31·7	33·4	30·0
31·2	32·0	31·2	31·6	31·1	30·7	30·2	30·1	32·6	31·9	32·8	32·6	33·3	34·2	33·9	33·6	33·9	34·3	34·3	34·7	33·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	18·8	18·3	18·1	17·9	17·7	17·1	17·0	16·8	17·4	18·0	18·5	17·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	20·3	19·6	19·2	18·9	18·9	18·7	18·5	18·4	18·4	19·7	20·9	19·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	20·5	19·9	20·2	20·4	19·3	19·0	18·3	18·8	19·9	21·0	22·3	20·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9	22·7	22·6	22·4	23·0	22·6	23·0	24·2	24·3	24·2	24·4	25·0	23·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·2	19·8	19·8	19·3	17·4	19·5	19·8	20·0	20·1	19·9	20·0	19·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6	21·2	21·4	21·4	21·2	20·4	20·4	20·5	19·5	20·5	20·5	21·0	20·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·5	21·3	21·7	21·6	20·8	20·9	21·8	22·2	21·9	23·9	25·4	22·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	25·0	25·7	26·1	25·6	26·8	27·3	30·3	29·8	30·7	30·0	30·4	27·7

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1885,

Districts.	Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
		Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Anantapur ... Average of eight years	11	0·07	0·2	0·09	0·2	0·19	0·4	0·25	0·6	2·49	3·5
1885		...	...	...	...	0·62	0·7	0·02	0·4	2·40	4·7
1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·6	2·05	4·3
1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·5	2·50	3·7
Bellary ... Average of eight years	11	0·09	0·1	0·02	0·06	0·16	0·5	0·59	1·8	2·40	4·4
1885		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·6	0·15	0·6	2·47	5·8
1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·5	2·30	5·1
1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	2·2	1·02	2·3
Canara ... Average of ten years	9	0·12	0·3	0·002	...	0·06	0·2	0·99	2·6	8·19	9·1
1885		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·2	1·66	4·4
1886		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·7	7·43	13·1
1887		...	...	...	...	0·06	0·6	1·62	4·1	2·09	6·7
Chingleput ... Average of ten years	10	0·63	1·2	0·13	0·09	0·21	0·3	0·16	0·2	2·82	1·9
1885		0·05	0·1	...	...	0·14	0·4	...	...	1·08	2·3
1886		0·19	0·4	...	...	0·77	0·9	...	...	5·52	5·4
1887		...	...	...	...	0·23	0·7	...	...	0·66	0·9
Coimbatore ... Average of ten years	16	0·22	0·5	0·06	0·2	0·50	1·8	1·41	2·7	3·57	7·0
1885		...	...	...	...	0·59	0·8	0·32	0·7	2·66	4·6
1886		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·34	0·4	0·49	1·2	6·53	9·4
1887		0·04	0·1	0·25	0·2	1·19	1·8	2·86	3·3	2·57	4·9
Cuddapah ... Average of ten years	14	0·07	0·2	0·07	0·2	0·30	0·5	0·37	0·7	2·62	3·5
1885		...	...	...	...	0·53	0·9	0·05	0·1	1·12	2·4
1886		...	...	...	...	0·26	0·4	...	...	3·01	5·1
1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·1	0·80	1·7
Ganjam ... Average of ten years	19	0·27	0·5	0·54	1·1	0·66	1·4	0·90	2·2	3·24	5·3
1885		0·04	0·2	1·85	3·9	0·95	2·3	0·66	2·1	2·60	4·7
1886		0·10	0·3	0·03	0·2	1·40	4·1	0·16	0·5	3·38	6·3
1887		0·04	0·3	...	...	0·89	2·2	0·50	1·3	1·82	3·6
Godávari ... Average of ten years	21	0·17	0·2	0·18	0·3	0·21	0·3	0·30	0·4	2·21	3·9
1885		0·10	0·2	0·05	0·1	0·82	1·4	0·07	0·2	2·21	3·6
1886		...	...	...	...	1·03	1·3	...	...	2·68	3·8
1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·8	0·95	1·7
Kistna ... Average of ten years	11	0·20	0·4	0·08	0·1	0·47	0·6	0·27	0·5	2·23	3·3
1885		...	...	0·27	0·4	1·13	2·1	0·01	0·1	2·19	3·4
1886		...	...	...	...	1·16	1·6	...	...	2·15	4·3
1887		...	...	...	...	0·01	0·1	0·07	0·2	0·35	1·4
Kurnool ... Average of ten years	13	0·03	0·1	0·03	0·1	0·29	0·4	0·37	0·8	1·82	3·2
1885		...	...	...	...	0·04	0·3	0·10	0·3	1·55	3·9
1886		...	...	...	...	0·26	0·6	20·18	...	1·72	4·1
1887		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·20	1·8
Madras ... Average of ten years	1	0·71	2·2	0·54	0·3	0·19	0·6	0·38	0·7	4·15	2·9
1885		0·01	1·0	...	...	0·59	2·0	...	...	0·07	1·0
1886		0·52	1·0	...	...	0·36	4·0	...	...	5·78	9·0
1887		1·01	1·0	...	...	0·30	2·0	...	...	0·06	2·0
Madura ... Average of ten years	20	0·52	1·1	0·61	0·7	0·75	1·2	1·45	2·3	2·36	3·7
1885		0·09	0·2	...	...	0·12	0·3	0·19	0·8	1·78	4·2
1886		0·92	1·8	0·07	0·3	0·66	1·3	1·04	1·5	3·21	5·9
1887		0·00	0·0	0·44	0·5	2·00	1·9	3·51	4·0	0·90	2·1
Malabar ... Average of ten years	14	0·17	0·3	0·10	0·3	0·68	1·4	2·78	5·0	10·00	10·0
1885		...	...	...	...	0·60	1·0	1·05	2·4	4·15	7·3
1886		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·01	0·1	2·10	3·0	13·03	15·3
1887		...	...	0·06	0·4	0·69	2·0	3·45	7·6	3·37	7·7
Nellore ... Average of ten years	16	0·39	0·7	0·13	0·1	0·28	0·4	0·22	0·5	1·89	1·9
1885		0·01	0·1	0·09	0·1	0·30	0·5	...	...	0·74	1·1
1886		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·32	0·5	0·07	0·1	3·06	4·8
1887		...	...	...	...	0·03	0·1	...	...	0·54	0·7
North Arcot.. Average of ten years	19	0·37	0·6	0·10	0·07	0·25	0·3	0·41	0·8	3·25	4·5
1885		...	...	...	...	0·56	0·8	0·02	0·1	1·62	2·2
1886		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·71	0·9	...	...	5·60	5·2
1887		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·3	0·04	0·1	1·71	2·6
Nilgiris ... Average of eight years	11	0·80	1·8	0·46	1·1	2·38	3·8	3·17	6·0	6·00	11·6
1885		...	...	0·12	0·6	0·85	3·3	1·50	4·2	3·27	8·9
1886		0·30	1·5	...	...	0·80	3·0	1·80	3·9	9·61	13·8
1887		0·03	0·3	0·61	1·2	2·47	4·0	3·92	11·1	3·48	9·3
Salem ... Average of ten years	18	0·29	0·2	0·10	0·1	0·68	0·9	1·21	2·0	4·94	7·1
1885		...	...	...	...	0·78	0·8	0·25	0·6	3·64	6·2
1886		0·04	0·2	...	...	0·77	1·1	0·23	0·6	6·18	8·1
1887		...	...	...	...	0·42	0·9	1·25	2·2	4·14	6·6
South Arcot... Average of ten years	17	0·49	0·7	0·04	...	0·20	0·3	0·42	0·5	3·23	3·7
1885		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·16	0·3	...	...	0·65	2·0
1886		0·92	1·1	...	...	0·61	1·2	...	...	5·89	5·4
1887		0·00	0·1	...	...	1·14	1·4	0·17	0·5	2·14	2·7
Tánjore ... Average of ten years	17	0·98	1·9	0·39	0·5	0·28	0·4	0·44	1·0	1·73	2·7
1885		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·27	0·4	...	...	1·13	2·9
1886		2·58	3·6	1·26	0·8	0·28	0·4	0·02	0·1	6·54	6·0
1887		0·01	0·1	0·29	0·3	2·03	1·4	1·24	1·8	1·30	1·6
Tinnevelly ... Average of ten years	11	0·76	1·5	0·80	1·3	1·44	2·3	1·57	2·6	2·01	3·4
1885		0·12	0·5	0·10	0·4	0·59	1·5	0·65	1·5	2·25	4·4
1886		0·97	2·0	0·21	0·7	0·49	0·9	0·64	1·5	1·80	4·8
1887		0·03	0·1	0·63	1·3	1·20	2·1	4·45	7·5	0·49	1·5
Trichinopoly ... Average of ten years	11	0·49	0·9	0·05	0·1	0·24	0·6	1·20	1·4	3·26	5·1
1885		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	2·3
1886		0·30	1·3	...	...	0·80	1·1	0·12	0·3	2·73	8·0
1887		...	...	...	...	1·62	1·9	1·47	1·7	1·80	2·8
Vizagapatam. Average of ten years	25	0·25	0·5	0·32	0·7	0·62	0·9	0·78	1·6	3·67	5·0
1885		0·31	1·0	0·40	1·0	1·35	2·7	0·42	1·1	2·06	3·7
1886		0·02	0·1	...	...	0·99	2·0	0·13	0·5	4·53	7·1
1887		...	...	...	...	0·94	1·2	0·66	1·4	2·07	3·3
Total ... Average of ten years	315	0·36	0·7	0·22	0·3	0·50	0·9	0·89	1·7	3·55	4·8
1885		0·03	0·2	0·13	0·3	0·50	1·1	0·25	0·7	1·92	3·9
1886		0·32	0·6	0·07	0·1	0·55	1·2	0·33	0·7	5·08	7·0
1887		0·007	0·1	0·10	0·2	0·70	1·1	1·22	2·3	1·63	3·3

II.

1886 *and* 1887, *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1884, *exclusive of* 1876.

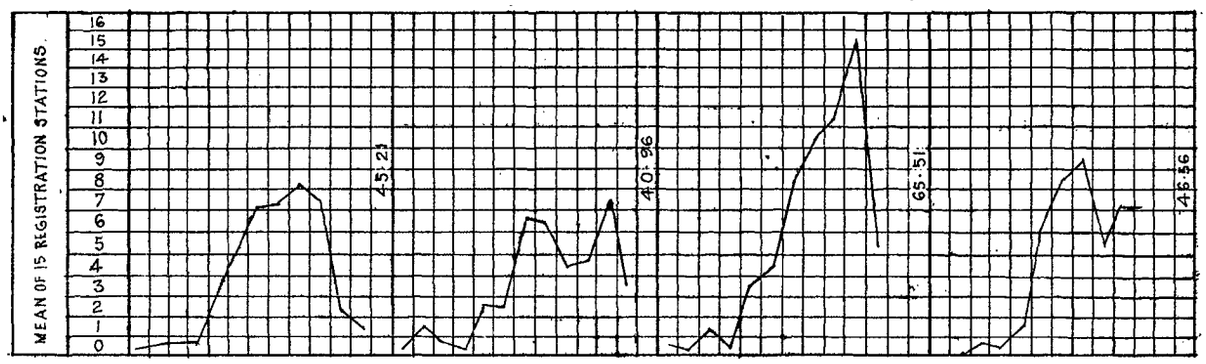
June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
2·40	4·5	2·13	4·7	3·94	7·3	3·75	6·4	5·06	7·7	2·25	4·3	0·15	0·6	22·77	40·4
1·34	3·9	3·34	6·9	1·32	3·7	3·89	5·0	7·44	10·3	0·69	2·7	1·03	2·1	22·09	40·4
2·31	4·8	5·08	8·7	6·60	7·1	2·08	5·3	4·94	6·5	2·21	1·6	0·56	1·5	25·99	40·4
1·55	4·5	1·16	4·0	7·76	9·3	6·87	7·2	2·79	5·8	3·04	4·9	0·48	1·6	28·23	41·5
2·38	5·8	2·82	7·5	4·34	9·1	4·09	7·8	5·07	8·3	1·62	2·7	0·24	0·4	23·83	48·4
2·03	5·0	2·33	7·5	1·30	5·3	7·75	11·5	8·35	11·3	0·61	2·5	0·45	1·9	25·56	52·0
4·08	7·4	2·74	9·6	3·16	6·5	2·95	6·5	5·60	7·0	0·87	1·7	0·25	1·1	22·14	45·4
3·45	7·0	1·40	6·6	5·88	9·3	4·31	8·5	3·13	6·3	2·16	4·1	0·17	0·8	22·30	47·1
33·97	26·8	37·41	29·0	28·84	26·8	15·49	22·2	8·29	13·2	2·92	5·5	0·53	1·0	136·61	136·7
46·13	27·4	43·27	30·6	23·89	27·0	6·81	16·4	9·22	17·6	1·41	2·6	0·97	4·0	133·40	130·2
32·62	27·3	46·91	28·7	17·03	26·7	8·62	18·0	10·46	18·8	3·08	3·1	0·23	0·7	126·59	137·1
51·89	27·3	40·14	28·5	16·15	23·8	12·35	15·8	18·61	14·4	5·58	9·3	0·04	0·4	148·53	130·9
2·22	4·4	3·43	6·8	5·19	9·3	5·63	7·4	9·24	9·7	11·70	10·8	4·20	4·7	45·56	56·7
3·10	6·1	1·71	5·1	3·65	8·3	4·19	6·6	3·40	7·7	20·40	9·9	7·00	6·3	44·72	52·8
7·47	9·8	7·63	8·2	5·50	8·4	2·40	5·9	8·04	12·1	7·00	8·4	1·98	4·4	45·50	63·9
3·34	6·1	1·88	5·3	4·84	8·3	7·08	8·2	20·75	11·8	12·54	14·1	8·89	9·4	60·21	64·8
2·16	4·4	1·72	5·5	2·43	5·5	3·12	5·2	6·88	10·7	4·76	8·3	2·04	5·0	28·87	56·8
3·89	7·7	0·35	2·8	1·30	3·4	3·46	4·4	10·75	14·5	1·49	3·7	4·05	7·2	28·86	49·8
1·16	3·4	3·36	6·4	3·45	7·6	3·87	8·7	2·22	5·0	2·77	4·8	0·37	1·5	24·58	48·6
1·40	4·6	0·60	2·5	2·43	3·9	1·48	3·1	7·25	11·6	4·12	8·3	3·08	6·1	27·27	50·4
2·70	4·8	2·65	5·5	4·29	7·7	6·14	8·6	6·63	8·0	4·59	5·6	0·86	1·3	31·29	46·6
2·60	6·0	4·61	6·3	1·66	4·5	2·62	4·3	3·70	6·8	4·81	8·9	3·85	4·2	25·55	39·4
1·47	4·1	4·43	8·2	5·73	6·9	4·66	5·4	8·29	8·5	3·39	2·8	0·79	1·3	32·03	42·7
3·16	5·7	1·21	3·2	6·26	8·9	5·89	6·6	8·01	10·8	7·07	11·5	2·42	4·6	34·88	53·1
5·24	8·0	7·03	11·9	7·58	12·1	8·22	11·7	7·50	7·5	2·40	3·1	1·63	1·1	45·21	65·9
2·52	6·3	6·72	12·2	6·20	12·4	4·17	9·8	4·79	7·1	7·15	3·9	3·31	2·4	40·96	67·3
4·64	9·2	8·47	14·7	10·13	15·9	11·12	15·2	15·68	18·6	5·88	6·9	4·52	3·1	65·51	95·0
6·00	8·3	8·65	13·4	9·42	14·3	5·22	9·2	7·01	8·3	7·01	8·3	...	...	46·56	69·2
3·80	5·5	5·36	8·2	5·34	7·9	7·34	9·0	6·64	7·1	3·68	3·0	0·62	0·4	35·85	46·2
4·57	6·3	7·12	9·7	2·78	4·6	6·51	6·9	5·50	6·5	3·95	3·4	2·52	1·5	36·20	44·4
8·07	8·2	8·99	12·0	8·40	8·8	3·86	4·8	15·04	15·2	2·20	3·1	1·23	2·6	51·50	59·8
6·03	5·0	7·63	9·3	7·21	10·9	4·57	6·5	5·39	7·6	5·32	4·6	...	...	37·56	46·4
3·92	6·7	4·62	9·4	5·95	10·1	6·21	9·8	6·83	8·6	4·31	4·1	0·32	0·6	35·41	54·2
5·16	8·3	4·66	9·0	2·01	3·8	5·29	11·2	3·81	8·2	3·92	4·7	2·69	3·1	31·14	54·3
5·17	7·4	6·43	10·6	13·02	13·2	3·69	6·6	9·72	14·9	1·52	2·6	1·98	3·3	44·24	64·5
5·42	6·2	3·80	8·7	7·32	11·7	5·85	7·6	5·56	9·5	4·02	6·5	0·03	0·2	32·43	52·1
3·28	6·1	3·94	8·4	5·10	9·4	6·64	9·7	5·02	7·9	1·75	3·2	0·14	0·2	28·41	49·5
3·48	6·4	5·11	11·1	3·87	4·7	3·86	9·0	5·08	8·7	4·07	3·0	2·86	4·1	30·02	51·5
3·36	8·7	6·25	14·2	6·97	10·5	2·36	5·1	10·96	10·1	0·79	1·6	0·42	1·8	33·09	56·7
4·62	7·2	3·97	9·0	9·32	12·2	7·80	9·8	2·56	5·9	1·77	5·3	0·26	0·6	31·68	52·5
1·85	8·7	3·33	12·4	4·15	14·2	4·53	12·8	11·40	14·7	16·40	15·9	5·19	8·6	52·82	94·0
3·26	13·0	0·59	11·0	3·45	16·0	5·28	10·0	7·90	15·0	21·60	11·0	5·13	13·0	47·88	93·0
7·67	17·0	5·61	14·0	2·57	15·0	0·85	7·0	10·09	20·0	11·08	13·0	3·25	9·0	47·78	109·0
0·63	9·0	2·99	11·0	8·67	10·0	7·70	13·0	24·36	18·0	13·57	15·0	11·95	15·0	70·24	100·0
0·97	2·2	1·20	2·5	2·13	4·4	2·28	4·4	7·09	9·9	7·43	10·5	4·17	5·3	30·96	48·2
1·84	4·0	0·28	1·3	1·51	3·9	2·98	6·4	6·92	12·9	6·78	8·5	5·41	7·9	27·90	50·4
1·94	4·9	2·73	5·6	4·55	7·1	5·04	8·1	5·23	8·0	3·20	5·2	0·98	2·5	29·57	52·2
1·99	3·6	0·51	1·7	3·29	6·2	1·24	3·5	8·32	13·6	5·81	9·4	7·47	10·3	35·48	57·3
30·05	24·6	27·10	26·1	18·46	22·4	9·88	17·3	9·77	14·5	5·10	8·6	1·01	2·3	116·05	132·8
45·10	28·2	35·94	29·2	19·89	17·9	4·26	7·9	13·60	19·5	3·39	5·4	3·05	7·4	131·03	126·2
24·69	27·4	27·69	26·4	7·64	13·6	6·62	15·2	8·32	17·4	3·68	6·3	0·83	1·2	94·64	131·0
39·48	26·5	26·35	26·4	5·76	14·8	5·94	12·7	11·7	16·0	7·28	11·2	1·33	3·1	105·50	128·4
1·67	3·8	2·20	5·1	2·94	5·9	3·93	6·8	10·04	8·6	10·04	7·7	2·55	2·9	36·28	44·4
1·58	3·4	2·19	5·4	0·75	3·0	3·14	6·5	3·73	6·2	12·31	7·4	7·12	6·9	31·96	40·6
1·84	4·1	3·80	7·6	3·65	5·4	3·54	5·4	14·57	13·1	4·13	5·6	1·61	2·9	36·62	49·6
1·92	3·5	2·04	4·6	2·81	4·9	4·31	6·8	17·60	13·1	13·65	14·1	3·98	4·7	46·88	52·5
2·90	4·3	2·96	5·9	6·17	9·0	6·25	7·8	7·48	9·0	7·63	8·0	2·77	3·1	40·54	53·8
2·24	5·1	1·85	3·8	2·24	5·4	4·11	5·9	6·50	8·9	8·09	6·1	5·19	6·6	32·42	44·9
4·07	6·5	6·28	8·3	5·22	7·5	5·04	7·5	9·60	8·4	5·20	5·4	0·85	2·4	38·59	52·3
4·52	6·4	0·97	2·3	4·82	7·9	5·10	6·9	12·79	10·8	10·12	18·0	6·78	6·7	46·97	57·0
6·61	13·3	8·11	16·5	7·42	16·8	5·55	13·1	10·94	17·6	9·29	15·3	3·97	6·7	64·70	123·6
16·86	23·0	11·73	20·6	9·68	13·2	5·88	13·1	11·31	22·0	7·80	9·9	8·79	11·6	77·79	130·4
11·61	16·0	19·14	23·7	11·83	21·3	9·40	19·8	6·79	13·4	3·78	7·6	0·90	3·7	75·96	127·7
13·60	20·0	11·19	18·7	4·58	16·3	6·52	12·7	11·91	19·7	8·08	15·5	5·52	10·2	71·91	139·5
2·07	4·0	3·06	5·6	5·94	7·9	5·20	7·5	7·23	9·4	5·12	7·3	1·30	2·1	37·14	54·1
4·15	8·3	1·34	3·9	2·38	4·6	5·95	6·1	11·09	15·0	2·44	4·1	2·44	4·1	34·36	53·7
3·10	6·1	5·08	7·6	8·93	11·4	7·55	11·1	3·10	6·2	2·26	4·9	1·07	2·5	38·31	59·8
3·12	6·5	0·76	2·4	3·61	5·2	2·58	4·6	8·38	11·8	6·00	10·7	2·52	5·7	32·78	56·6
1·79	3·9	2·76	5·7	5·76	8·6	6·09	8·3	7·51	9·4	9·64	10·1	4·81	5·4	42·74	56·6
1·10	3·6	1·75	3·7	5·57	9·1	8·24	7·9	8·74	11·2	12·38	7·7	6·05	9·1	44·66	54·8
3·40	6·1	3·34	5·7	7·93	9·2	5·98	7·5	5·74	9·7	5·22	7·1	2·76	5·1	41·79	58·1
3·01	6·1	1·97	4·1	7·08	9·9	4·93	6·6	18·79	14·1	12·85	14·1	9·69	8·4	62·67	68·0
1·76	3·1	1·73	3·6	4·56	7·1	4·55	7·2	7·94	10·0	11·93	12·6	8·04	8·6	44·33	58·7
2·05	3·9	1·23	2·8	2·04	3·6	3·63	6·3	10·17	11·5	14·37	9·8	14·37	9·8	49·29	51·1
3·65	6·4	5·20	7·3	7·70	8·2	6·14	9·7	8·05	10·4	8·71	8·4	3·04	6·0	53·17	67·3
3·50	5·4	0·50	2·1	5·73	9·4	2·83	5·0	14·52	17·4	13·26	14·1	14·09	13·5	59·30	72·1
1·00	2·2	0·88	2·3	0·87	2·3	1·78	2·2	5·47	8·7	8·60	11·1	4·64	5·8	29·82	45·7
2·41	5·1	0·17	0·7	1·08	3·0	1·41	2·9	4·43	9·0	7·49	9·7	6·76	8·2	27·46	46·9
0·91	2·5	1·16	3·3	2·01	4·1	1·62	3·9	5·73	7·3	4·42	7·3	0·88	2·8	20·84	41·1
0·46	2·5	0·52	1·6	0·64	2·1	0·31	1·1	10·10	14·3	8·37	12·1	7·36	11·5	34·56	57·7
1·26	2·3	1·68	3·0	3·90	6·1	4·19	6·4	7·19	11·1	7·20	10·0	3·15	4·9	33·81	51·9
2·83	4·3	...	..	1·19	3·3	5·46	8·5	12·11	13·7	4·60	7·0	3·73	8·3	30·78	47·4
0·99	2·2	3·69	4·4	6·48	7·5	5·31	8·6	3·94	6·7	1·98	6·0	1·33	4·1	34·57	50·2
2·14	4·3	0·67	1·6	6·20	8·7	2·47	4·6	8·88	16·5	7·64	12·5	6·54	11·2	39·73	65·8
4·19	6·7	5·87	10·0	6·49	10·4	7·81	11·2	7·42	7·7	3·07	3·5	2·17	1·0	42·66	59·2
5·66	0·9	5·45	11·4	4·29	10·3	6·14	11·6	5·53	6·5	4·05	4·9	2·44	2·8	38·10	57·9
4·65	9·3	10·18	14·3	12·32	15·8	8·14	11·2	13·48	16·5	7·46	4·9	2·79	3·5	64·69	85·2
9·60	9·2	12·50	14·4	9·66	12·8	6·20	8·8	5·51	6·9	2·08	3·7	...	...	49·22	61·7
5·37	7·1	6·00	8·9	6·43	10·0	5·85	9·2	7·57	9·9	6·43	7·8	2·48	3·3	45·65	64·6
7·45	8·5	6·44	8·8	4·63	7·8	4·77	8·1	7·46	11·4	6·99	6·0	4·51	6·0	45·08	62·8
6·31	9·0	8·83	11·3	7·31	11·0	5·04	8·9	8·35	11·5	4·13	5·4	1·48	3·0	47·70	69·7
7·77	8·4	5·97	8·2	6·38	10·1	5·07	7·6	10·64	12·0	7·33	10·3	4·21	5·7	51·04	69·3

Diagram Showing the Rainfall and Price of food (Rice) in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam for 3 years ending 1887 Compared with the Average of 10 years.

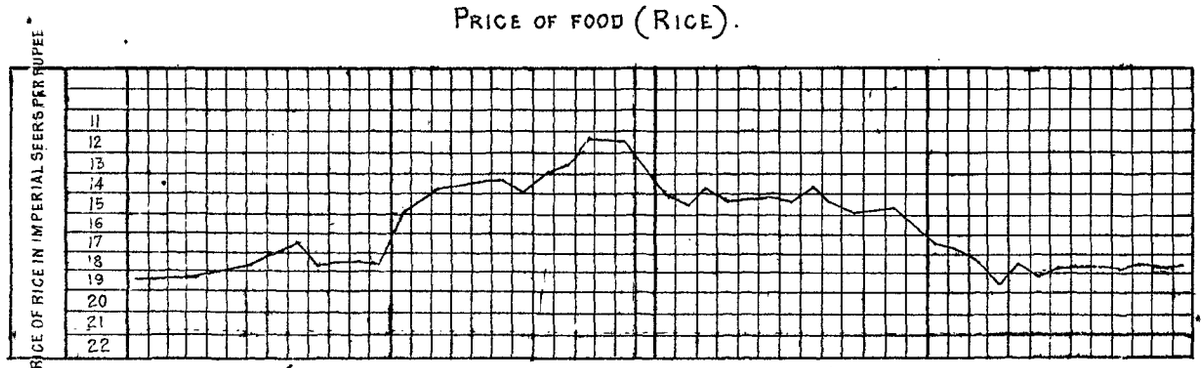
Ganjam.

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years.											1885												1886.												1887.											
	Months	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG:	SUP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL	JANU:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEG:	TOTAL

Rainfall

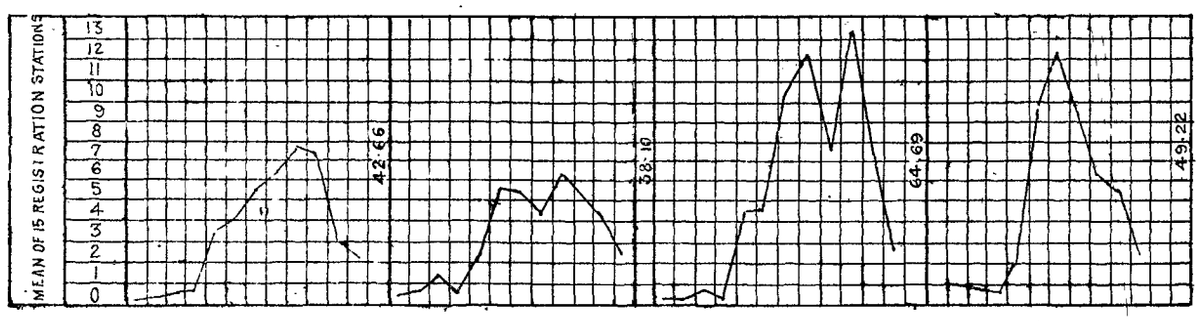


Price of food (Rice).

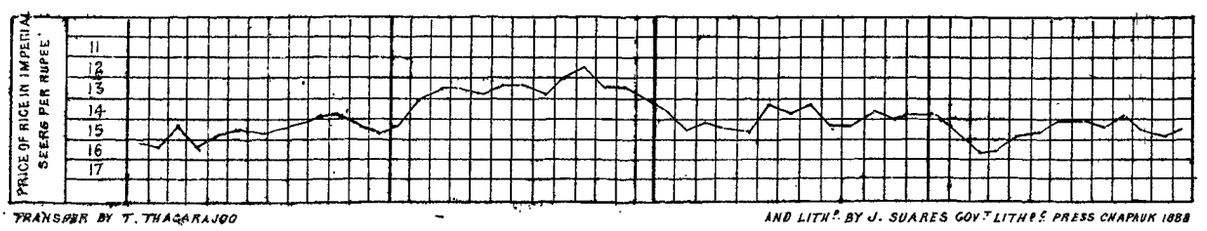


Vizagapatam

Rainfall



Price of food (Rice)



TRANSFER BY T. THAGARAJOO

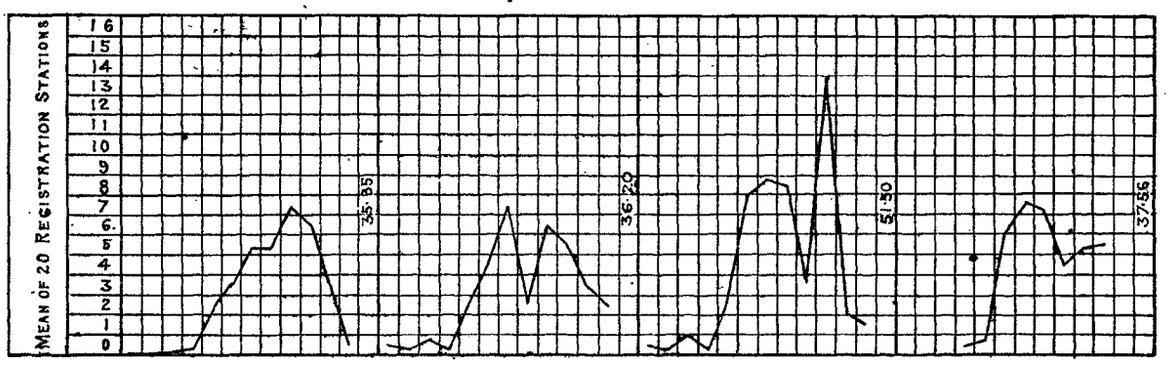
AND LITH.D BY J. SUARES GOV.T LITHO.C PRESS CHAPAUK 1888

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GODAVARI AND KISTNA FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1887 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

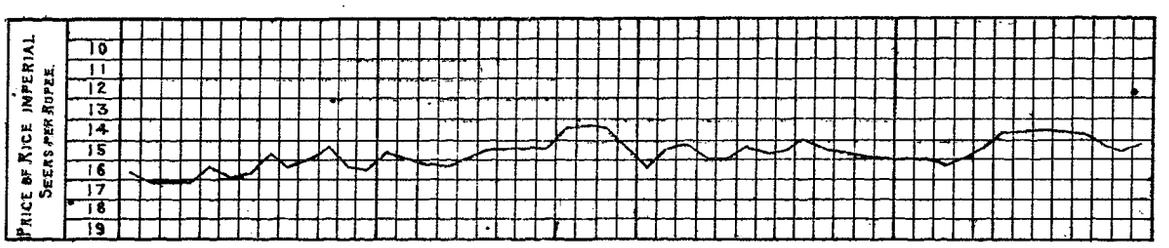
GODAVARI

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1885												1886												1887											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL



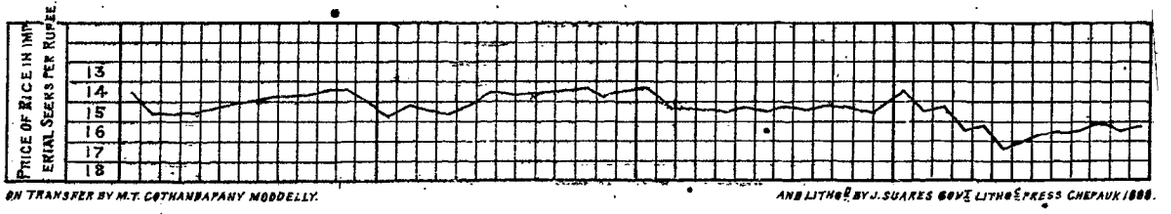
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



KISTNA

RAINFALL

PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



ON TRANSFER BY M.T. COTHANDAPANY MODDELLY.

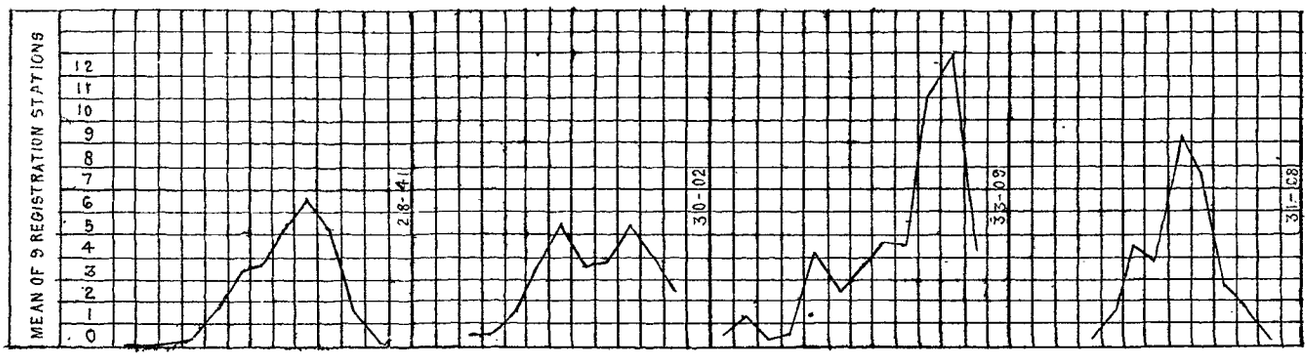
AND LITHOGD BY J. SUARES GOVT LITHOGPHER CHEPAUK 1888.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICTS OF KURNOOL & BELLARY FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1887 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

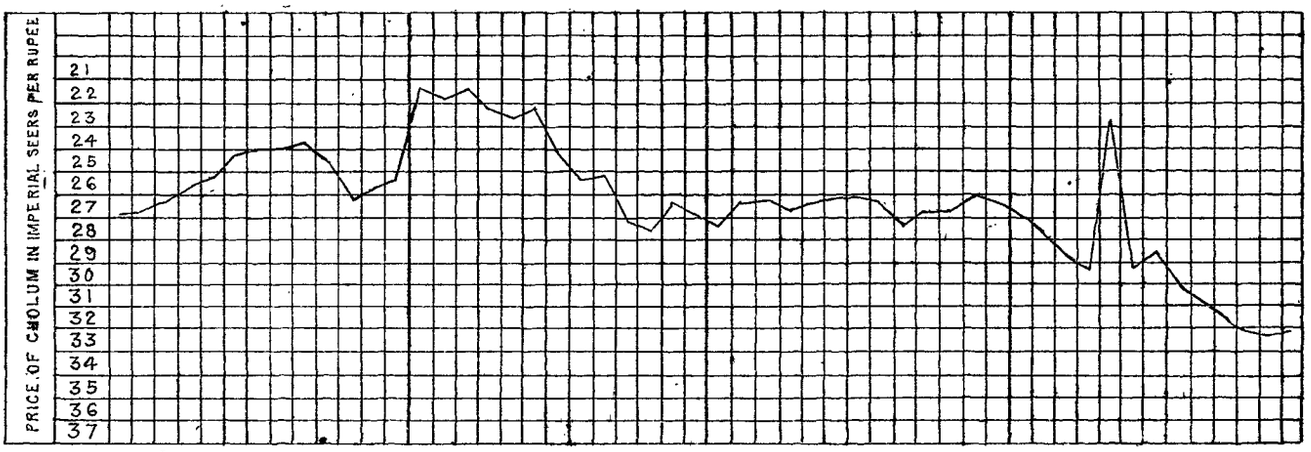
KURNOOL

DISTRICTS.	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS											1885												1886												1887											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APL.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

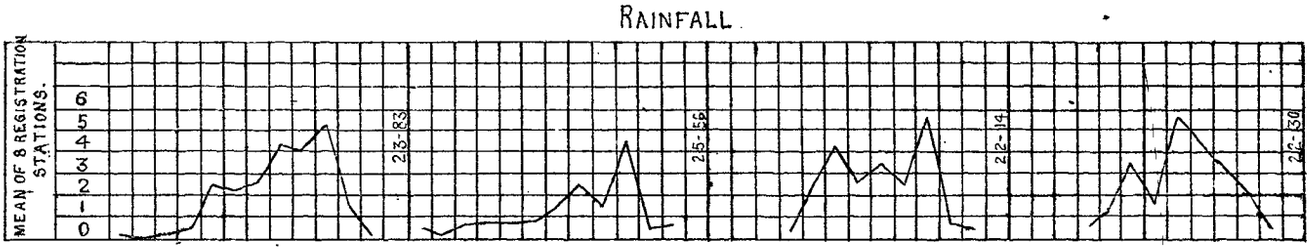


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

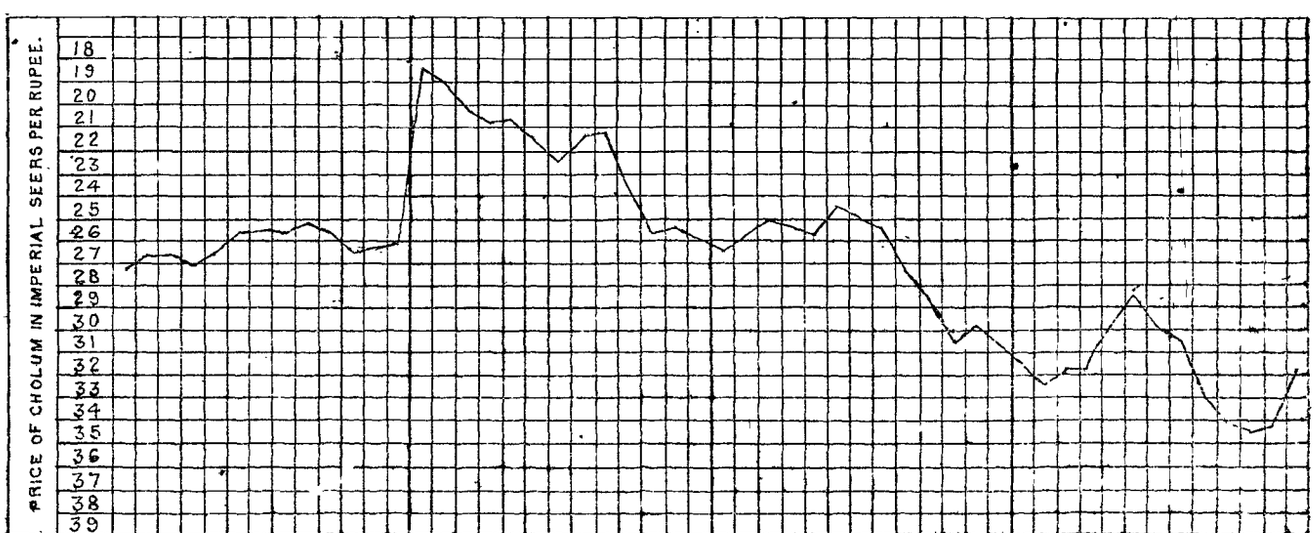


BELLARY

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



TRANSFER BY S PARTHASARATHY NAIDOO

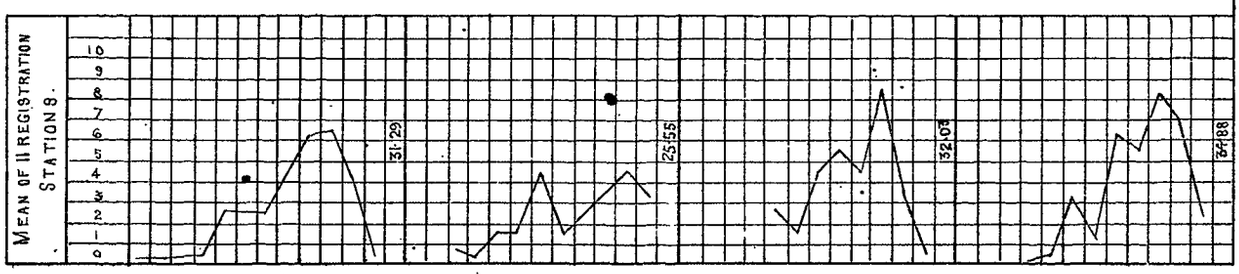
LITH^S BY J SUARES GOVT ^TS^ MADRAS (^E^ PAUPERISM)

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDAPAH & ANANTAPUR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1887 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

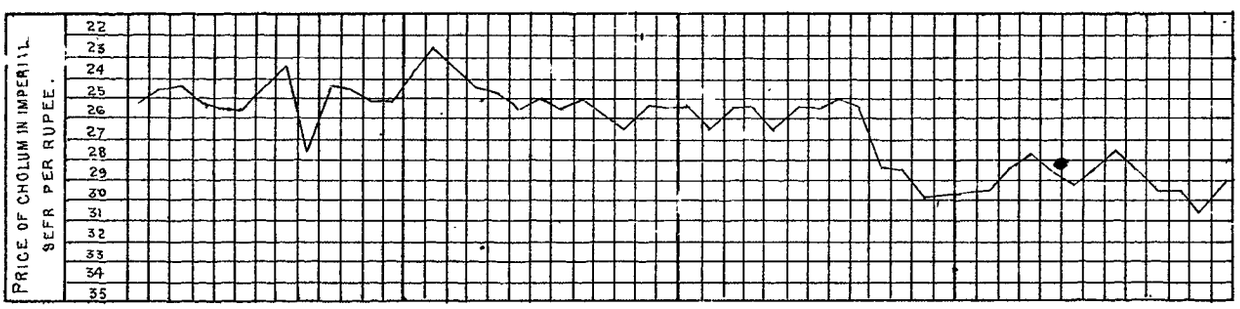
CUDDAPAH.

DISTRICTS	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1885												1886												1887											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL

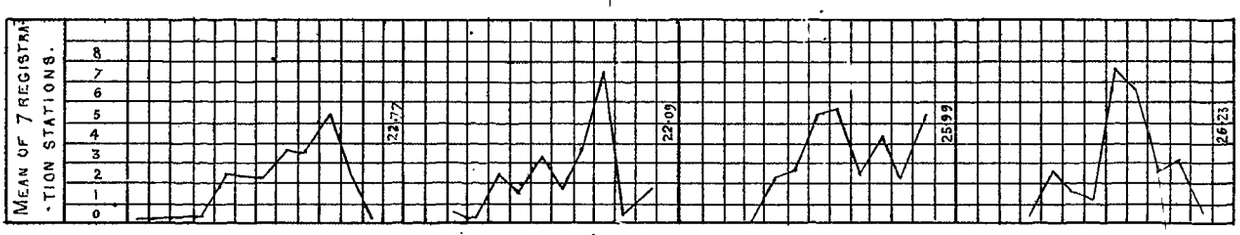


PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

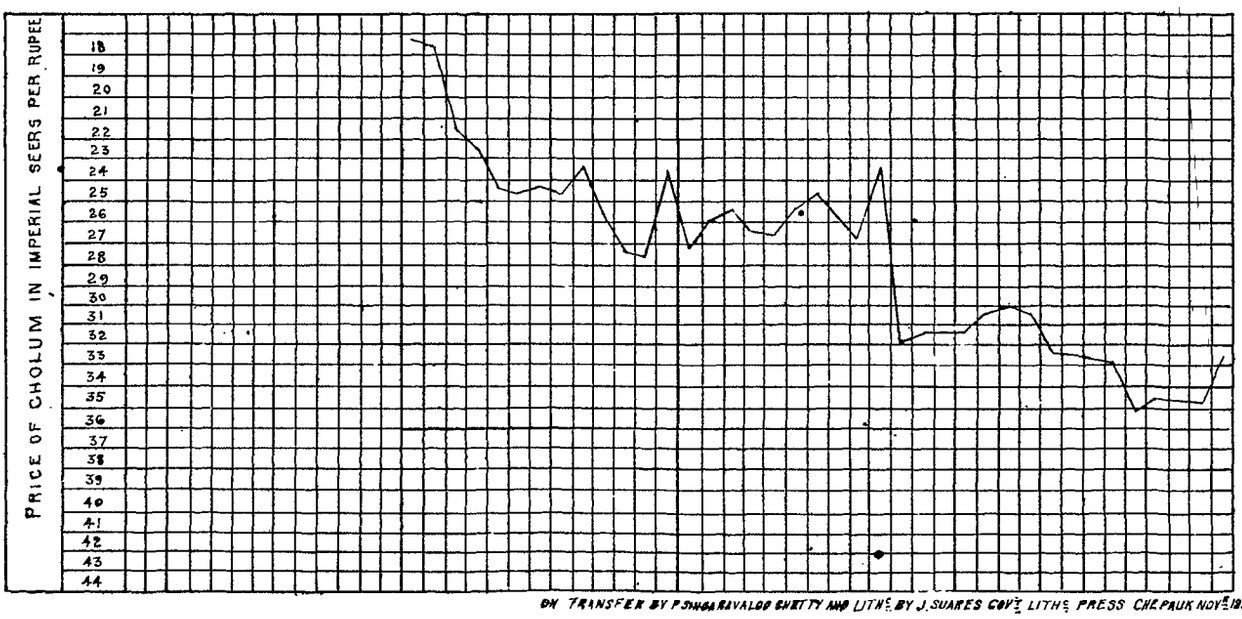


ANANTAPUR

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



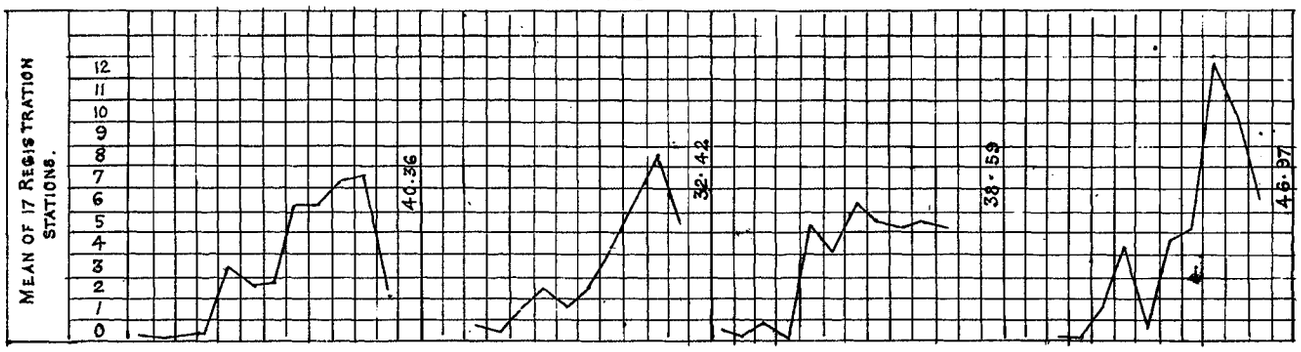
ON TRANSFER BY P. SINGARAVALOO CHETTY AND LITHS. BY J. SUARES GOVT. LITHS. PRESS CHEPAUK NOV. 1888.

Diagram showing the Rainfall & Price of food (Ragi) in the districts of North Arcot & Nellore for 3 years ending 1887 Compared with the Average of 10 years.

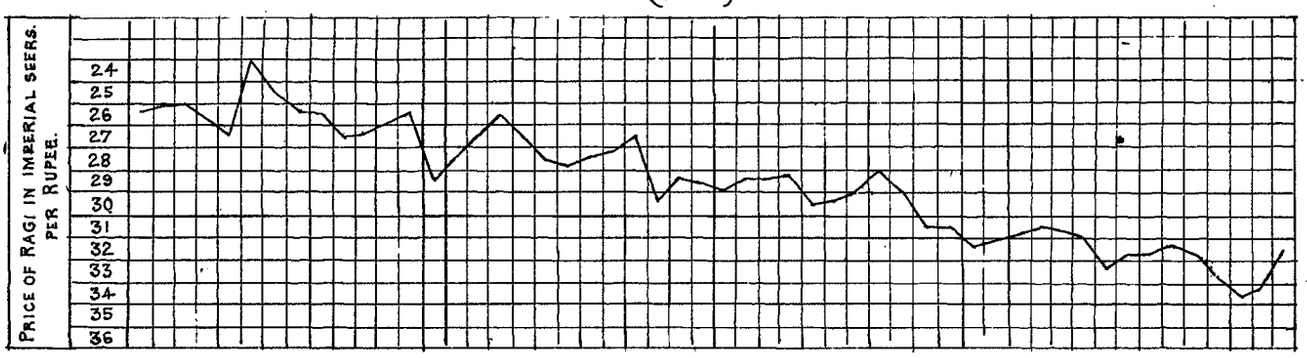
North Arcot.

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years												1885												1886												1887.											
	Months	Jan:	Feb:	Mar:	Apr:	May:	Jun:	Jul:	Aug:	Sep:	Oct:	Nov:	Dec:	Total	Jan:	Feb:	Mar:	Apl:	May:	Jun:	Jul:	Aug:	Sep:	Oct:	Nov:	Dec:	Total	Jan:	Feb:	Mar:	Apr:	May:	Jun:	Jul:	Aug:	Sep:	Oct:	Nov:	Dec:	Total	Jan:	Feb:	Mar:	Apr:	May:	Jun:	Jul:	Aug:	Sep:	Oct:	Nov:	Dec:	Total

Rainfall

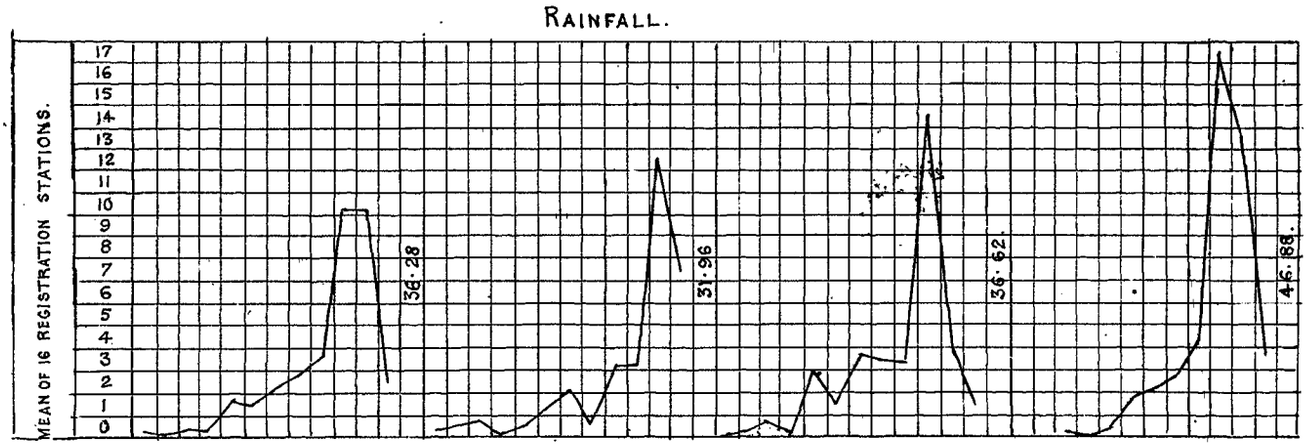


Price of food (Ragi)

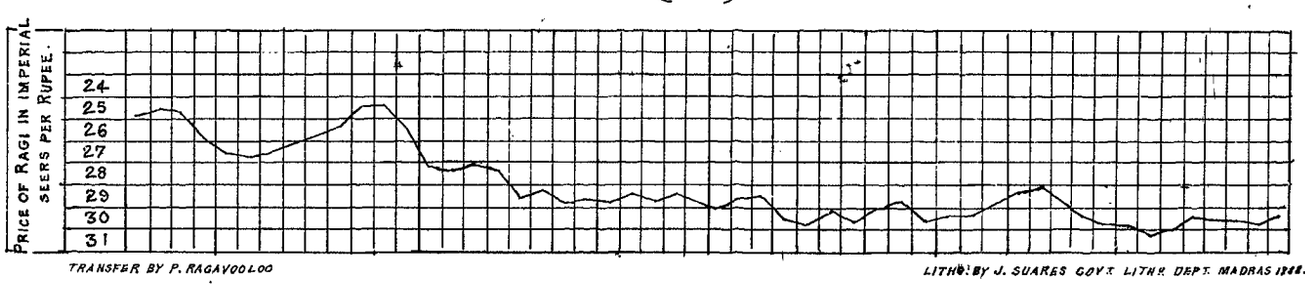


Nellore

Rainfall.



Price of food (Ragi)



Transfer by P. Ragavooloo

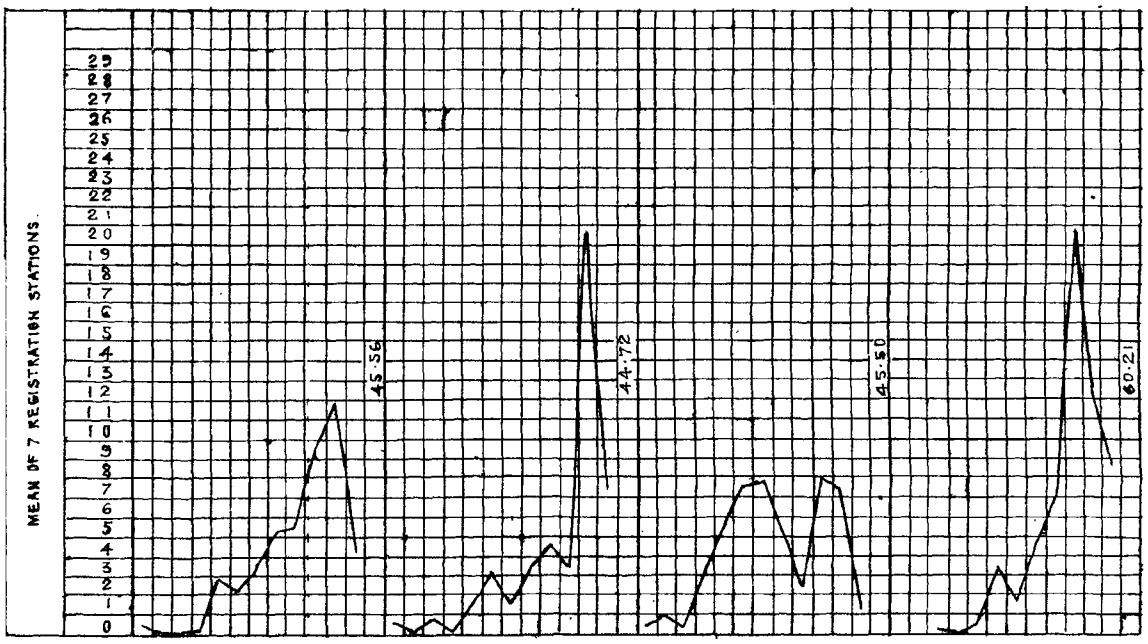
Litho: by J. Suares Govt. Litho. Dept. Madras 1888.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CHINGLEPUT & MADRAS FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1887 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

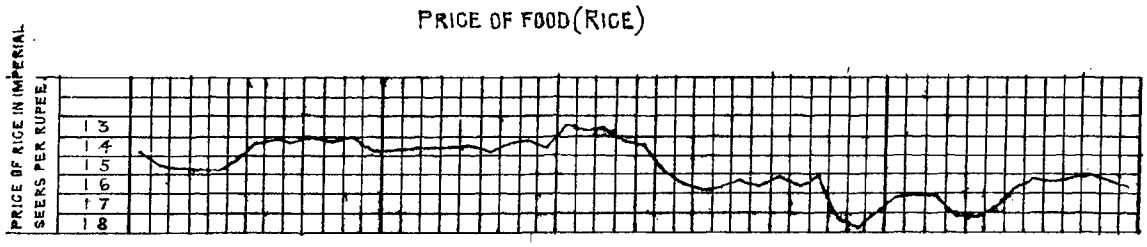
CHINGLEPUT

DISTRICT	YEARS	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS												1885												1886												1887											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

RAINFALL



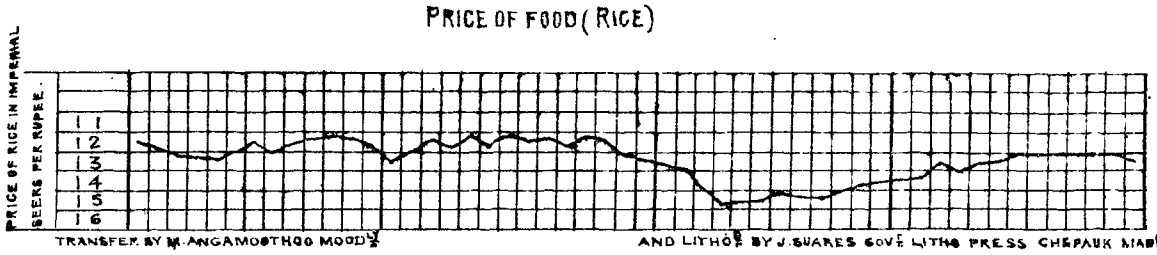
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



MADRAS

RAINFALL

PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



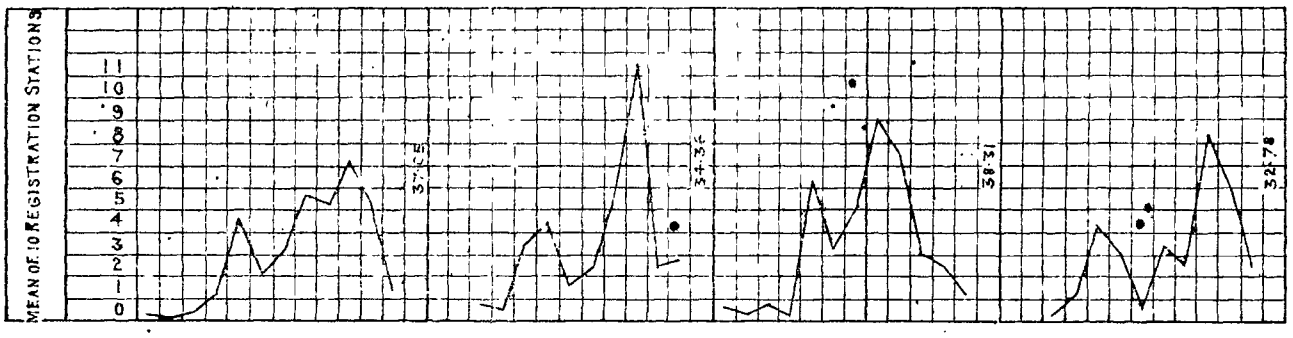
TRANSFER BY M. ANGAMOOTHOO MOODLY AND LITHO BY J. SUARES GOVT LITHO PRESS CHEPAUK MADRAS 228

Diagram Showing the Rainfall and Price of Food (Ragi) in the District of Salem and Cumbu in the District of South Arcot for 3 years ending 1887 Compared with Average of 10 years.

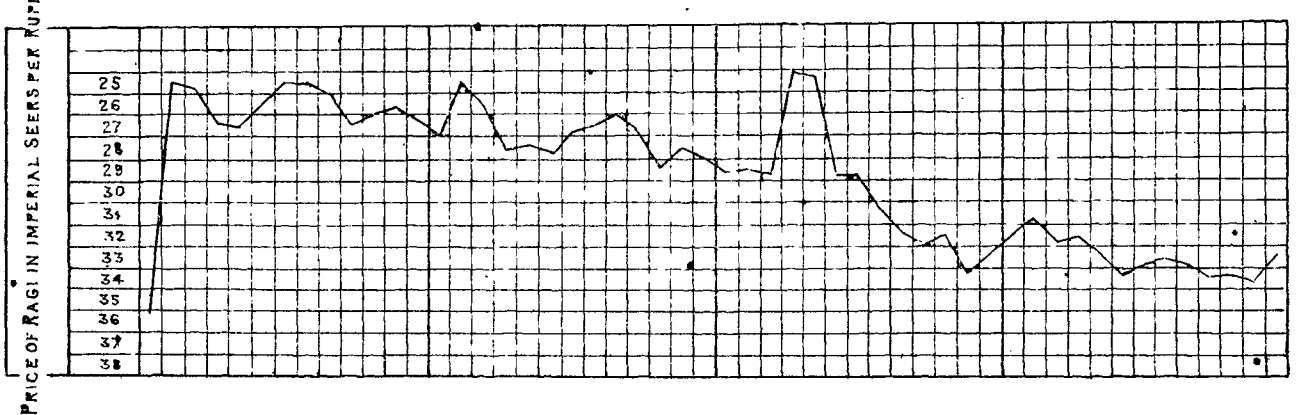
Salem

Districts	Years	Average of 10 years											1885												1886												1887											
	Months	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APP.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL

Rainfall

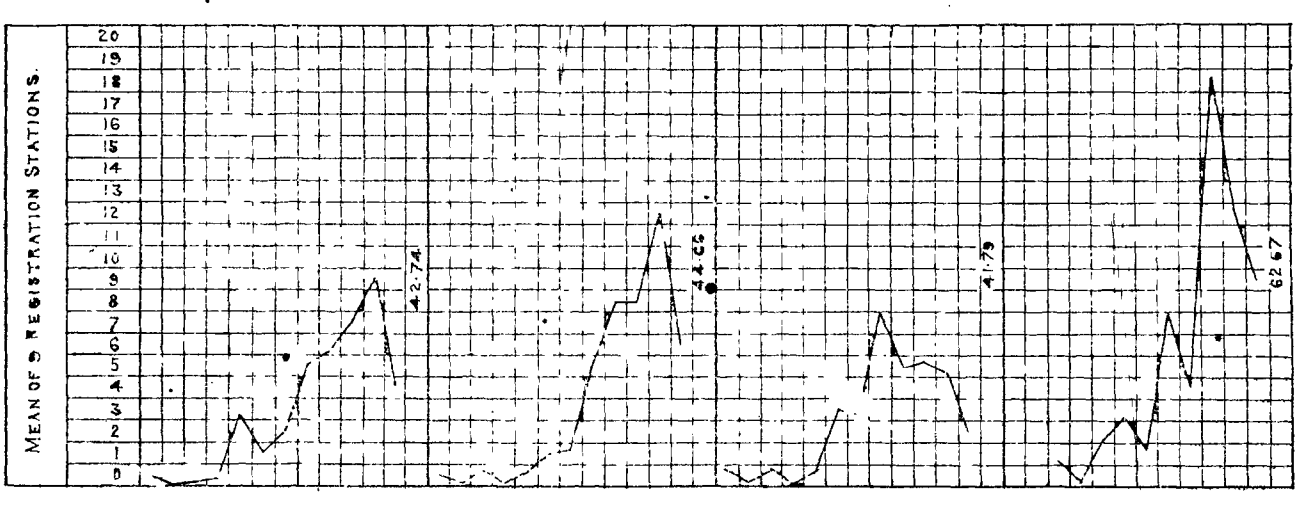


Price of Food (Ragi)

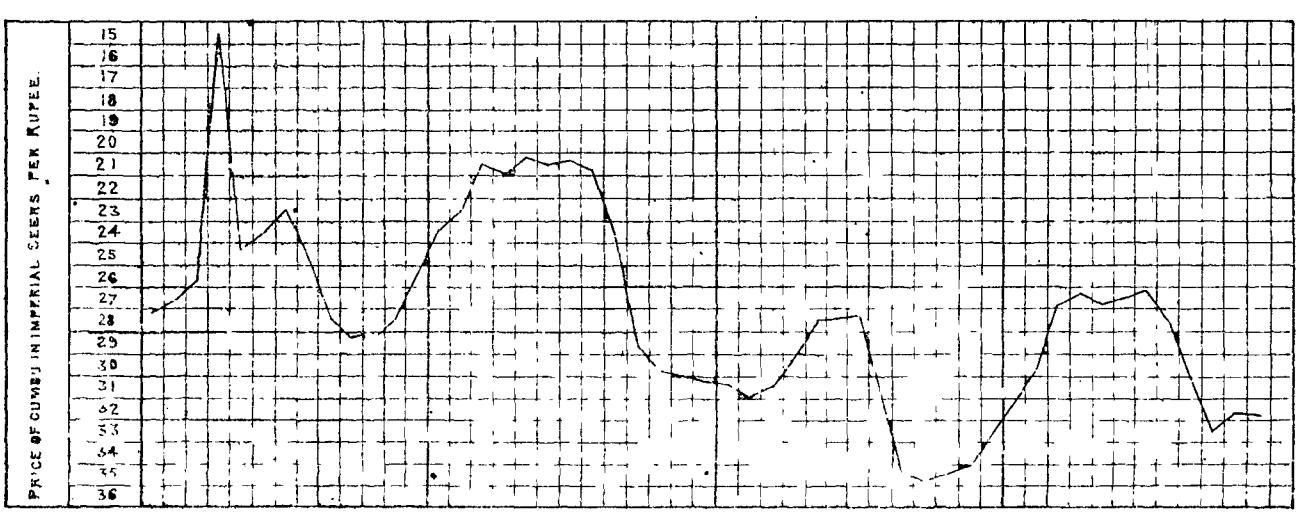


South Arcot

Rainfall



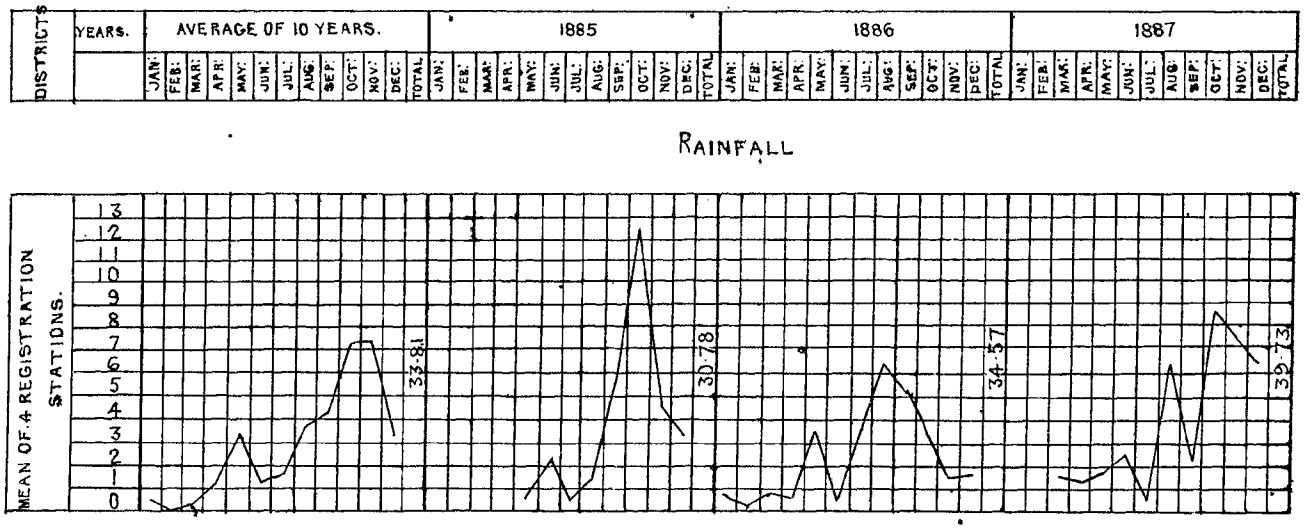
Price of Food (Cumbu)

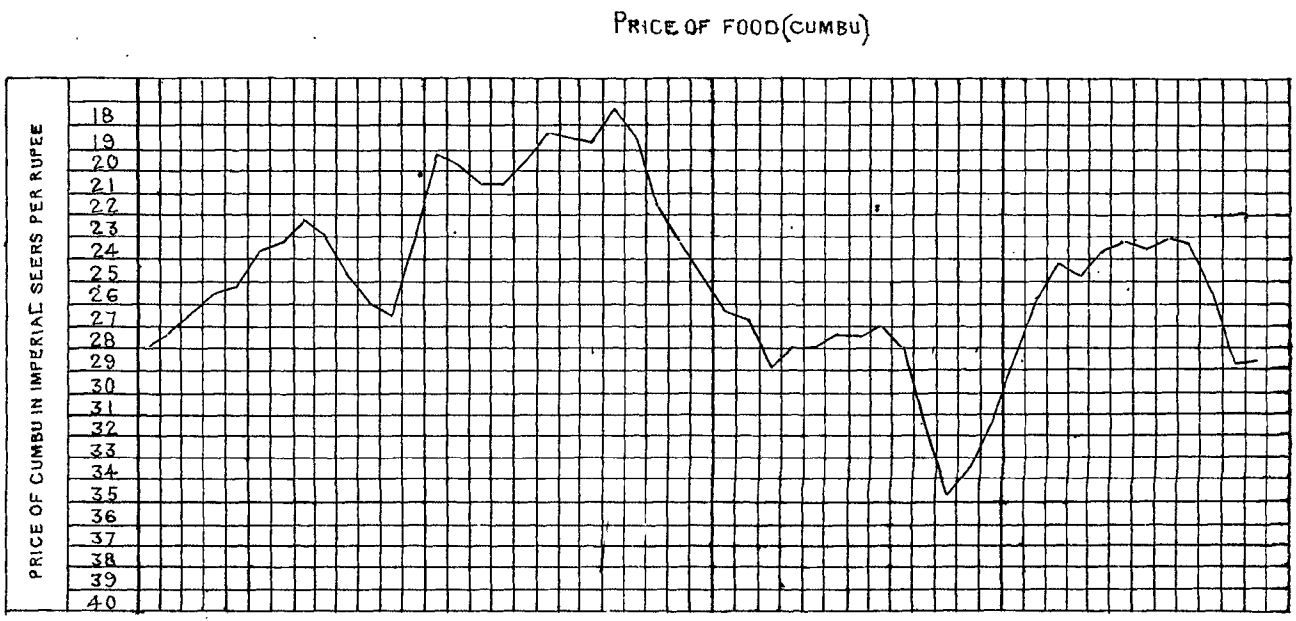


And Litho'd by I. Stares Govt. Lith. Press Hebrew Bks

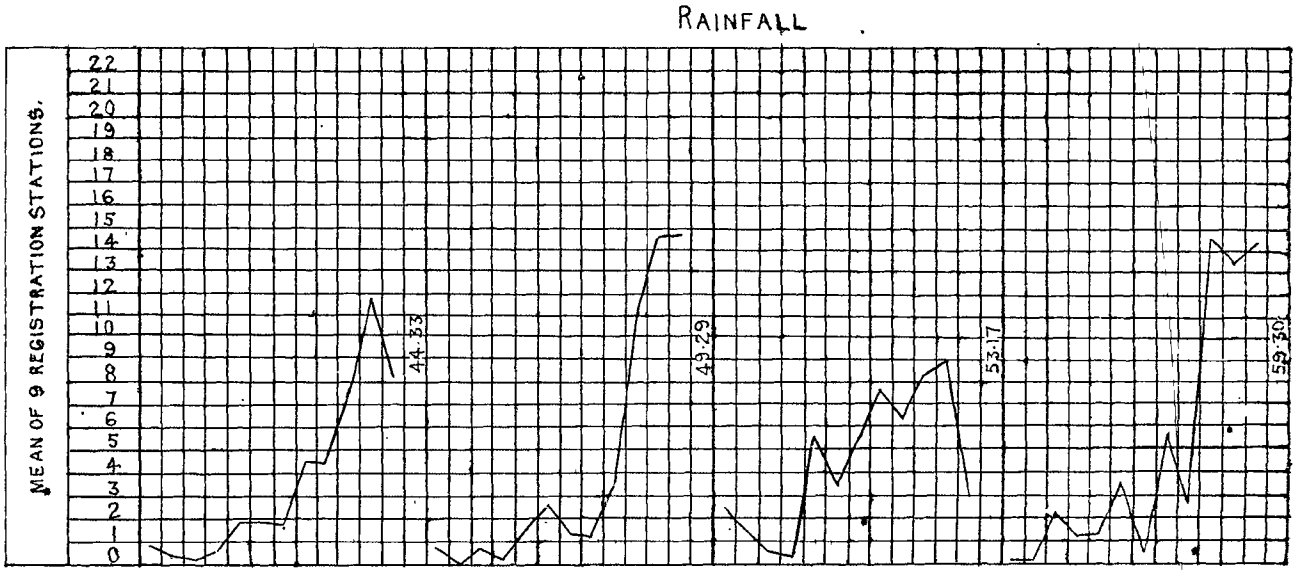
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY & (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF TANJORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1887 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

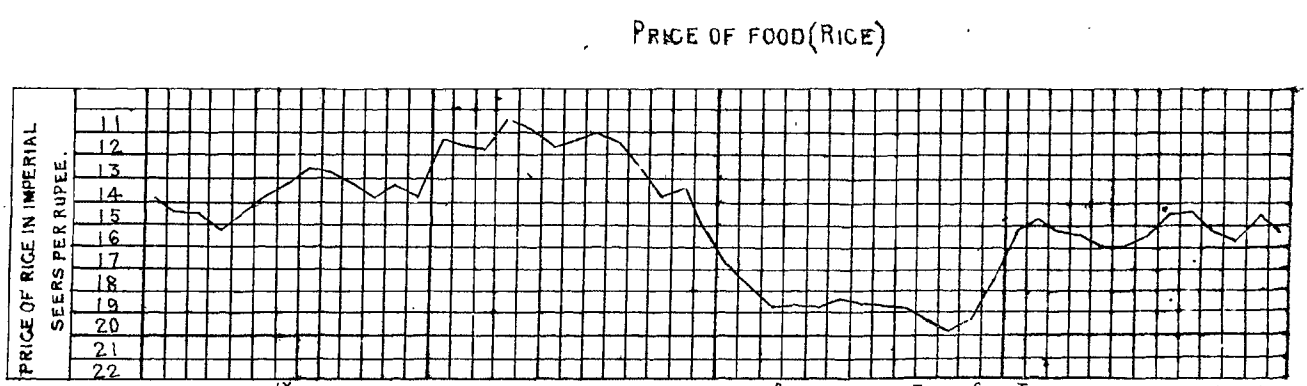
TRICHINOPOLY.





TANJORE





TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOD^LY

LITHO^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITHO^C DEP^T CHEPAUK MADRAS NOVEMBER 1888.

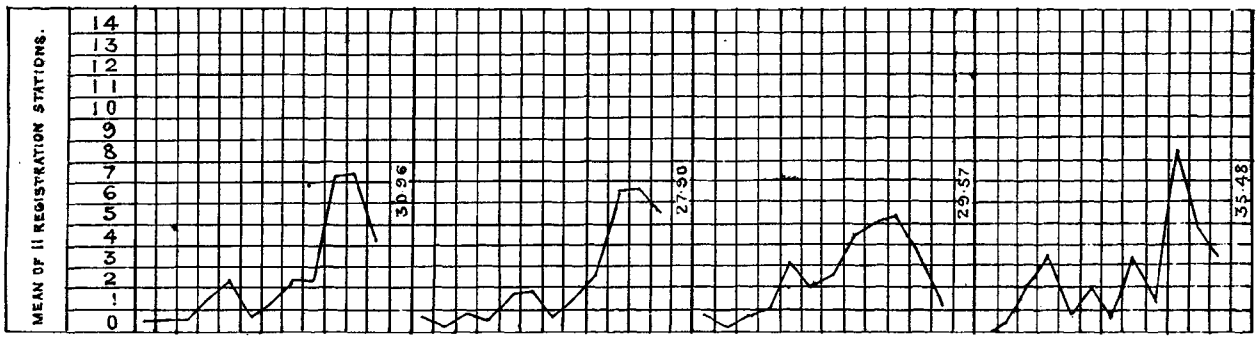
Diagram Showing the Rainfall & Price of food (Ragi) in the District of Madura & (Cumbu) in the District of Tinnevelly

3 Years ending 1887 Compared with average of 10 Years.

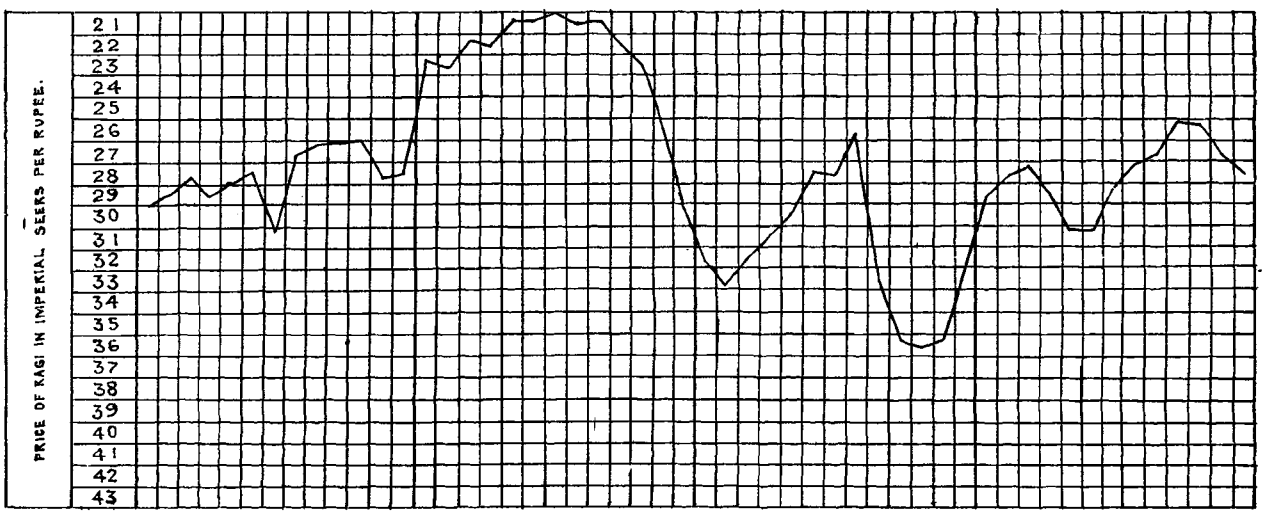
Madura.

Districts.	Years	Average of 10 Years.												1885												1886												1887											
	Months	Jan:	Feb:	Mar:	Apr:	May:	Jun:	Jul:	Aug:	Sep:	Oct:	Nov:	Dec:	Total	Jan:	Feb:	Mar:	Apr:	May:	Jun:	Jul:	Aug:	Sep:	Oct:	Nov:	Dec:	Total	Jan:	Feb:	Mar:	Apr:	May:	Jun:	Jul:	Aug:	Sep:	Oct:	Nov:	Dec:	Total	Jan:	Feb:	Mar:	Apr:	May:	Jun:	Jul:	Aug:	Sep:	Oct:	Nov:	Dec:	Total

Rainfall.

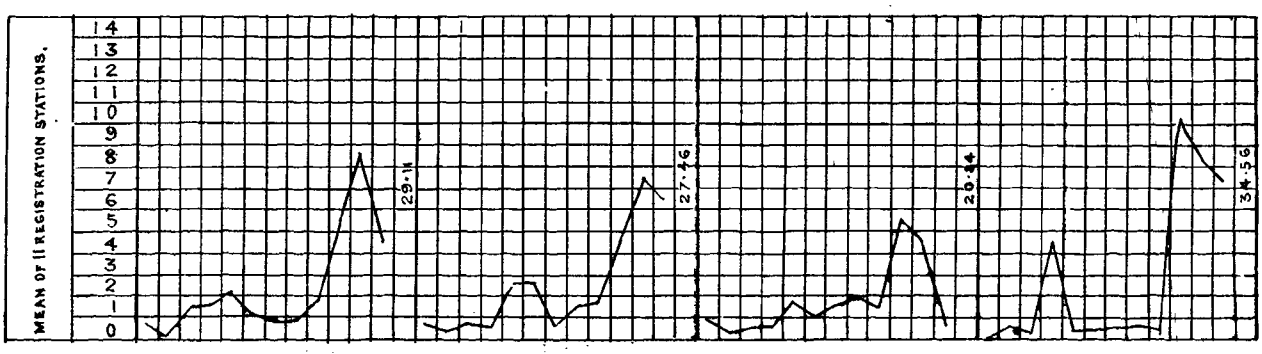


Price of food (Ragi)

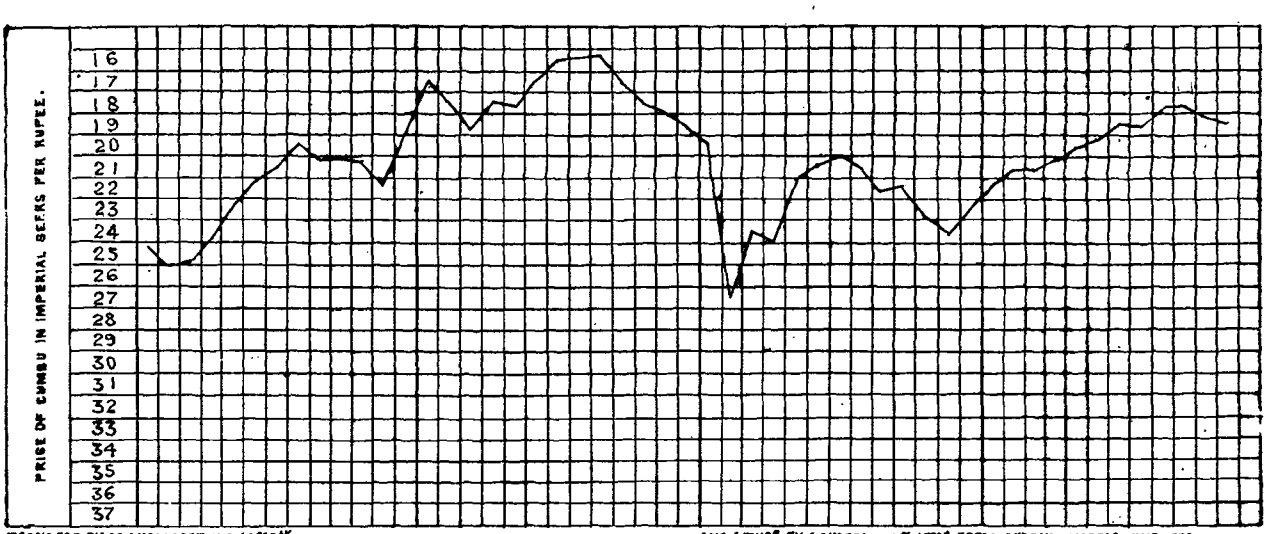


Tinnevelly.

Rainfall.



Price of food (Cumbu)



Tracing for by M. Anjambothoo Mudly

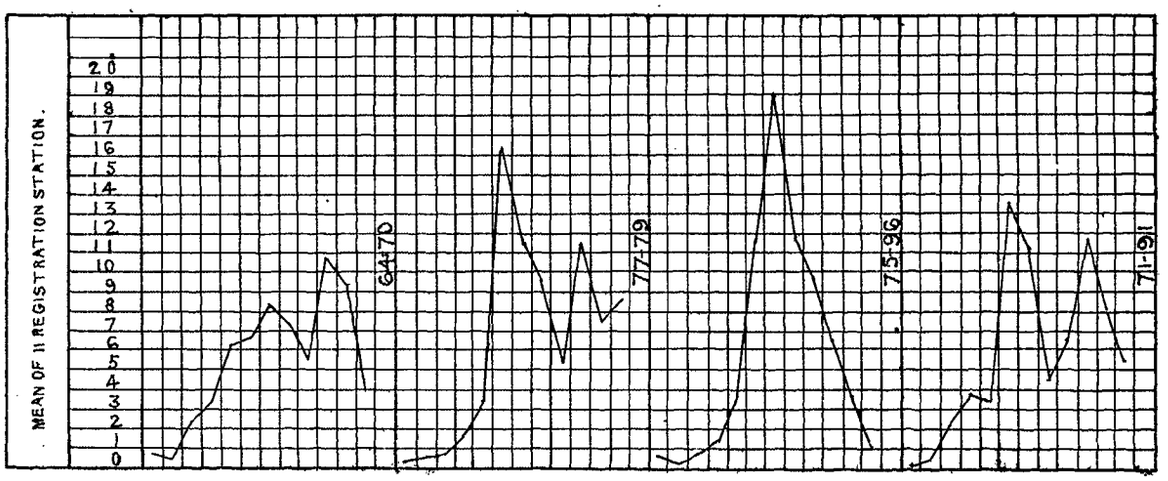
And Litho'd by J. Sumras Govt Litho Press Chepauk Madras June 1888.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF NILGIRIS AND (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1887 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

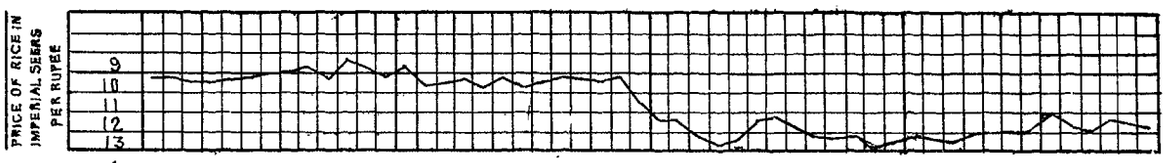
NILGIRIS

DISTRICTS.	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.												1885												1886												1887											
	MONTHS.	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL:	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL:	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL:	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:	TOTAL:

RAINFALL

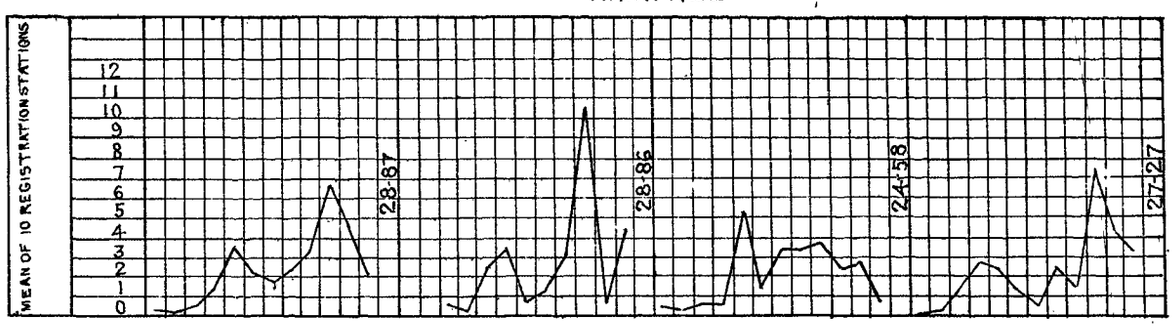


PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

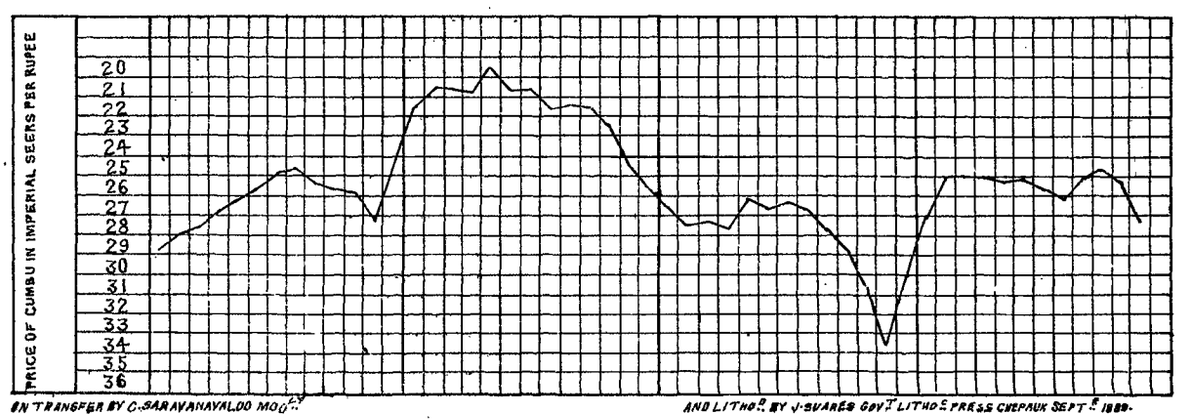


COIMBATORE

RAINFALL



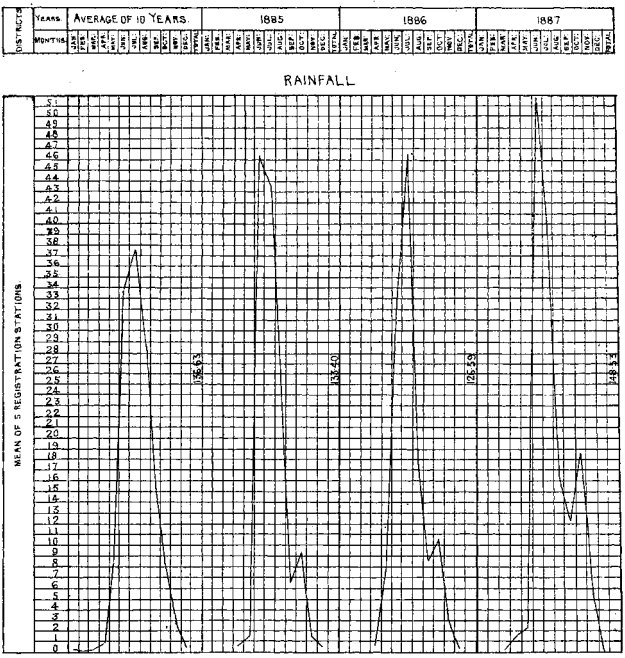
PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



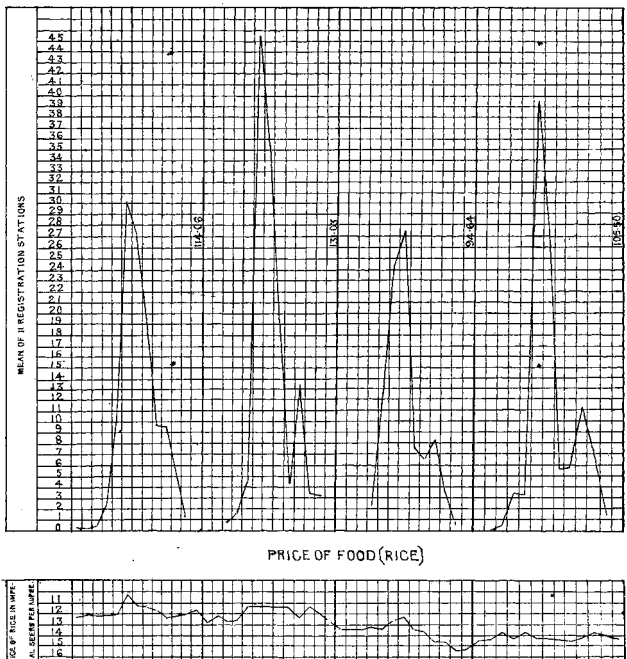
ON TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOD^LY AND LITHO^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITHO^C PRESS CHEPAUK SEPT^R 1889.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF SOUTH CANARA AND MALABAR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1887 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

SOUTH CANARA



MALABAR



TRANSFER BY C. BARAPPAHAMAND MODIST.

AND LITHO. BY J. SVARES GOV. LITHO. DEPT. CHEPAUK MADRAS SEPT. 1888.

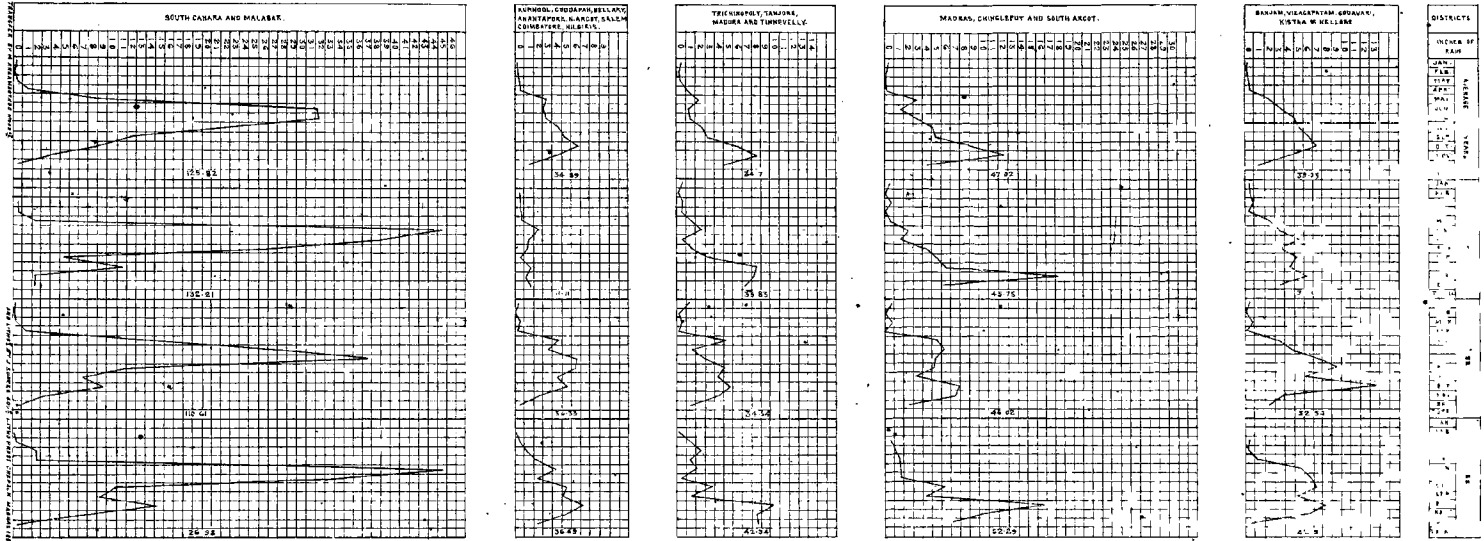


DIAGRAM SHOWING [illegible] CENTRAL AND WEST [illegible] COMPARED [illegible] YEARS.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1887 compard with previous years.

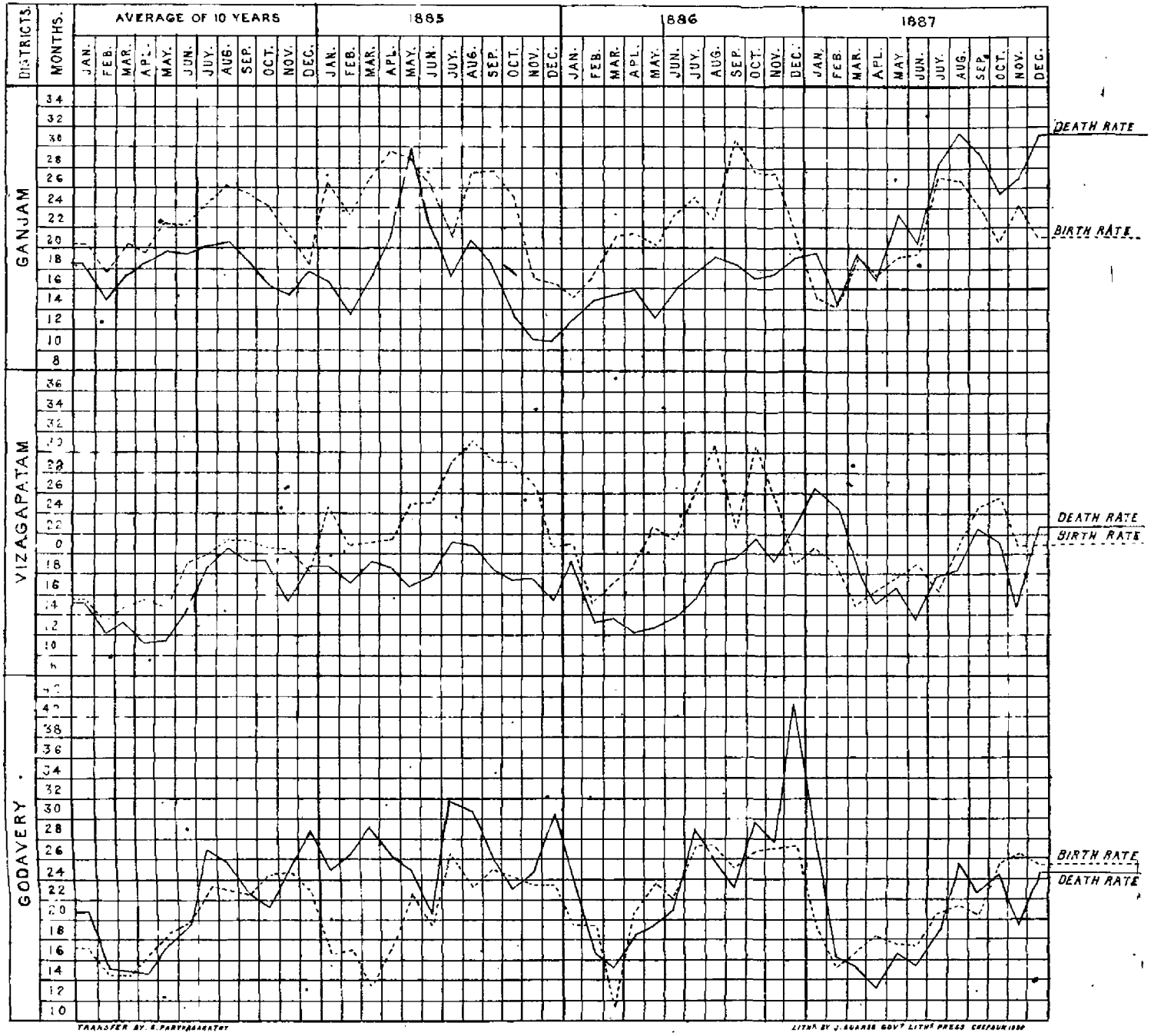


Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1887 compared with previous years.

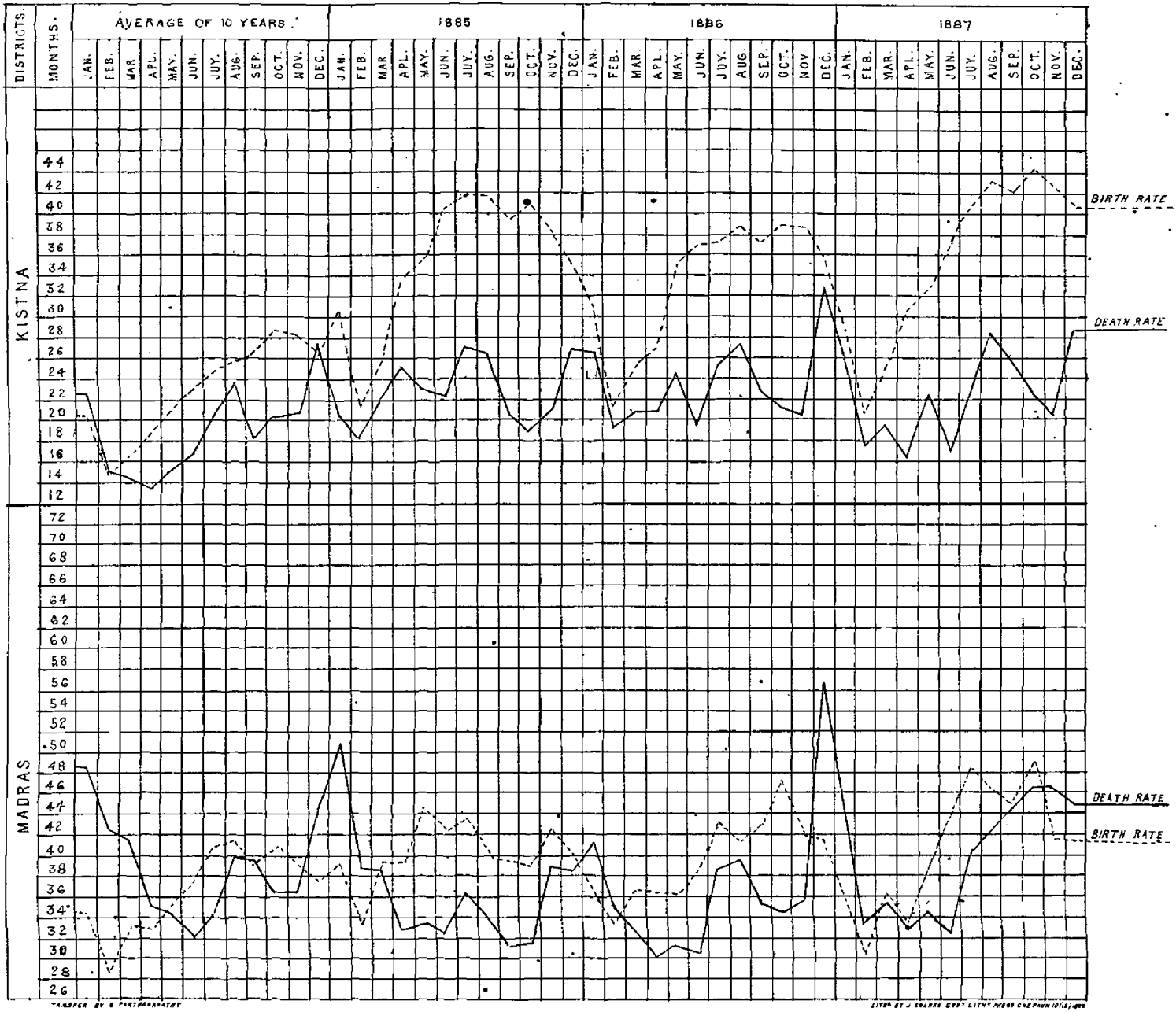

DISTRICTS.
MONTHS.
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.
1885
1886
1887
JAN. FEB. MAR. APL. MAY. JUN. JUY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
KISTNA
44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
MADRAS
72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26
DEATH RATE
BIRTH RATE

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the under mentioned Districts during the year 1887 Compared with previous years.

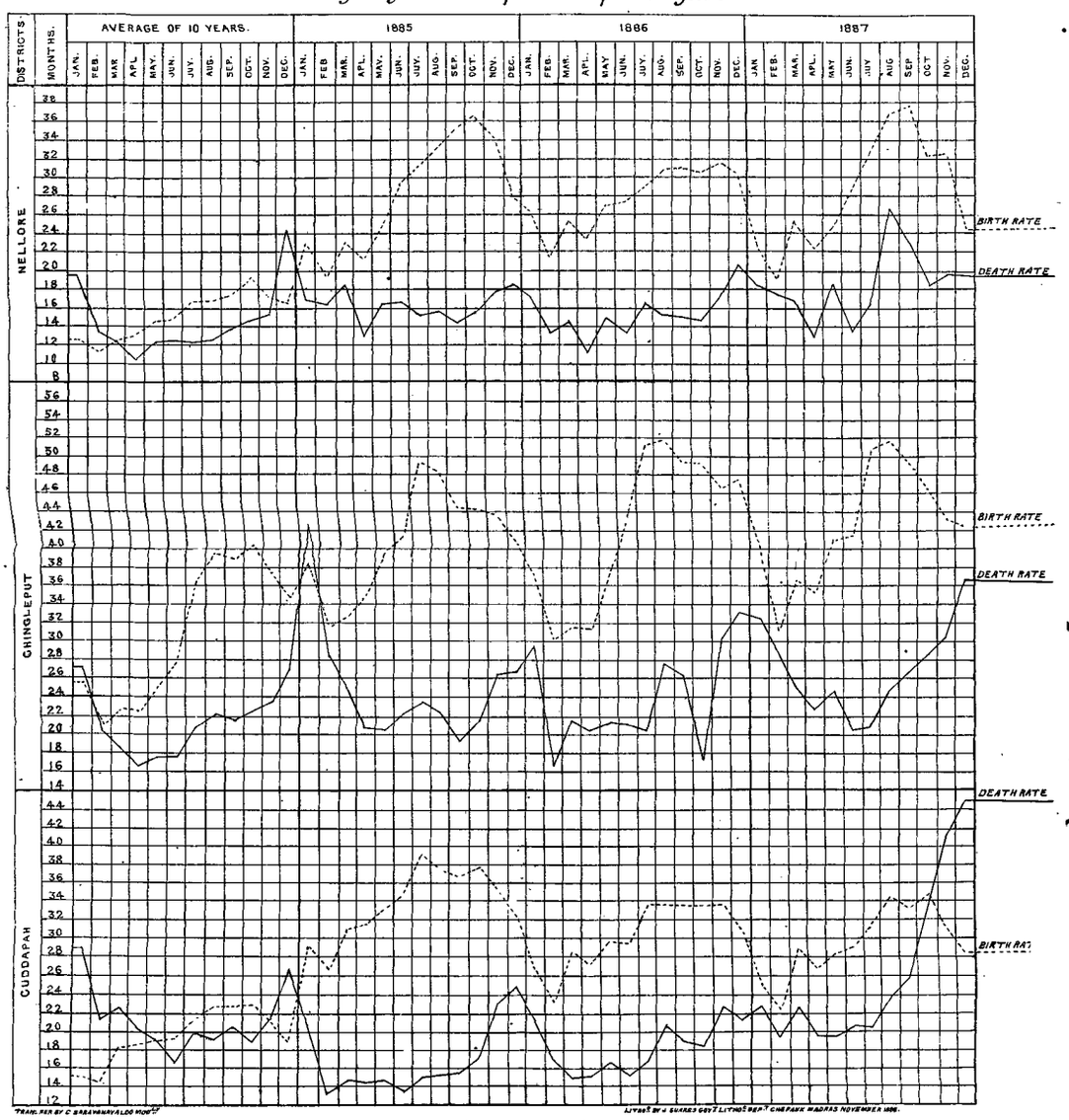


Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1887 compared with previous years.

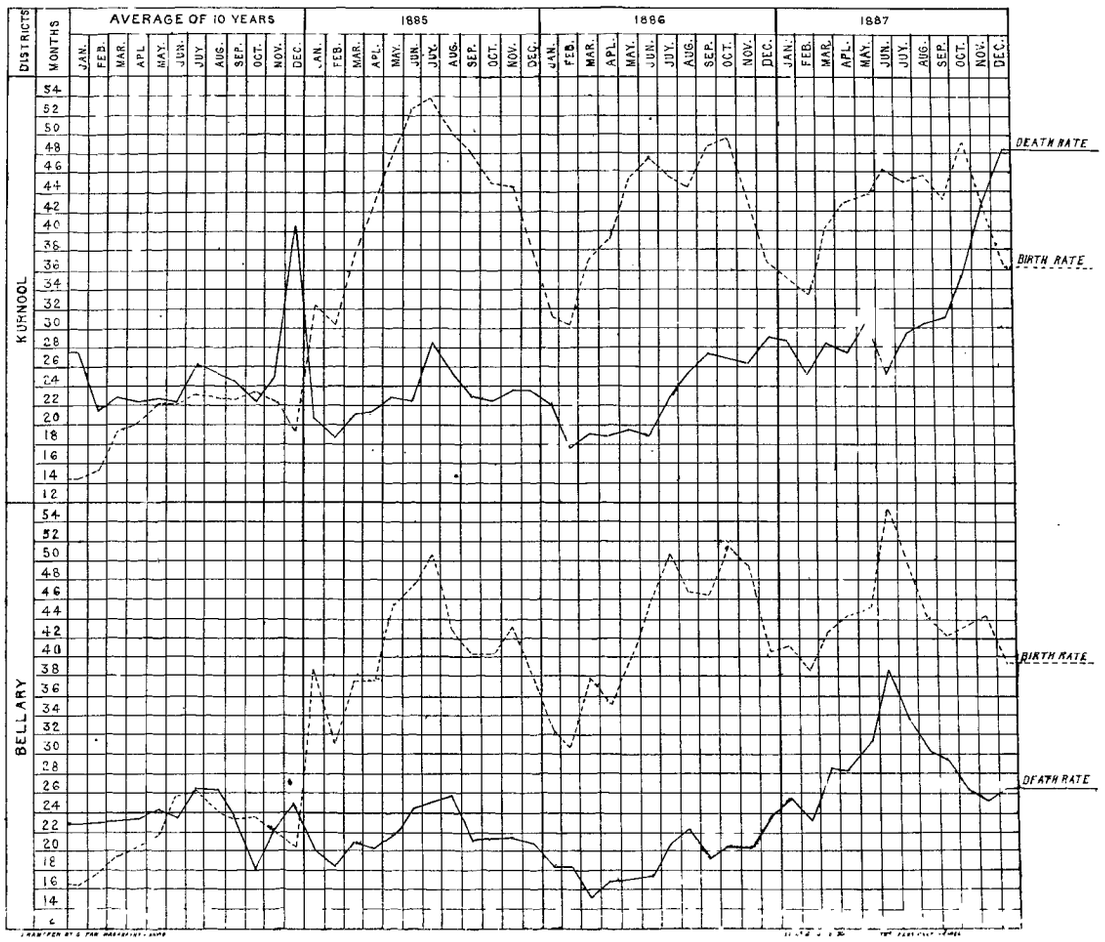
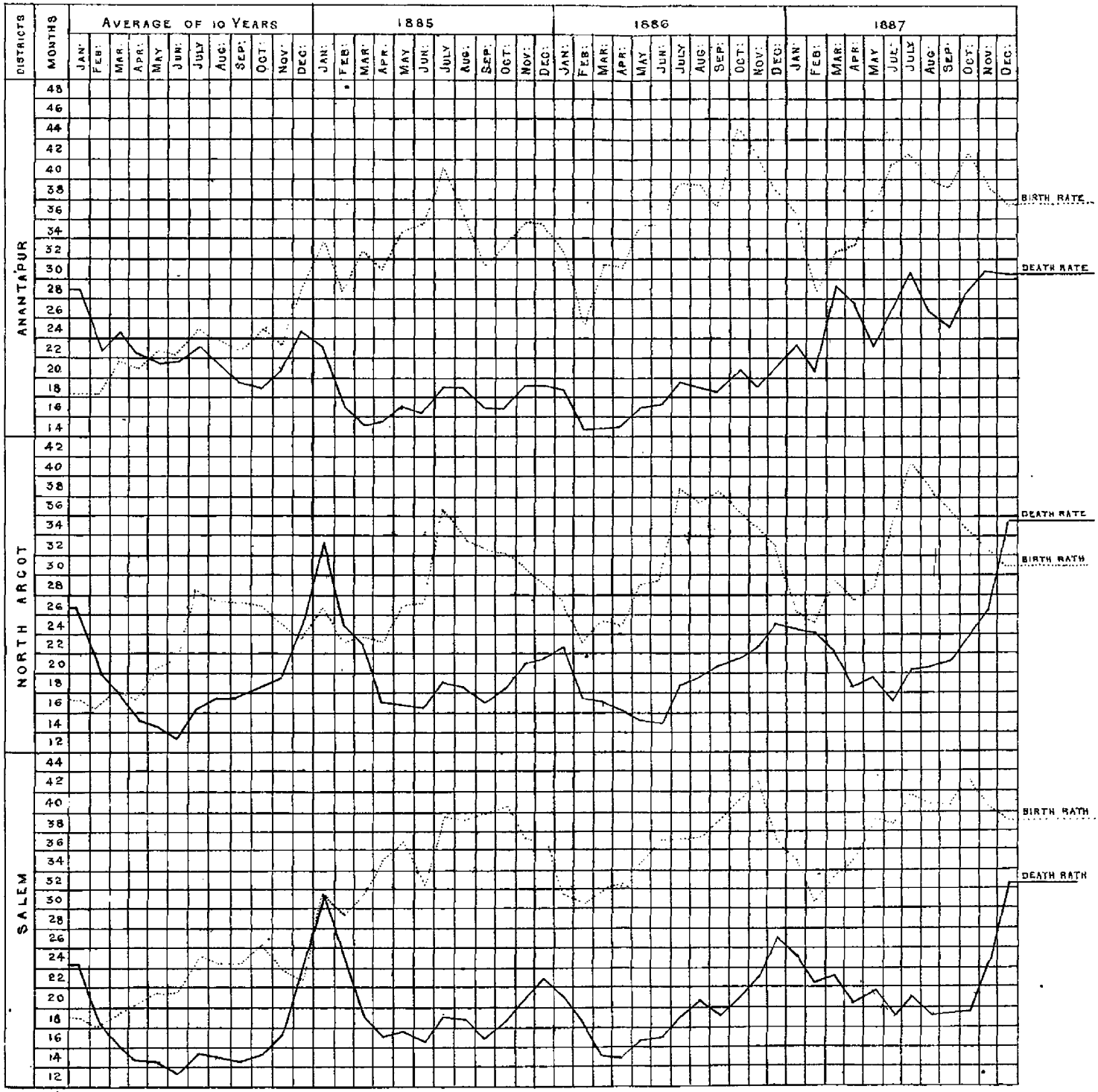


Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1887 compared with previous years.



LITH! BY J. SOARES GOVT LITH! PRESS CHEPAUK MADRAS OCT: 1888.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1887 Compared with previous years.

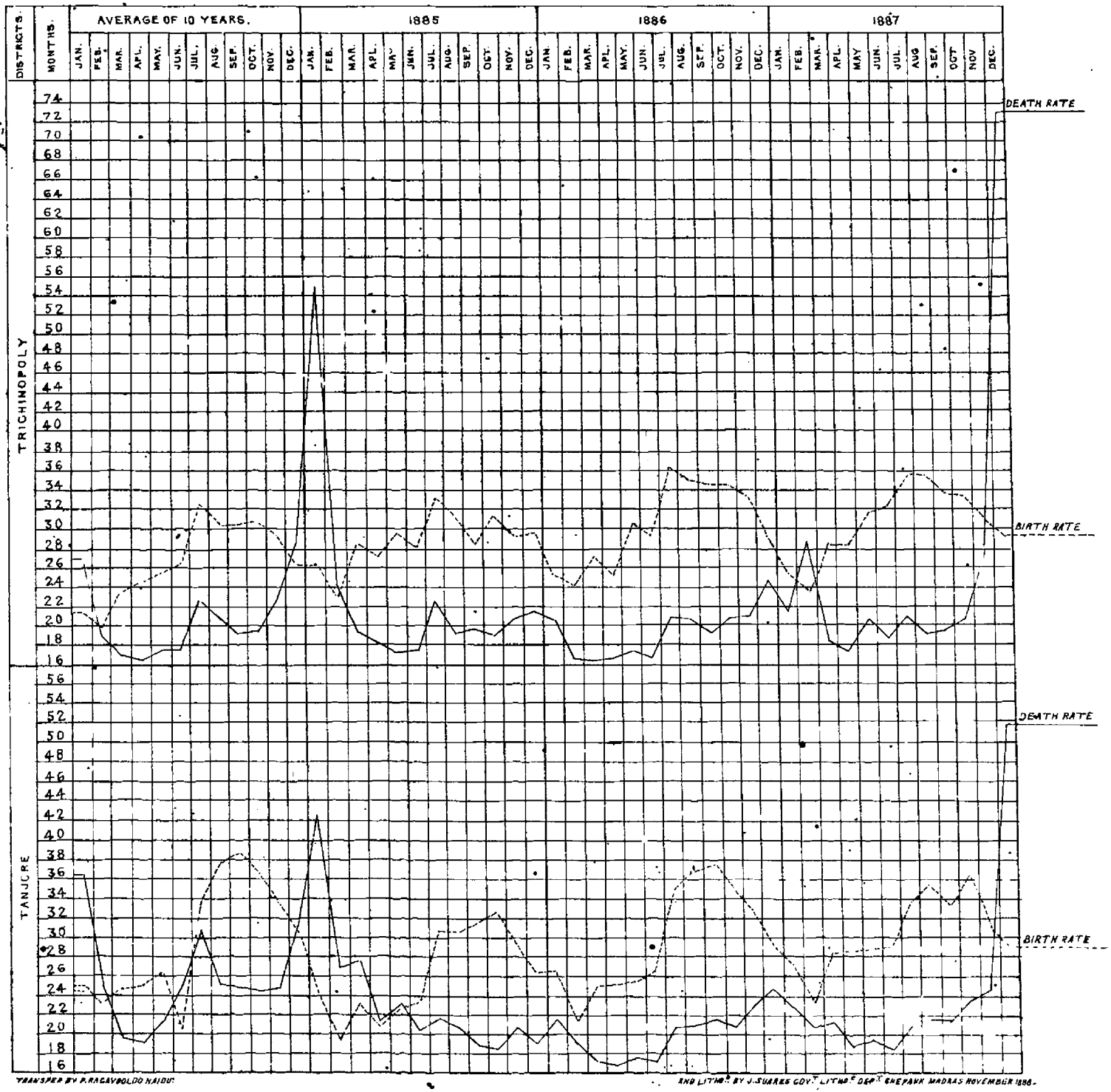


Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1887 compared with previous years.

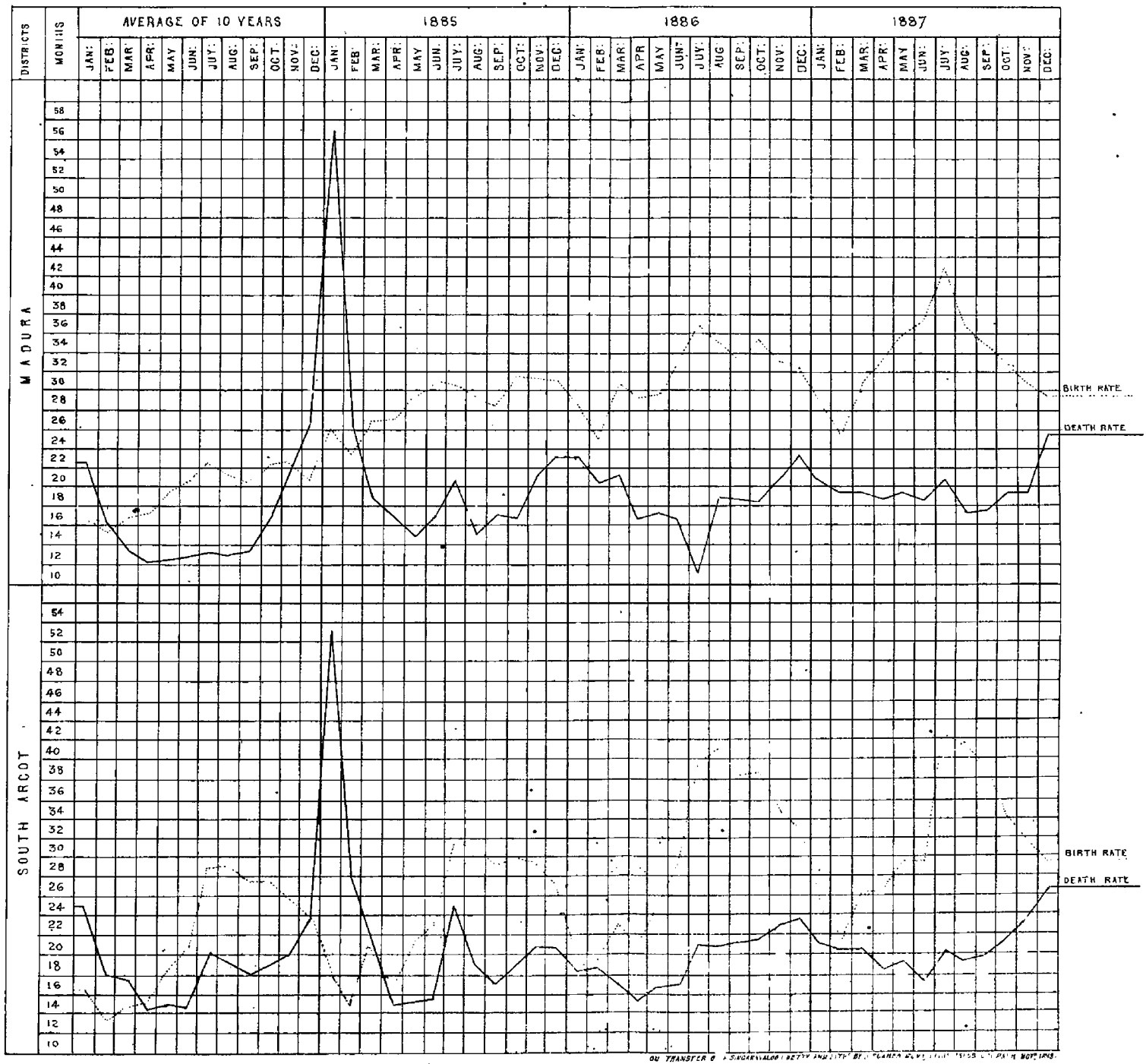
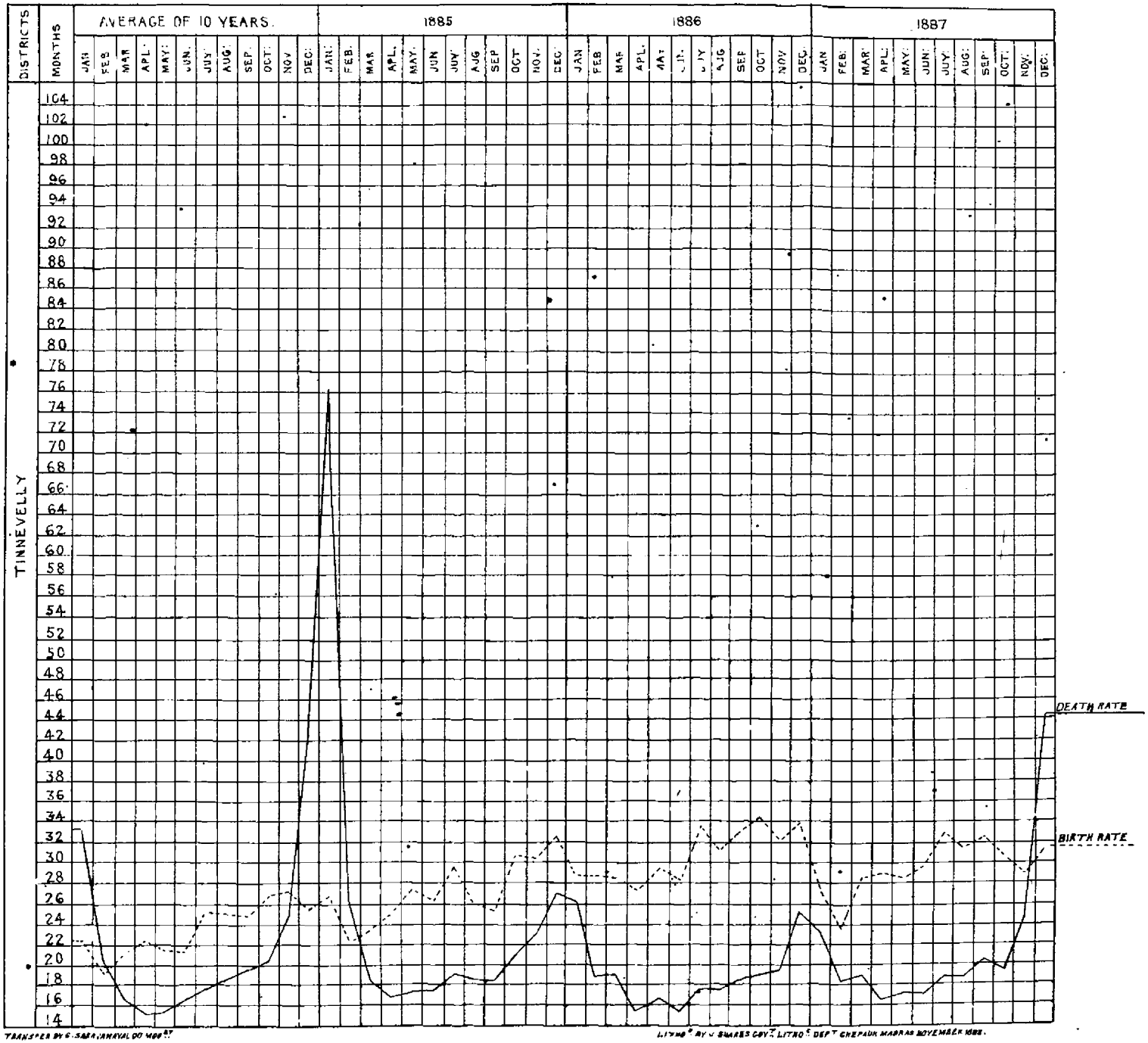

DISTRICTS
MONTHS
AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS
1885
1886
1887
JAN: FEB: MAR: APR: MAY JUN: JUY: AUG: SEP: OCT: NOV: DEC:
MADURA
SOUTH ARCOT
58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10
BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE

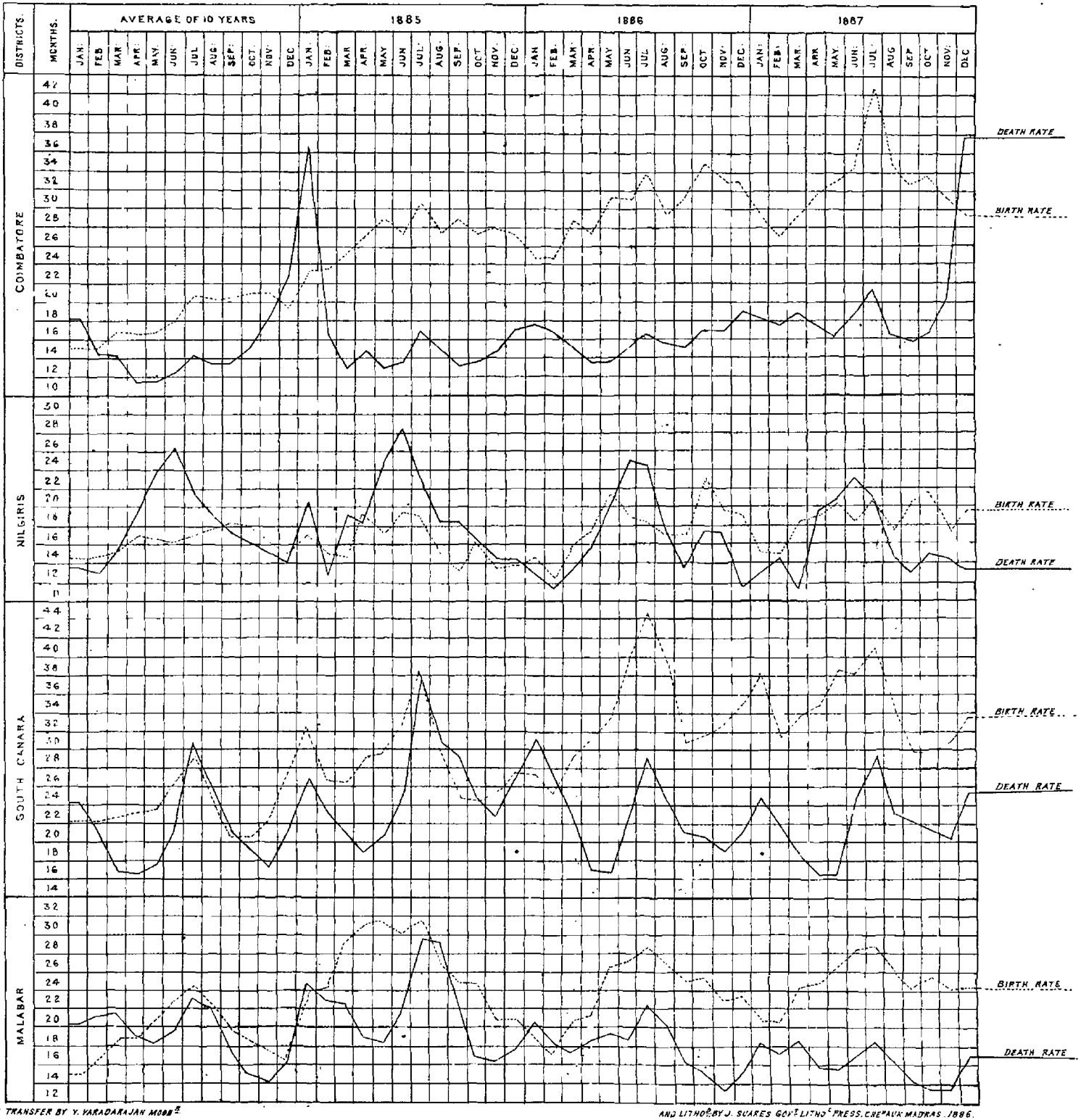
Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts During the year 1887 compared with previous years.



TRANSFER BY G. SARAVANAVAL DO MOD^RT

LITHO^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITHO^C DEP^T CHEPAUK MADRAS NOVEMBER 1888.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1887 compared with previous years.



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1887-88.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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